

INDIA/GZ
APR TO JUNE
1894



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at ~~per~~ page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	R. 15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
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For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	0 8 0
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WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 5th April 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 870 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 31st March 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 102 of 1894.—James Donnan, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, of Balaghat, in the Central Provinces, for a new or improved Terrameter.

No. 103 of 1894.—A. M. Macrae, of Kanti, Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railway, Indigo Planter, for an Iron Rake, to be called "Macrae's Iron Rake."

No. 104 of 1894.—George Reid, Sub-Engineer, Irrigation Works, Public Works Department, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, Hardwar, for an Iron Portable Boulder and Shingle Trap.

No. 105 of 1894.—Everard Hesketh, and Alexander Marcet, both of 23, St. Swithin's Lane, in the City of London, England, Engineers, for improvements in, or connected with, the manufacture of gun-cotton or other manufactures in which cooling water liable to become acidulated is employed.

No. 106 of 1894.—John Cuninghame Montgomerie, of Dalmore Stair, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Justice of the Peace, for improvements in, and in connection

with, the extraction of Gold and Silver from ores or compounds containing the same.

No. 107 of 1894.—William Shaw Smith, of 20, Tanfield Chambers, Bradford, Yorkshire, Traveller, and James Frederick Nugent, of Connaught Mansions, 34, Victoria Street, Westminster, Middlesex, Manufacturer, for improvements in incandescent electric lamps.

No. 108 of 1894.—Alice Mildred Smith, of No. 39, Park Street, in Calcutta, Journalist, wife of William Henry Smith, of the same place, Journalist, for improvements in, and relating to, appliances for heating parts of the body, to be called "Grenon's Great Semipiternal Heater, and Instantaneous Fomentor."

No. 109 of 1894.—Hermann Ganswindt, of Schoeneberg, near Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, Engineer, for improved flat metal strips as supporting and bracing means in connection with aerial vehicles, ship and balloon propellers, turbines, wind-wheels, and the like.

No. 871 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of

Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 168 of 1893.—William Bridgewater, Engineer, and Henry O'Connor Bridgewater, Boot Manufacturer of Aylestons Park, Leicester, in the County of Leicester, England, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for improvements in or relating to the working of punkahs. (Filed 12th March 1894.)

No. 232 of 1893.—I. L. Hauser, resident at 21, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, for the "Hauser

Burglar Alarm." (Filed 15th March 1894.)

No. 272 of 1893.—Christian Hansen, of Frederiksberg, in the Kingdom of Denmark, Merchant, for a combined rocking or swinging seat and fanning device. (Filed 26th March 1894.)

No. 374 of 1893.—Walter Ernest Chick, Engineer, of 14, Kyd Street, Calcutta, for an automatic lubricated punkah wheel. (Filed 22nd March 1894.)

No. 872 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 100 of 1888.—James Alfred Campbell Rogers, Civil Engineer, of 31, Civil Lines, Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces, for the improved "Rajah" sugar-cane mill. (From 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.)

No. 129 of 1888.—Sandford James Kilby, late Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service and Salt Department, Calcutta, for an improved means for facilitating the hoisting, weighing, and discharging of salt, coal, metal, metals, grain or any other articles. (From 9th January 1894 to 8th January 1895.)

No. 30 of 1890.—William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aber-

deen, North Britain, Gentleman, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaves, coffee, grain or other produce. (From 26th May 1894 to 25th May 1895.)

No. 31 of 1890.—William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, Gentleman, for improvements in apparatus for subjecting substances to the action of air, more especially intended for use in withering or wilting tea leaves, but applicable also to drying coffee, grain, and other produce. (From 4th June 1894 to 3rd June 1895.)

No. 873 P.—Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act,

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Emma Maria Farthing.	3, Gas Street, Calcutta.	23rd December, 1893.	District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, 15th February, 1894.	No will found. No application for letters of administration.
Mrs. Arabella Rebecca Burnett.	Chunar . . .	24th December, 1893.	District Judge, Mirzapore, 17th February, 1894.	Will left. The deceased was the widow of the late Corporal James Burnett, of the Lahore Light Horse. An application has been made by the executrix for probate.
Mr. W. C. Noyce .	Mandalay . . .	1st February, 1894 .	Civil Judge, Mandalay, 8th February, 1894.	No application for letters of administration.
Mr. Wilfred Charles Geldart.	Mooltan . . .	26th February, 1894 .	District Judge, Mooltan, 7th March, 1894.	No will left. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. James Blyth Vietch.	South Sylhet . .	— March, 1894 .	District Judge, Sylhet, 10th March, 1894.	Will left. The deceased was Acting Manager, Lackatoorah Tea Estate, Sylhet. No application for probate.
Mr. Patrick Riordan .	Barrackpore . .	26th January, 1894 .	District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, 10th March, 1894.	The deceased was an Inspector of Police. The widow has applied for letters of administration.
Mr. Charles James Saunders.	Kindah . . .	1st February, 1894 .	District Judge, Upper Chindwin, 24th February, 1894.	Will left. Probate granted to the widow.
Mr. John Parry Scotland.	Roorkee . . .	8th March, 1894 .	District Judge, Midnapore, 12th March, 1894.	No will left. The deceased was Executive Engineer of Midnapore. The widow of deceased intends to apply for letters of administration.
Mr. A. O. Fernandes .	Kan Pakokku . .	12th October, 1893 .	Deputy Commissioner, Pakokku, 15th November, 1893.	The deceased was a Telegraph Signaller. No application for probate or letters of administration.

F. COLLIS-SANDES,

Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
The 5th April, 1894.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th April, 1894.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Edward Henry Butler, Esquire, of Hobart, in the Colony of Tasmania, Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of the Colony of Tasmania, for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds, to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

INDIAN MUSEUM.
Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th March, 1894.

No. 503-E.—Mr. R. Leonard Chapman, Officiating First Assistant to the Superintendent of the Indian Museum, is substantively appointed Assistant Secretary of the Indian Museum, with effect from 9th September, 1892.

By Order,

WILLIAM KING,
Hony. Secy.

The 3rd April, 1894.

No. 3-P.—Mr. R. Leonard Chapman, Assistant Secretary, Indian Museum, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from 18th April, 1894, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Chapman is granted a further period of six months, from the termination of the above, subject to confirmation by the Medical Board in England.

By Order,

J. WATERHOUSE,
Hony. Secy.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—
REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd April, 1894.

No. 2.—In continuation of Notification No. 1, dated 15th March, 1894, Mr. R. R. Dickinson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for two months from 1st April, 1894.

W. H. WILKINS, *Colonel,*

*for Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 27th March, 1894.

No. 1896.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 291-G., dated the 24th February, 1894, Captain C. Archer, I.S.C., assumed charge of the office of the Political Agent in Zhob, on the forenoon of 24th January, 1894.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER
IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th March, 1894.

No. 1866.—Under the provisions of Section 5(2) of the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower Maulvi Abdul Rahim, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, being a Magistrate of the 1st class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to try in a summary way, under Chapter XXII of the said Code, any offence mentioned in Section 260, which under Section 29 he is competent to try.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.,*
Second Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 28th March, 1894.

No. 2146.—Major G. E. Money, Officer Commanding, 1st Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 20th April, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

C. E. ROSS;
*Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 28th March, 1894.

No. 995-G.—Captain G. H. J. Moore, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Commander and

2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, is granted ninety days' accumulated privilege leave from the 15th April, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 30th March, 1894.

No. 1039-G.—It is hereby notified that Captain C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the Kotah Agency from Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

The 2nd April, 1894.

No. 1123-G.—It is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the Meywar Residency from Colonel W. F. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, on the afternoon of the 23rd March, 1894.

By Order,
O. V. BOSANQUET,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealdah, the 31st March, 1894.

No. 3.—Mr. C. L. Taylor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is granted furlough for eight months, under Article 371(a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd April, 1894, or from any such date as he may avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd April, 1894.

No. 18-I.—Mr. A. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate to Europe for twelve months from the 7th April, 1894, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. R. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Munshi Mohamed Kasim to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

The 5th April, 1894.

No. 48-I.—Mr. M. J. Stephen is appointed to be a Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 2nd April 1894, and is attached to the Office of the Director General of the Post Office.

No. 52-I.—Mr. A. Rhenius is appointed to be Postmaster, Hyderabad, sub. *pro tem.*, from the 1st April, 1894, *vice* Mr. W. A. Johnson, retired.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 3rd April, 1894.

Addison, Mrs.	Herman, Henri.	Pennington & Co.
Alexander, Mr.	Jacob, H. (care of	Ryan, W. P.
Allen, DeHoll & Co.	Mr. Chater).	Scott, T. W.
Ashworth, T. J.	Lacey, E. J.	Segum, E. N.
Bains, Mrs. J.	Lasky, Miss M.	Taylor, C. H. B.
Bevan, G., & Co.	Mactadyen, John.	Lyson, & Co.
Bracl & Co.	Manager, Afghanis-	Vellisariades, N. A.
Campbell, James.	tan, and Cape	Wiggett, J. H.
Curtis, S.	Gold Jewelry	Wilson, Miss, care
D'Cruz, T.	Company.	of Dr. W. Wilson.
Greyer, M.	Moore & Harris	
Hand, V. A. U.	(Shirt-makers).	
Hennessy, St. G.	Nugent, Mrs.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allmuch, T. B.	Hamilton, Miss A.	Nowington, D.
Atleek, Miss.	Harter, Franz. H.	Oertil, F. O.
Aggs, W. H.	Harris, J. G.	Parkinson, H.
Arnal Antionette.	Heffernan, W.	Pascal, E. M.
Atkinson, J.	Henry, J.	Plunkett, W. S.
Bailey, G. W.	Hodges, G. H.	Poser, Oskor.
Barklie, R. Clegg.	Honiggor, Fritz.	Raubal, Guido.
Beal, W. R.	Howard J.	Rebello, Mrs. J.
Bellosta, Guilio,	Hayles, H. W.	Rentoch, Wm.
Signor.	Hulton, Eustace.	Remtry, Mrs. J.
Bent, Mrs. H.	Ilbery, Edward.	Robert, W. J.
Biddulph, Lieut.	Ingram, J. H.	Roper, E. W.
Binback, J.	Johnson, Capt. T. S.	Roper, Miss.
Binder, Monsieur.	Keane, Mrs.	Roper, Miss C.
Bland, B.	Keay, Seymour.	Ross, W. L.
Brian, Mrs. J. F.	Keys, R.	Rothange, Mrs. E.
Brian, Miss Marie.	Klevan, J.	Rothayge, Franz.
Cambell, Mrs. F. T.	Kromer, Moritz.	Schade, F.
Cargill, St. Cal. S.	Lang, A. H., Rev.	Simmonds, Mrs.
Carne, Percy T. R.	Langdon, Mrs. N. E.	J. W.
Chamberlain, Miss L.	Lascelles, J. H.	Slaven, C. E.
Chazal, Edgar de.	Liddell, F. A.	Spamion, Simon.
Cohen, J. E.	Lindgren, Oscar.	Spangen, Comte de
Coles, J. R.	Lock, J. G. C.	Speyht, Edwin.
Coo, C. Sowerby.	Lutmann, F.	Stuart, Elyston.
Crake, L. H.	Mackenzie, Mrs. M.	Sykes, Mrs.
Crake, D. H.	M.	Templeton, Wm.
Crouch, Madame.	Mackenzie, M. M.	Tour, Mrs. Chan.
Cuthbertson, W.	Macneill, Col. J. G.	Treherne, F. H.
Dakin Brothers.	R. D.	Trevison, R.
DeBaux, W.	Malcolm, A.	Tyacke, Col. R.
Deighton, A.	Mann, I. C.	Verbeck, Professor
Dion, Mrs. N.	McCarthy, Florence.	C.
Dominico Angello.	Mason, Mrs. A.	Walcott, R. L.
Dudley, Mrs.	Merton, C. W.	Watson, A. C.
Edds, Miss Mary.	Meyer, Hans.	Webster, Capt.
English, M. A.	Mellor, J.	Fred.
Ferguson, T. A.	Mellet, E.	William, G. E.
Fonseca, J. C.	Miller, Rev. C.	Witham, Geo.
Frank, Madame	Stewart.	Whitfield, E. J.
Rose.	Minto, J.	Wilson, Frank.
Fzoucorman, Rosa,	Mitchell, W. J.	Wyourd, Mrs. W.
Madame.	Moore, Miss Alice.	Yeoward, Mrs. W.
Grey, Mrs. L.	Mulholland, J. H.	R.
Griffen, Maurice.	Murray, Miss.	
Hainworth, F. S.	Nebel, W. H.	

Registered Letters.

Fillatran, Paul.	Merton, C. W.	Vera, L.
Lascelles, J. H.	Raubal, Guido.	Wittenboker, J. E.
Mahor, M.	Ross, Dr. A.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aron, Klara.	Förberg, Miss P.	Pierre, D'arenberg.
Ariqus, J. Major	Gahmid, J.	Pelton, F.
Andrews, James.	Gilbs, F.	Rasmussen, Mr.
Abdool Rahim H.	Gellora, Mrs.	Rosenberg, M.
Sidick.	Goodhall, C. Sergt.	Roper, Miss.
Allen, C. H.	Heyer, Mrs.	Rumly, Moir.
Affleck, Edith, Miss	Hall, Surgn.-Capt.	Reiter, R.
Armfield, F.	Gel.	Roper, Miss C.
Alerki Vin Pali.	Halt, Geo.	Rosenblum, Mr.
A. Krishua Swami	Hamilton, F., Mrs.	Robbrechh, M.
Ayer.	Hitchens, P.	Stephenson, G. R.
Braine, Miss.	Hamilton, F. W. D.	Stebbing, Capt. A.R.
Blanche, Miss	Howksley, R. P. J.	Speight, E.
Emma.	Hart, Col. R. C. V.	Stack, A. C.
Berkowich, F.	C.	Smith, J. C., Mrs.
Boleodeb Chatterjee,	Hill, P. C.	Stewart, Miss Edith.
Baboo.	Hashagen, Mrs. G.	Shankland, J.
Bencevech, J. B.	Ives, R. J.	Stuart, M., Mrs.
Bell, Capt R. A.	Johnson, A. G., Mrs.	Snelling P.
Barrington, Lt. P.	Joyner, R.	Swasi, R. L.
Brandenburg, A. E.	Jones, Capt. R. D.	Spencer, H. J.
Borton.	P.	Shaure, F. S.
Beges E.	Jones, Miss Mary.	Shoreham, G. A.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Kannrenther, F. S.	Thurnanco, Miss C.
Baird, John.	Lambert, F. G.	Thornton, Mrs.
Cleron, Mans Henri.	Lead, Capt. A. M.	Tosusay, Revd. A.
Cunningham, G. H.	Legort, Mrs. E.	Thomas, A. H.
Cordeux, C. H., Mrs.	Lea, R.	T-te, Mrs.
Challenger, H. I.	Lea, Miss.	Thompson, G. T.
Chappel D. G. P.	Laughton, E.	Uter, Adolf.
Clark, Capt. A. C.	Mason, F. S.	Van Oerstraten,
Davies, Sydney W.	Mowis, Mrs.	Mrs.
Djanikian, S.	Monitz, M.	Vincent, G.
Drewitz, H.	Nadge, D. F.	Warwick & Co.
Dunmore, Earl of.	Montague, J. D.	Wilson, Lady
Dharamdas Mooker-	Michel, Ch.	Sarah.
ji.	Mento, J.	White, D., Mrs.
Dwarkanath Ghose	Nevilli, Mrs.	Waltly, E. G.
Dwal, M. R.	O'Reilly, Sergt. Lt.-	Williams E. H.
Denkam, Mi.	Col.	Wilson, J.
Diamanti, O.	Ory, Geo.	Winckler, C. J.
Dundee, Dr. J. C.	Otto, J. E.	Wolosh, R. L.
Forrester, A.	Paton, F. N.	Waineford, R. W.
Fox, H. W.	Pehlivanian, G.	A.
Fendali, W.	Pottinger, Mrs.	Willes, Miss E. F.
Ficher, Carl.	Pandolfini, P. S.	Wison, G.
Furney, J. L.	Peterson, P.	Xydias, P.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M.; and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th June, 1894, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity)	100	50
Dictation, spelling, punctuation, etc.)	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole)	240	160
Mensuration (a), the whole	60	30
Book-keeping (b), mercantile	100	50
TOTAL	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

- (a) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(b) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed, but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it, but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of Rs 10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 3rd April, 1894.

Nil.

The 7th April, 1894.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1894.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	11th Apl.	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	10th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	11th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies	11th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	14th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania	14th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	7th "	Per French Str. <i>Fridan</i> .
Madras and Colombo	17th "	Per P. & O. Str. <i>Coromandel</i> .
Straits, China, and Japan	13th "	Per Steamer <i>Lightning</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	10th "	Per Steamer <i>Purnea</i> .
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	13th "	Per Steamer <i>Canara</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	11th "	Per Steamer <i>Rasmara</i> .
Mauritius	9th "	Per Steamer <i>Lalpoora</i> .

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned:—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application).

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts, to whom the candidate submits his application, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. He will only forward the names of accepted candidates to the Principal together with their applications in their own handwriting, statement of their ages, and fees. These should be transmitted altogether under one covering letter on the last day allowed by the rule.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

N.B.—The attention of candidates is drawn to the alteration in Rule 2 (3). In future no candidate is to apply direct to the Principal for permission to attend the examination, but must send his application through an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will decide whether the candidate is to be admitted.

The Principal will attend to no applications received direct.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 30th March, 1894.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason

College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

For sale, four elephants, all valuable fine tusk-ers, as per following description:—

Name.	Age (probable).	Size.	Disposition or temper.
	Years.		
1. Bada Motiguz	50	9' 3"	Good.
2. Pown Guz	53	9' 3"	Good.
3. Jung Bahadur	53	9' 0"	Good.
4. Captain Gunning	48	8' 3"	Sometimes vicious.

All trained for dragging timber in forests and carriage of baggage.

Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are in good condition.

No. 2 is at present under treatment for an ulcer on the leg.

Applicants intending to buy them should apply to the undersigned, Vizagapatam.

A. W. PEET,

Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE, NORTHERN CIRCLE,

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

Vizagapatam, 18th July, 1893.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরজনক সিনকোনার মূল্য কম করণ ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি বাবং অস্ত্র আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেন্ডেন্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেন্টের কর্তৃকারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পোণ্ড ভর করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে

অল্প সিনকোনা পাউবের অর্থাৎ চারি ওন্স টিন ২০ টাকায়, আট ওন্স টিন ৩০ টাকায় ও এক পোণ্ড টিন ১০০ টাকায় পাউবের। সর্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেন্ডেন্টের নিকট নগদ মূল দরে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ওন্স টিন ৩০ টাকায়, আট ওন্স টিন ৬০ টাকায় এবং এক পোণ্ড টিন ১০০ টাকায় পাউবের পাউবের। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান উরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত চারি ভাড়া চারি ওন্স টিনের ১০, আট ওন্স টিনের ২০ ও এক পোণ্ড টিনের ৮০ ডাক মাডুল দিতে হইবে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows :—

1 Pound tin, £10, or, post free, £10-12

½	"	£ 8,	"	£ 8-8
¼	"	£ 4,	"	£ 4-8

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Secupore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

প্রদেশের গবর্ণমেন্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রাপ্ত নিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১২ কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

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Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India,
assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25
VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 27th March, 1894.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., L.I.D.,
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, K.T., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble J. Westland, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Fazulbhai Vishram.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.
The Hon'ble Sir Luchmessur Singh, K.C.I.E., Mahārāja Bahadur Dur-
bhanga.
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis.
The Hon'ble H. F. Clogstoun, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. Playfair.
The Hon'ble Mahārāja Partáb Narayan Singh of Ajudhiá.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1894-95.

The Hon'ble MR. PLAYFAIR said :—" My Lord, I feel compelled to ex-
press regret that the Government of India has not been able to afford to the
Members of Your Excellency's Council a longer time to consider the very volu-

minous statements of financial affairs presented to the Council of the 22nd instant by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the finances. Owing to the intervention of Easter-tide there has been practically only one day of business between then and now, in which interval it has been impossible to obtain the deliberate opinion of the mercantile community upon the Budget.

"My Lord, at the present time no one can take into consideration an Indian Budget without dealing with questions relating to the army. The Hon'ble the Finance Member gives the satisfactory assurance that the measures for the defence of the country have been nearly completed, but he does not enlarge upon the remarks on the army made in paragraph 21 of his statement presented to this Council on the 10th instant. There are many who would have been glad if he had met with some degree of fulness the arguments raised in certain quarters for the reduction of military expenditure. I am not, my Lord, inclined to treat the army as a financial reserve, and I hold that the security for peace within, as well as without, our borders must be the first consideration of the State. Having before me the Hon'ble Mr. Westland's observations, I shall await with much interest the remarks of my hon'ble friend the Military Member of Your Excellency's Council on this important subject.

"The accounts of the past year increase the apprehension that income from opium is a diminishing factor in the revenues of India. Unusual influences appear to have been at work during the year. A small crop and restricted sales have been associated with low prices, which is contrary to previous experience. It would be interesting to know how far the Hon'ble Member in charge of the finances attributes this result to the operations of the Currency Act of June last, to which a slight allusion has been made in paragraph 135 of his statement, and how far his low estimate of the value of the crop of the current year is based upon the anticipated effects of that Act. It would be further of interest to know whether the successive failure of crops is attributable to climatic influences, or whether there are grounds for the apprehension that the price now paid to the cultivators of Rs. 5 per seer for opium of standard consistency has become unattractive in being too low.

"The public in India have been waiting with keen expectation for a further expression of the views of the Government of India on the currency question, and especially the effects, financial and economic, of the working of the currency measure introduced on 26th June last; but here again the Hon'ble Member in charge of the finances is reticent. Even more immediate in its bearing upon the present Financial Statement would have been an exposition of the grounds on which in paragraph 133, in the face of market rates which are apparently being still dragged down by the continuing depreciation in the value of silver, he has assumed 1s. 2d. as the rate of exchange for the Budget of 1894-95.

"A year ago the Finance Member of Your Excellency's Council claimed to be excused for budgeting for a deficit pending the receipt by Government of the report of the Committee headed by the Lord Chancellor of England upon the financial situation. The tone of his remarks indicated that it was not a desirable conclusion to budget for a deficiency. In the estimates for the ensuing year the figures that have now been placed before the Council result in a deficiency of Rx. 302,000, which is arrived at, after additional import-duties have been taken into account, by the absorption of the famine railway expenditure, and after Provincial Governments have been called upon to surrender a portion of their balances. The prospective deficit of 1894-95 follows upon an estimated deficiency of Rx. 1,793,000 in the accounts of 1893-94. This review of the situation is certainly not exhilarating, but I am relieved to find that, in addition to the elastic character of the revenues of India, which it is again a pleasure in connection with this Budget to observe, a closer examination of the expenditure to a certain extent shows that the position of the accounts of the Empire is not so bad as it may on the surface appear to be. Revised estimates for 1893-94 show a deficit of Rx. 1,793,000, being worse than the Budget by Rx. 198,000. I find, however, that the whole of the Home payments during the year have been converted, as customary, into Rx. at the actual exchange rate realized upon the remittances of the year, namely, 1s. 2'6d.; resulting in a total charge of

Rx. 10,243,100 in the Expenditure and Revenue account, while the Secretary of State's drawings have not amounted to the sterling payments but have fallen short of the estimate of last March by £9,300,000, and therefore the total charge of Rx. 10,243,100 has not been actual expenditure. In other words, the true loss by exchange during the year has been Rx. 5,027,500 on Revenue and Rx. 512,500 on Capital account, making a total of Rx. 5,540,000, and not Rx. 10,634,800 as stated in these accounts. The balance appears to be adjusted under the heading 'Exchange on Remittance Account' as a sub-head under 'Deposits and Advances,' page 62 of the Statement, by the credit entry Rx. 5,094,800. With due submission I think this involves an error in book-keeping. All subordinate headings which properly come under 'Deposit and Advances' close to balance, but Exchange is a sub-heading which closes to Profit and Loss; therefore the adjusting credit entry of Rx. 5,049,800 should be removed from 'Deposits and Advances' and be pushed up to the Profit and Loss, *i.e.*, into the Income and Expenditure portion, of the account. On this being done, it appears to me that the amount of Rx. 5,094,800 would either be deducted from the expenditure or be added to the revenue. The result then would be a visible surplus for the year 1893-94 of Rx. 3,301,800 instead of a deficit, as set forth, of Rx. 1,793,000. There is, therefore, a surplus and not a deficit on the revised estimates of 1893-94. In the same manner, if the adjusting credit entry Rx. 413,400 under the sub-heading 'Exchange on Remittance Account' of the Budget Estimate of 1894-95 be transferred to its proper place in the Income and Expenditure Account, the result will be a surplus of Rx. 111,400 instead of a deficit as shown of Rx. 302,000. I would submit therefore that I am justified in the remark that the Accounts are not so bad as they at first sight appear. It would afford relief to commerce were the Secretary of State to definitely decide how his arrears are finally to be dealt with. At present they hang over the country like the sword of Damocles.

"I fully recognise the readiness, and the soundness of the principle, with which the Government of India has addressed itself to the requirements of the future to meet the probable deficiency in the accounts of 1894-95, if Home payments have to be met in full at the present, or even a lower, rate of exchange. And I think it is necessary, as well as very desirable, that the Government should have reviewed the Imperial and Provincial expenditure with the object of endeavouring, where possible, to counteract extravagance or stop unnecessary outlay. But when the method of supplementing revenues results in an intrusion upon reserve funds and upon resources upheld for the development and protection of the country, and curtails the scanty means at the disposal of Provincial Governments, I think such means of balancing income and expenditure must be approached with very grave and serious anxiety.

"To meet the financial obligations of the ensuing year it is proposed to absorb Rx. 1,076,200 of the Famine Grant, to take from the Local Governments Rx. 405,000, and to obtain from new import-duties Rx. 1,140,000, making a total of Rx. 2,621,200. With regard to the absorption of the Famine Grant, I understand the original idea in connection with this compelled surplus was that the Government of India should have always a margin of revenue to be instantly applied to the relief of famine as it arose, but if this margin were not so applied during any one year it was not to be brought into general revenues, as it might then be used to the reduction of taxation, but was to be spent in taking precautions against famine by the construction of preventive and protective works, and latterly in addition to the meeting of interest payments on the capital of certain railways declared by the Secretary of State to be protective in their character. In the minute issued on 12th March, 1878, by a predecessor of Your Excellency, Lord Lytton, he stated that the sole justification for the increased taxation placed upon the people of India for the purpose of insuring the Empire against the calamities of future famine was the pledge that a sum of not less than a million and-a-half sterling shall be annually applied to it, and His Lordship explained that an additional revenue raised by the new taxes was required not for the luxuries but for the necessities of the State, not for general purposes but for the construction of a particular class of public works, and that a pledge had been given by the Government of India not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a

different character. And finally Lord Lytton remarked—I use^{*} his own words—‘to carry out adequately the engagement, thus publicly contracted, immediate, consistent and persistent adherence to certain lines of conduct on the part of the Central Government is absolutely necessary.’

“My Lord, I do not know that the public revenue can be applied to a better purpose than to that of saving the lives of those who pay it. The assurances of Lord Lytton, speaking with all the great authority of the Viceroy, were received by the whole country as a satisfactory and just settlement of that controversy as to the application of the Famine Insurance Fund, which it was felt on all hands had placed the Government in an invidious and undesirable position towards the people of India. Confirmed by Your Excellency’s distinguished predecessor, Lord Lansdowne, successive budgets have shown that the Government has acted up to Lord Lytton’s pledges.

“Unless, therefore, the Government of India is now prepared to say—and I presume it is not—that an adequate net-work of subsidiary railways has been completed throughout the Empire, and that the precautions initiated for the protection of the people from the financial, as well as from the material, consequences of famine have been completed, the proposal now made to trespass upon this Famine Fund for purposes other than that for which it was created appears to me to be a regrettable deviation from a policy that was wisely adopted and carried out by the Government of India.

“Had the Government of India no alternative, there might be no option but to make use of this reserve fund. But if there is at hand another and more appropriate method of meeting the requirements of the revenue by an equitable and convenient system of taxation to which the community at large would not object, it appears to me that in the interests of the State resort should be had thereto.

“If the absorption of the Famine Fund and the contribution of Rx. 405,000 required from the Local Governments means a reduction in expenditure of the Public Works Department, I presume it must imply not only the postponement of the construction of railways, roads and canals, but also the throwing out of employment of a large body of servants and labourers, and the imposition of enforced idleness upon the Department, which must be prejudicial alike to the Department and to the best interests of the State. The gravamen is not even confined to this view of the matter. This requisition of Rx. 405,000 follows upon the retrenchment effected two years ago when the renewal of Provincial Contracts brought back to the Government of India the annual sum of Rx. 466,300 from Provincial Funds, a measure made necessary by the financial pressure which was deplored by the Supreme Government as contracting the resources of the Local Governments by an equal amount, curtailing expenditure on the improvement of the internal administration of the several Provinces in India, and restricting the progress of useful Provincial expenditure. Adding to these sums the estimated cost of exchange compensation payable by Provincial Governments, amounting to Rx. 232,100 for 1893-94 and to Rx. 400,400 for 1894-95, we have a cash demand upon the Provincial Governments within three years of no less a sum than Rx. 2,436,400. Of this amount the finances of 1894-95 are called upon to contribute Rx. 1,271,700. Such a sum cannot be withdrawn without injustice to the Local Governments, compelling them to arrest useful and necessary works, and probably crippling their advances to agriculturists. I feel justified in adding that such a policy partakes rather of parsimony than economy and diminishes the available resources of the people, so that the result may restrict the commercial transactions between India and England far more seriously than that erroneously feared as a possible result of the imposition of cotton-duties. If Government determines to pursue this policy, the only hope I can express in the interests of these Provinces is that, following the example set after the termination of hostilities with Afghanistan, the sums now taken from the Local Governments will be restored to them when the finances admit.

“My Lord, stagnation is already upon the country. During the past year sanction has been given to the construction of only 136 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of additional railways, which can be characterised as nothing short of starvation allowance to

the wants of this great Empire. This year, it is to be presumed, no additions will be sanctioned and apparently no railway surveys of importance are contemplated. Nothing will be done but that which the Government cannot refrain from doing. Among the important decreases of expenditure set forth under paragraph 122 of the Financial Statement are included 'Construction of Protective Railways Rx. 1,054,300, Construction of Railways Rx. 50,700. Civil Works Rx. 408,600, making a total of Rx. 1,513,600, and implying a direct and most forcible restriction upon the trading and protective development of the country. On the other hand, I find there are some among the mercantile community who, looking at the closing cash balance in India of Rx. 21,684,256 in the Budget for 1894-95, advance the suggestion that from this cash balance the Government has the means to enlarge the expenditure not charged to Revenue for the construction of additional lines of railway by a sum of about Rx. 5,000,000. This indicated surplus represents part of the Secretary of State's borrowings, and therefore Capital, and unless employed for the benefit of the country must lie idle, while incurring interest payable at Home. It has been more than once admitted that with the growth of their railway enterprises the Government of India is becoming more and more deeply concerned in the development and progress of Indian trade. To keep pace with the development of trade and the course of commerce throughout the world, and to admit of rivalry with the great producing countries in the far West, the Government of India should study to keep India in such a position as will enable her to compete successfully. As a contrast to India we may look to the activity of the United States of America, where the length of railways amounts to 170,000 miles, compared with the 18,000 miles in India, and where progress has been made at a rate, not of $136\frac{3}{4}$ miles a year, but of 5,200 miles per annum during the past five years. The better equipment of rolling stock on these Western lines also permits of the transport of a much larger proportionate quantity of goods or produce, per mile of railroad, than it is possible for our well managed but scantily equipped railways in India to undertake—I refer here to goods trucks and locomotives, and not to passenger cars, a comparison of coaching returns being in favour of the Indian railways.—As these Western countries are competitors with India in the transport of produce to England, and as there is an increasing demand for cheaper carriage throughout the world, India may be left standing if she does not determine to move with the times, of which movement, however, the present Budget gives but faint hopes. Within our own border, and with a population growing at the rate of three millions per annum, there is an increased struggle for existence, as well as a struggle with other countries for trade; and not only does this give cause for serious consideration in the event of failure of crops, but is a reason why the attention of the Government should be devoted to the further development of the resources of the country, the means of promoting that development being under their control. Considering such circumstances I cannot but deplore the fact that the Government should have resolved for any reason whatsoever to divert the money, in itself not too large an amount, set apart for the construction of railroads to protect the people from the consequences of famine, and by so doing to arrest a series of measures recognised by the people to be indispensable to their welfare. This decision, my Lord, is further to be regretted, when the Government have at hand, as I think they have, and as I endeavoured in this Council on the 10th of this month to place within their power, a measure for strengthening the finances of the country by imposing that duty upon imported cotton goods which, in itself, according to the declaration made by the Hon'ble Finance Member, would almost provide the sum of money the Government now proposes to take from the Famine Insurance Fund and from the Local Governments. Successive Financial Members of Your Excellency's Council have most willingly borne testimony to the elastic and progressive character of the internal finances of India, and the Hon'ble Mr. Westland has repeated his appreciation of India's capabilities, but, as this desirable result has been attained by a liberal and progressive treatment of the country, it cannot be expected to continue when that policy is reversed, as it has been in the present Budget. The outlook of the future is, on this account, depressing."

The Hon'ble GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS said :—“ My Lord, it seems specially unfortunate that on the occasion of a new and sympathetic Viceroy we should have to encounter a position of financial difficulty which must render almost impossible such measures of administration as he would doubtless wish to promote during his term of office.

“ The difficult position of the Hon'ble Finance Minister also cannot but evoke sympathy from all parts of the country. He is like a man who has to swim with his hands and feet tied. With freedom of action, there would be not only the hope but the possibility of success. He is not permitted to adopt the measures which in the opinion of those most competent to judge are necessary in the circumstances, though not perhaps from abstract theory. The finances should be placed in a solvent state, and the administration freed from the embarrassment which is a bar to the successful government of the country. But we are face to face with difficulties which must be met, and the question is whether the means proposed by the Finance Minister are such as to best meet the requirements of the position, or commend themselves to the public on whom the burden of taxation falls. The means proposed are, however, not in the opinion of some sufficient to establish the desired equilibrium between income and expenditure, and are confessedly only of the order of expediency imperfectly indicated, under the plea of the year being a ‘ transition period.’

“ The measures adopted to meet the requirements of the position are of two kinds : one is the diversion of a fund that should not be diverted according to promises made by successive rulers, and the other is the refusal to adopt available and legitimate means to replenish the exchequer, not by questionable temporary expedients, but by imposts of a permanent character not objectionable on any ground as regards the people of this country. One of the measures adopted to meet the financial situation is the resumption of the Famine Fund. This proposal has evoked, I respectfully submit, strong feeling throughout the country, because, besides weakening the assurance against famine, it is a direct violation of promises on the part of the Government, which even the exigencies of the Government at the present time must in the eyes of many fail to justify.

“ The object of that fund and the pledged word of the Government have invested it with a sacredness which should save it from violation for a ‘ period of transition,’ inasmuch as even this so-called temporary policy of one year may become the precedent of permanent alienation. The Famine Fund was instituted in 1877, and, to make assurance doubly sure, the Viceroy and the Finance Minister of the period were at pains to meet the objection that such a fund might be diverted as is now proposed.

“ Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, is said to have used the following language in connection with this fund :—

‘ We have explained to the people of this country that the additional revenue raised by new taxes is required not for the luxuries but for the necessities of the State,—not for general purposes, but for the construction of a particular class of public works,—and we have pledged ourselves not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a different character.’

(The italics are mine.)

“ Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, further declared that it was a calumny for any one to even insinuate that the fund would ever be used for any other purpose than the one declared. How in the face of these pledges, and the moral obligation which they impose on the Government, the fund can be alienated as proposed it is impossible for many who have studied the matter to conceive.

“ The second resource of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister is the call upon the Provincial Governments for increased contributions. This the Hon'ble Member says is to force upon them severe economies and appropriate the results to Imperial account. This is a mild way of representing the Imperial method of crippling the Local Administrations, while it is by no means clear that the possible scope of economy in Imperial expenditure has been realised. On the contrary, there is a widespread belief that there are many items of expenditure unwarrantably high and increased charge rather than reduction intimated (as, for example, in printing and stationery, etc., which charges are said to have grown to an extravagant extent and ought to be reduced). It may

seem an easy thing to squeeze the Local Governments, but such a course simply means the weakening of the administration in matters that come more directly in contact with the people, and would be more felt by them than the action of the Imperial Government. And it may drive the Local Administrations either to the imposition of fresh burdens or to neglect of duties and postponement of the performance of other improvements which it is their province to discharge.

"It is the Local Governments who are primarily responsible for the good administration of their respective Provinces, and when they find that the Imperial Government must not only have to be supplied annually with a large fixed allotment, but also that—to use the Hon'ble the Finance Member's words—'all the fruits of careful administration must be surrendered to fill the yawning gulf of our sterling payments,'—when I say the Local Governments find themselves in such an unenviable position, the only alternative left to them is to exhaust the taxable resources of the people immediately under their charge.

"It was, as the Finance Minister says, only two years ago that the present contracts were entered into with the Local Governments, and no measure of apology would, in the opinion of many, justify a revision of those contracts so soon again. Such a revision means—I use the words of the Finance Minister again—the stoppage of all administrative improvements. Education is already starved, at least in my Province, and who knows that further curtailments of educational grants in the country will not be the order of the day? Prison reforms, so long begun as in the year 1838, will still have to be postponed till a future date. The Police is already undermanned, and in some instances even underpaid—I mean of course the lower ranks of it; and any attempts to cut down the number or pay of the constabulary is likely to lead to loss of protection of the people and introduce still greater corruptions in the service. I do not know whether it will be possible to cut down the grants to the Medical Department. Roads and communications require to be looked after and require further developments, and I do not quite see which of the various branches under their control the Local Governments mean to starve. If the Local Governments are to be thus denuded of their resources, the effect can only be disheartening, even though apparently submitted to with loyal compliance.

"In a Province where settlements are in progress the people have rightly or wrongly to fear a good deal under the force of such a policy. They always entertain the idea that attempts will be made to increase their burdens and thus increase the resources of the State, to enable the Local Governments to furnish their full quota. Their apprehensions may be wrong and ill-founded, but I have ventured to state what the feeling is likely to be under the circumstances. The position of the executive officers who have to work out these settlements and take the whole blame on their heads is a most unenviable one.

"The third resource of the Finance Minister for meeting the deficit is the re-imposition of import-duties. This is a legitimate source of revenue, and is adopted by most countries. I do not propose to enter at length into the subject of the exemption of cotton fabrics, as that has been fully discussed, with the consensus of opinion of all impartial authorities that such exemption is altogether without justification; and, after the intimation of the Secretary of State as to the possibility of reconsideration, I shall, in common with the majority of my fellow-subjects, regret if further consideration be not given and the exemption removed. Such a course would meet the exigencies of the present financial position, and, with other measures that are deemed practicable, might obviate the assumed necessity of alienating the Famine Fund, and even afford relief in other respects.

"The public are by no means assured that economy in the Imperial expenditure has been carried as far as it might be without the least detriment to the efficiency of the service. It is even thought possible—though it is in my opinion a mistake—that increased efficiency might be obtained at less cost. The Famine Fund might be used for its legitimate purposes, with every advantage to the country from its expenditure, without using it as a makeshift for a 'period of transition,' while there is no prospect of a like sum being yearly available, as there would be in the income from import-duties.

“Another matter in which there seems considerable room for retrenchment is the Home charges. Though a large portion of these may not admit of reduction, as the interest on loans, pensions and fixed charges, there is a considerable percentage of expenditure for stores which might be supplied either locally or on commercial terms much more advantageously than through departmental agency. And there are certain charges made exclusively against India which might more equitably be paid or at least shared by England; nor is it altogether equitable that the charges for frontier wars should be met so largely from the Indian treasury.

“Again, the question occurs to many as to whether it is clear that the financial policy of the Government of India has been conducted on economic principles. There have been references to the ‘unprecedented treasury balance of over twenty-six crores of rupees.’ The loan of three millions issued last year has simply had the effect of swelling the balance, with a loss by discount on issue of Rx. 133,000 and the interest that had accrued on the loan since its issue. This is a considerable item to pay for holding money unfructuous in the treasury, and it is only poor compensation to be told that ‘the three-and-a-half per cents. are now above par.’ The only advantage of the loan seems to have been to show that the credit of the Government of India has not yet collapsed. In this respect, too, something might be said of the needless and unjustifiable purchase of large quantities of silver imported for speculative competition with the bills of the Secretary of State; and also respecting the tardy imposition of the inadequate duty which is now imposed. The obvious object of these importations was to compete as a means of remittance against Council bills, and the effect has been to seriously lower the rate of exchange and to necessitate the increase of taxation—unless use can be made of some portion of the treasury balance to obviate the necessity. Now, why should not some of the needlessly large treasury balance be utilized instead of appropriating the Famine Fund? Of course, it is needful to hold a sufficient treasury reserve to ensure the convertibility of the paper currency. But it has been asserted again and again that about a third of the present enormous balances would suffice for that purpose; and, even admitting that there must be money kept to meet the drawings of the Secretary of State, there appears ample margin for that, if not also to afford some relief from taxation, instead of seeking means of increasing it. The public would be grateful for a modification of the income-tax, especially in the lower scale of its incidence, which is always the means of oppression which the poor are least able to resist or escape. Of course, after the finances resume their normal state, I would submit, if the whole of that obnoxious impost could be removed, the greater would be the satisfaction to its unfortunate and hard-worked victims. The income-tax, if I may be allowed to say so, is in my individual opinion quite unsuited to the circumstances of this country. In the case of some it is a tax which presses very heavily, as they cannot afford to escape from it; while, in the case of others, it, I make bold to say, is an incentive to dishonesty.

“In connection with the above impost, I shall only be expressing the views of the non-official community in saying that it is likely to be felt a hardship that the product of that impost should be absorbed by the grant of compensation to the services for loss by exchange. They admit that it is a hardship upon the members that their incomes should be diminished by loss in exchange. It must also be admitted that the public servants are rendering good and noble service to the country at a great sacrifice of their health, intelligence, energy and personal comfort, and the people are greatly beholden to them for the great administrative improvements they have been able to confer upon them, and surely the State is also bound to give them some relief; but whether some distinction should not have been made, and a line drawn between the older officers and others, and those who have to make remittances, or not, is a question.

“Looking at the position generally, all the classes referred to are presently in need of the greatest sympathy—the Ruler of the country claims our respectful sympathy in the embarrassment of a very difficult position, his Council between the two fires of their consciences and the orders of the Secretary of State, the Provincial Government in their crippled resources blighting their hopes and aspirations, the services with their salaries

practically reduced, the commercial and trading communities in a state of uncertainty, the landholding classes always in dread of short and recurring settlements and over-assessments, and the general public the final victims of all these uncertainties, the position is really not a happy one. But our duty is plain to offer to the Government our most loyal support, to give them such advice as our limited experience may suggest in the modification of their measures, and the application of them to the requirements of the country. I have thus respectfully ventured to make certain suggestions which I believe would be beneficial, and which I hope will be taken in the spirit in which they have been submitted, and at the same time would become acceptable to the people. I trust that what has been suggested will commend itself alike to the judgment of your Excellency, and the Council and the Government, here and in England."

The Hon'ble THE MAHARAJA OF AJUDHIA said:—"My Lord, I approach the subject of the Budget with considerable diffidence. It is full of details with which I am unfamiliar. Fortunately there is no necessity for me to weary Your Excellency and the Council with criticisms of these matters, which I can safely leave to more experienced hands. But there are also connected with the Budget large questions of principle as to which every one possessing self-respect should be able to sustain the opinion he may himself hold. To me then the Budget is not a mere official statement of the revenue of the Empire; it is the one measure which, recurring year by year, presents to the people of India a standard by which to measure the devotion of the rulers to the interests of the ruled. My Lord, if there is one thing of which Englishmen should be proud, it is the testimony borne almost invariably by a long series of Budgets to their comprehension of India's needs and their earnest wish to satisfy those needs in an adequate manner. If there have been exceptions, I should be inclined to regard the present Budget and those of 1878 and 1882 as most open to animadversion. Before, however, touching on that matter I would crave Your Lordship's indulgence if I dwell briefly on what appear to me to be the chief defects of the Statement before the Council.

"My Lord, we all know how keen and resolute a controversy has raged in this country on the closing of the Mints and on the continued fall in exchange. In relation to these matters and speaking for the people of my own Province, I may say that what is wanted is GUIDANCE. There is a widespread alarm at the way things are drifting. The people are unable to accurately appraise their reserved resources. They wonder what the value of their silver may be, and whether they should retain their gold or convert it into a depreciated substitute. The Budget says as little as possible on these two interesting questions. It does not say enough to establish confidence, or to give the public an assurance which may encourage them to believe in the wisdom of patience.

"Then again, my Lord, in Oudh the people have a direct interest in Opium. I confess I am not encouraged by what the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has said about the Opium Revenue. In fact, I may go further and say I am distinctly discouraged at the prospects of this branch of the Revenue. I admit that there might be an excuse for reticence in the fact that a Royal Commission on Opium has yet to submit its Report; but the excuse, it seems to me, is overridden by the crisis in which the Government finds itself. Is the falling off in the income from Opium due to a permanent defect of the Indian drug, to the encouragement of the growth of the poppy by the Government of China, or to causes within India itself, within the competency of Government to remove? The present Budget, my Lord, is nowhere a budget of hope, but as regards Opium it is almost a budget of despair.

"I notice also that the Provincial Governments have been called upon to contribute from their balances towards the necessities of the Central Government. This is a policy all thinking men will deprecate unless the need is of so urgent a character as to make it imperative that those balances should be appropriated in order to stave off the infliction of some new burden. In the present case this rule will not apply, and the Provincial balances are drawn upon in order to enable the Government to abstain from placing an import-duty on cotton goods.

"This, my Lord, brings me to the real subject of my remarks upon the Budget. It is in a sense peculiar and unusual, a historical document. It brings

forward in a pronounced form a policy enunciated in 1878 and 1882, and which then startled the country and led to loud protests the echoes of which were heard in the discussions which took place in this Council. Then, my Lord, the cry was for Free Trade, but that cry must now be abandoned when it is openly urged in England that the claims of Manchester must be regarded even at the expense of this country. On the 10th March, 1882, my honoured friend Mahārājā Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore spoke of the 'neglect of justice to India in consideration of the interests of Manchester manufacturers.' I am quoting the interpretation put upon my friend's speech by Lord Ripon. His Lordship in meeting that charge declared—'from the earliest period of my public life I have been an earnest and consistent advocate of the fiscal principles of the Free Trade party, and I have been so because I believe these principles are principles of general application calculated to confer the largest benefits upon the great mass of the community of any nation to which they may be applied.' Holding such views Lord Ripon declared himself desirous 'of having a hand in conferring upon the people of India the benefit of the application of principles which I believe to be calculated to conduce to their permanent advantage and prosperity.' Here, my Lord, the policy of Government was declared in emphatic language by its Head and Chief. But Lord Ripon went further than this. He declared the financial interest of India, that which Sir John Strachey, quoted recently by my hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair, called 'the financial independence of India,' to be an object of which Government should never lose sight. He said :—

'And I can say that if I did not entertain that opinion, if I thought that the course which the Government is about to take with respect to these Customs-duties was a course that would benefit England at the expense of India, I would not have been induced by any consideration to be a party to such a proceeding. I desire, so long as I may hold the position I have now the honour to fill, to govern India in the interests of India and for the benefit of her people, and I would not consent to be a party to any measures which I did not honestly believe would conduce to that great end.'

"My Lord, it is conceivable that a crisis may arise when India may be called upon to undertake sacrifices for the benefit not of herself alone but of the Empire at large of which she is proud to form so important a part. Should such a crisis ever compel the Government to appeal for such a reason to the people, the appeal would be loyally and cheerfully responded to. No such necessity has, however, arisen. The fall in the value of the Rupee has caused serious embarrassment to this country. There is an urgent demand for an increase to the revenue, a demand so urgent as to compel the Government to reverse the Free Trade policy so strongly recommended to the country twelve years ago by Lord Ripon. And what is the result? India, which because of that Free Trade policy abolished her import-duties, has had to submit to that most distasteful of all fiscal measures—direct taxation, now finds herself compelled to look to import-duties as a permanent relief to her distresses. The principle of Free Trade is abandoned, and, rather than admit this all round, the Famine Insurance Fund controversy is reopened, railways are suspended, Provincial balances are drawn upon, and worst of all the special advocacy of Indian interests no longer forms a feature of the discussions on the Budget. An Hon'ble Member on a recent occasion assured Your Lordship that the masses of the people never heard of the debates in this Council. That is true in part, but only in part. The masses may not follow debates, the eloquence of which they would not appreciate, but they do follow the measures of the Government. These measures are discussed far and wide. The principles on which they are based are, it may be, above the heads of the masses, but for all that they are talked of much more frequently than might seem possible in every market-place and gathering in the country. It is this fact which distresses me most in regard to the defect I have pointed out in the Budget. It is this fact which forces me and all who comprehend the real influence of English rule to deplore the exemption granted to cotton goods. There is a real public opinion in India, and the result on opinion of this most mistaken exemption will be at once regrettable and disastrous. The effect upon the power and influence of the Government may be slow in making itself felt, but will be beyond question mischievous and deplorable, because, to quote

from a speech in this Council delivered by Lord Ripon on the 7th of January, 1884—‘that power and that influence rest upon the conviction of our good faith more than upon any other foundation, aye more than upon the valour of our soldiers and the reputation of our armies.’

“At a time when, in connection with this question of import duties on cotton goods, the Press in England has indulged in speculations as to the “SPELL” which binds this noble dependency to the United Kingdom, I may be pardoned if I make another reference to the speech of that great statesman, Lord Ripon, from which I have just quoted. Replying to the question of the Hon’ble Mr. Thomas—‘Was there ever a nation which retained her supremacy by the righteousness of her laws?’—His Excellency said :

‘My study of history has led me to the conclusion that it is not by the force of her arms or the might of her soldiery that a great empire is permanently maintained, but it is by the righteousness of her laws, and by her respect for the principles of justice.’

“In these words is described more eloquently than anywhere else the secret of the SPELL of British rule in India. My Lord, I feel that I may be forgiven when I express the hope that the essential character of that spell may be maintained; when I give utterance to the wishes of my countrymen that the end of the crisis which has come so suddenly upon India may be to convince all men throughout the length and breadth of the land that Lord Ripon’s words are still true, and still faithfully depict the policy and the hope, the object and the endeavour, of the Government of India.”

The Hon’ble FAZULBHAI VISHRAM said:—“Your Excellency, I do not propose to detain the Council long with the few remarks which I have to offer on the Financial Statement of the ensuing year. It is a sober exposition of solid facts and figures, which, however, I am afraid, will not remove from the minds of a critical observant public the impression that the Government has no definite policy for the solution of the difficulties in which the country has for some time been involved owing entirely to the depreciation of its currency. No doubt the frank confession of helplessness, which seems to be the keynote of the Statement, disarms criticism. We realize and appreciate the ability with which the financial forecast for 1894-95 has been made. We recognise that the programme sketched is ‘a programme of retrenchment and vigilance intended to take the Government over a transition period.’ And yet the country will be entitled to ask, how long is this hand-to-mouth policy to continue? I shall not venture to travel over the same ground as in the course of the debate on the Tariff Bill, but it seems to me that the apprehensions which we entertained regarding the course of events have been fully justified by the Statement. The country at large asked the Government to include imported cotton goods in the Tariff Bill with the object of assisting it in its difficulties in the easiest manner possible under the circumstances. It is a peculiar fact that, whilst additional taxation is always objectionable to the people, in this instance there was a consensus of opinion that Government might fairly and wisely raise sufficient revenue to meet at least half its deficit by imposing a small duty, such as has been imposed upon other commodities, on cotton goods imported into the country. The voice of the people, who were and are willing to bear the burden, was overruled on grounds the speciousness and hollowness of which are now sufficiently exposed by the recent enunciations, journalistic and otherwise, in England. I endeavoured to show in my remarks on the Tariff Bill that the idea of protection involved in the imposition of a small duty on fine yarns and fine cotton goods imported from England is chimerical, and I adhere to that opinion. What is the result of adopting that course? My hon’ble friend the Finance Minister has been obliged to include in the Budget the Famine Insurance Fund for meeting the deficit; he is compelled also to starve the Local Administrations of various funds applicable for the better carrying on of the administration. Can anything be more disastrous than the absorption of the Famine Fund for the purpose of meeting a deficit? It might as well be thrown into the sea so far as any good to the country is concerned. I may venture, my Lord, to say that the country is still in the hope that your Lordship’s Government will be able to induce Her Majesty’s Secretary of State

to reconsider the position and sanction the duty on imported cotton goods. As regards the demand for a countervailing excise-duty upon cotton goods manufactured in India, had there been any parity between the goods upon which we suggest a duty should be imposed and the goods manufactured in India, and had even the levying of such an excise-duty been practicable, the suggestion would be unworthy of the greatest nation of the world towards its almost bankrupt dependency. In order, however, to do away with a wrong to the country which results in the appropriation of the Famine Grant and other items ordinarily applicable for the improvement of provincial administration, I, for one, speaking as a millowner, would be willing to support the levying of an excise-duty on cotton goods manufactured in India, assuming, of course, that such an impost can be practically levied without injustice and serious trouble. Whatever view may be entertained in this matter, I submit that no effort should be spared in obtaining the sanction for the re-imposition of the cotton-duties, for, in my opinion, the revenue derived from this source will not be the only benefit to the country. It would, as I ventured to indicate before, help to a certain extent in creating that desirable balance of trade in our favour on which so many people build their hopes of seeing a solution of the financial difficulties of India. That this hope is not altogether unfounded must be apparent to every one who has closely observed the circumstances that transpired before and after the introduction of the Tariff Bill. It requires little knowledge of economics to see that with our enormous gold liabilities to England and a large import trade with gold-using countries, an export trade, the value of which must necessarily be appraised in silver, must assume vast dimensions in order to create a balance of trade in our favour so as to compensate for the loss caused by the depreciation in the value of our currency without some such extraneous assistance as has been suggested. In my humble judgment no amount of retrenchment or vigilance exercised in the present or in the future can possibly cope with the gravity of our situation, unless and until an attempt is made to deal with it radically. Speaking with all respect, I beg to say that the currency legislation of last year has hardly received a fair trial. The enormous introduction of silver, which mainly contributed to annihilate the anticipations of Government regarding an immediate, stable exchange, took place under circumstances which leave little room for doubt that the silver imports were made by speculators, Native and European, not to meet a *bond fide* demand amongst the masses of the country, as is commonly supposed, but merely for purposes of speculation. And this brings me to the suggestion which has been made to Government from another quarter, namely, of making silver a Government monopoly. So far as I can see, there seems to be no objection, economic or otherwise, to adopting that course.

"As regards immediate remedial measures, I understand that on the Revenue side the mint receipts, amounting to about fourteen lakhs of rupees, are considered to be lost. Is there any objection to the Government working the mints on their own account? Considering the low value of silver and the great margin between the respective prices of bullion and the rupee, would not Government by manufacturing rupees for itself make sufficient profit to meet at least a substantial portion of the present deficit? It seems to me to be a legitimate source of revenue and one capable of materially easing our finances. I would venture to ask the Hon'ble Mr. Westland for an elucidation of this point. I understand that Government do not allow the free coinage of the copper currency, but they manufacture the coin on their own account, which leaves them a substantial profit. I have seen it stated that the metal in a rupee worth of pice is valued at about six annas only! In the same manner it is said that the margin of profit between the respective values of bullion and the rupee is about 25 per cent. exclusive of all charges and the duty. In the year 1892-93 about ten crores of rupees were coined in the Bombay mint alone, and, if Government were to do the same now, the operation should bring them an enormous profit.

"I further see that the Treasury balances are given at 26 crores and at over 21 crores at the end of the ensuing official year. Of course, nobody expects the Government to manipulate this large sum as a private individual, but again I see no reason why this great balance should not be invested either in its own paper at

4 per cent., which would relieve the finances to the extent of 84 lakhs per annum, or why even half of it should not be invested in English or other stock so as to yield a substantial income in sterling to meet sterling liabilities. Such a course would appear to be all the more desirable when the Secretary of State will be issuing a sterling loan of about 8 millions to replenish his treasury, and heavy demands for interest thereon must be met. In fact, there must already have been a large charge under the head of interest on the temporary borrowings in London this year, and it cannot be less than a quarter of a million sterling in the ensuing one, which can be easily covered by a judicious investment of funds on this side. Another opening for the large balances would be the construction, or rather continuing the construction, therefrom of what are called the 'trade railways' already sanctioned. They are proved to be productive constructive works and besides help to keep the balance of exports in favour of India, which is besides the only chance of success for our currency scheme. Last year I had the honour to suggest that the new loan for 300 lakhs might be issued at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. instead of 4, and it happened to be so issued. It was placed on the market at a discount, but its present rate is over par, and the annual saving to Government is $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in point of interest. They can secure a further saving by converting a portion of their 4 per cent. loan to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by giving the usual notice.

"I will not dwell upon the Home charges and the Military expenditure, especially after what has already been said about them by the other speakers; they are more or less beyond the control of this Government; but I must, before concluding, say that I entirely sympathise with those that object to a constant increase under these heads, and urge a reduction thereof in the present crippled state of our finances."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"I do not think that, since I first sat in this Council in December, 1877, I have listened to a Budget which gives rise to graver reflections than the present one, although there are points about it which bring some hope for the future. The look-out is uncertain and unsatisfactory.

"The leading features of the situation are that, although the number of rupees composing the revenues of India are increasing steadily, yet their exchange value in respect of gold has been falling, out of all proportion to the increase in their number, and that there are symptoms that their purchasing power in this country is falling also.

"Next, we find that the expenditure is steadily increasing, and I fear to a great extent necessarily so. We cannot hope that, although there may be savings made here and there by a vigilant Finance Member and Members of the various Departments, there will not be an increase constantly going on which will out-balance these savings. Take, first of all, the general administration of the country. I do not think that it can be hoped that in a country which is so constantly improving as this is, and in regard to which we are constantly aiming at a higher standard, one can expect to have a diminution in what we might call charges for general administration which would include Police, Law, Justice and many other similar matters.

"Next, take charges connected with development of the country. In this country, where the population is increasing by leaps and bounds, at the rate of about three millions a year under the security of life and property given by the rule of England, it is evident that it becomes absolutely necessary to do what can be done in order to meet this constantly and largely increasing population. One of the things that is specially to be done is to attend to Irrigation, and thus increase the fertile area, increase production and diminish the chances of failure of crops.

"Next in the matter of development come Railways and Roads, to cheapen transport, to encourage exports and to enable the country to bring out her produce into the markets of the world and generally to stimulate trade. Unless this is done, it is quite plain that the population must become in excess of the powers of the soil, and must starve and dwindle, unless they emigrate. For food determines population. Therefore these charges are absolutely neces-

sary, and we cannot expect them to decrease whatever economies he may make in detail.

"Then comes the other great matter in the case of an Empire like this, and that is its defence. If one looks at the extent of this enormous Empire and sees how much of its Frontier is bordered by tribes and nations quite as fierce and martial as any of those barbarians who beset the Roman Empire in its latter days, when one looks at that and sees in addition the close approach of two first class European Empires, when one reflects upon what human nature is and that one never knew an Empire when it saw a chance of overthrowing another not to take advantage of that chance, when one looks at the lessons of history, one feels bound to recognize the necessity for maintaining a large efficient army. The more so that this immense Empire is full of titanic forces of disruption barely kept in a state of unstable equilibrium by a foreign element. Looking at this Budget one sees that, so long as the army is kept at its present strength, and unless some reduction is possible,—regarding which I shall have something to say hereafter,—it seems pretty plain that one cannot expect very much of a decrease in the expenditure. The same thing may be said here as I have said in regard to the civil administration. A vigilant Financial Member, co-operating with the Military Member, may knock off a lakh here and a lakh there, but with the increased expenses of the munitions of war and arms of precision, with the increase of prices and the rise of wages, one does not see that there is likely to be any great diminution of the expenses. On the contrary, one sees that it is very much more likely that some day or another the question may arise even as regards the increase of the pay of the Native soldier and to the necessity for more British officers for each Native regiment. Eight is a small number to begin a campaign with.

"From the very nature of our Empire we have to make large gold payments to England, because England is a gold-using country and we get our European army from England—which army is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of our possession of this country; so much so that if it were taken away the Empire would disappear to-morrow; it follows that there must be a very heavy gold charge with regard to pensions and pay, and also with regard to the necessary materials of war and railways, and so on, which must be got from gold-using countries, because they cannot be obtained in India. Under these circumstances there is this crushing fall in exchange which upsets all the financial schemes devised, and makes it difficult for us to bear the burden of increased expenses of administration and defence which otherwise we might easily afford. It is in respect of the 16 or 17 millions a year that we have to pay in gold that the pressure is so crushing. The result has been, as shown in the Budget Statement, fresh taxation to meet a deficit of nearly Rx. 3,000,000, reduced, by desperate attempts at retrenchment, to an estimated deficit at the end, of Rx. 301,000. We have a deficit of Rx. 1,792,000 in the past year (1893-94) and Rx. 833,000 for 1892-93, and now Rx. 2,923,000 in the present year.

"Under these circumstances it is quite evident that fresh taxation of some sort must be resorted to, for, notwithstanding that it is said to be a period of transition, yet the Financial Member said in his Statement that it is a position, whether transient or not, which compels us to look for money and provide for it by some permanent source of revenue.

"Now, before I pass on to consider what that ought to be, I wish to say a word in regard to Exchange Compensation. This is really raising the rupee salaries to partially meet the fall in exchange. This has been very bitterly attacked outside, but the observations made about it in the Council here so far have been comparatively mild. That is to say, it has been protested against in a certain way, with a feeling that something ought to be done if possible—if we could afford it. I will not go into the details of that measure, but I would put it simply on the broad ground that it is absolutely necessary if there is to be an English Empire maintained here. We must have a British army, and that army must be paid, and that involves adequate payments for their pay and pensions. The next thing is

that you must have a certain number of Englishmen here to administer the Empire. I am not speaking of how many there ought to be or how few there ought to be, but it is quite necessary that they should be here, and if you want to have men of the right sort it is also certain that you must give them adequate pay, and that, when they have laboured here for a number of years, they should feel that they have something to fall back upon in their own country, and the charges connected with all these services are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Empire. It is also necessary to have a certain number of Europeans in other branches of the administration—the railways, and so on; and if you have these men out they too must be adequately paid.

“ Now, what has happened ? I take the Civil Service. I will not go into too much detail as regards all the rest, but I take the Civil Service as an example. Years ago the Civil Service was placed upon a certain basis of payment in the rupee. Why was this done ? Was it on account of some great liberality or of some desire to place these men in a position of unnecessary opulence ? Not at all. It was because they came out here to administer a great Empire under many hardships and difficulties. They had to educate their children, they had to send their wives home when ill, they had to go home themselves when ill to recruit, and it was quite evident that you could not expect the kind of service that you wanted unless they were reasonably paid. The reform on the old system of Writers on small salaries with free quarters was intended to place the service in a position in which the State could expect devotion and sacrifice from them considering that they were, on the other hand, well remunerated if they happened to live through their term. Now, what happened ? The exchange fell and fell until 40 per cent. went off the income of these people, and the evidence that was available before the orders were issued with regard to Exchange Compensation showed most clearly the distress and the utter change in the position of these men that had taken place. It showed that a feeling of discontent was growing up, and it indicated a state of things which really meant the demoralisation of the service. We all know what the record of the Civil Service has been, how the Empire has been governed, and what a wonderful spectacle it is that it should have been governed in the way it has been. One knows that, when the history of the Civil Service comes to be written, it will command the admiration of posterity. Faults they have had in plenty, but the service has as a body shown earnestness and capacity and devotion to their work to a rare degree, and they have been allowed by their worst enemies to be free from suspicion of corruption. There were certain fundamental matters that had to be considered. As far back as the times of the old Egyptians and the period of the Pharaohs it was laid down as an axiom that a Judge must be well paid and put out of the reach of all temptation of being bribed by the litigants. The same is true of the Rulers of Provinces. To get Englishmen to govern districts in the East (which elsewhere would be Provinces or Kingdoms) with incomes so reduced that they could not provide for their families in England and live in such reasonable comfort and freedom from petty money worries as is essential for their position and health is mere folly. But we stood in this position, that the service was becoming impatient and discontented, and it became plain that it was time to act and absolutely necessary that something should be done. I speak in this way on this subject, and you may ask what have I got to do with it ? I have nothing to do with it. Since I came to the country I have not drawn one single rupee of Government pay, nor have I any relations in the Civil Service. I have no reason for expressing anything but my own personal opinion, and I am very free to do so. I have seen this change going on for twenty-five years now, and I say that the attempt to alleviate the pressure was made not one day too soon. It is said, but why make it in a time of such financial difficulty ? It is because the very reasons that brought about the financial pressure on the Government also caused this dire financial pressure on the service. When we came to look into the matter there were two things to consider—they were the European army and the European service, and they had to be paid for. That is the fact of the matter, and if the payment is heavy it is a necessary payment, and it is well worth making it. If you were to put it to the people of this country now—if you put it ‘ Would you

like to have the European army withdrawn and be free of the expense?' there is not one single sane Native with anything to lose who would not lift up his hands in absolute horror at such a suggestion; they would be as horrified as the people of ancient Gaul (the modern France) were when the Roman army was withdrawn and the German barbarians flocked to the loot of that flourishing Province—their cry would be bitter and hopeless. Under these circumstances, while one would not wish to do anything in the way of expense that could be avoided, we should be failing altogether in our duty if we did not incur the necessary expense for the maintenance of these two services in a state of efficiency. I have spoken thus as regards the Exchange Compensation in order to explain why, as far as I am personally concerned, I agree in the necessity for that expenditure.

"I will not go over again the ground covered by the debate on the Tariff Bill.

"I will take it as clear that the general import-duties exempting cotton are inequitable and capricious in action as well as inadequate in result, and that, whether the sum required is one or two millions, it should be raised by equitable and not by inequitable taxation.

"What I propose to do now is to examine the Budget as to see how India stands and what is her financial position. What I wish to dwell upon is this: the Secretary of State is reported to have announced that in his view there was no sufficient financial pressure on India as yet to justify him in reconsidering the subject of the cotton-duties. That was before the last debate in Council, but I think, when the Secretary of State sees this Budget and marks what is done in India, he ought to be satisfied that the 'pressure' is sufficient.

"Every one has observed that the estimated deficit on the 2nd March was about 3½ millions, whereas the deficit appearing on the Budget of the 27th March is Rx. 2,923,100. The difference is principally due to the reduction of Rx. 370,700 for roads and buildings, as stated in paragraph 24 of the Statement. There are other stringent retrenchments of smaller amounts.

"But turning to paragraph 19 we find that the Rx. 370,700 is made up of Rx. 194,200 cut from Military works and Rx. 176,500 from Imperial works on the civil side—all forced upon the Government by financial pressure. The total is Rx. 370,700, cut out Public works not because they are not necessary, but simply because the money is not forthcoming.

"Add this to the present deficit Rx. 2,923,100 and we get roughly Rx. 3,300,000 as the amount at which the deficit would have stood had not these ruthless cuttings been made. It is not suggested that these works are not necessary or that this expenditure can be permanently avoided—paragraph 19 is clear as to that and the same thing is shewn by paragraphs 127, 128 and 129. These are the measures adopted to bring the deficit down to Rx. 2,923,100. I ask your attention to the meaning of this. It means a total arrest of development.

"As to Rx. 194,200. What does this mean? The barracks required in Upper Burma will not be built, the sanitary measures required for the army in India will not be carried out, and worst of all the proposed improved arrangements for water-supply for the troops all over India must stand over—this means preventible sickness and preventible deaths among our troops. The dreadful scourge of enteric fever is to run its course unchecked.

"All this to enable cotton goods to be exempted from the tax!!"

"Yet all this is not 'sufficient pressure' to induce the Secretary of State to reconsider the matter!

"As to the cutting out of Rx. 176,500, it seems *inter alia* the stoppage of new post offices, telegraph offices and other useful works.

"But it does not stop here. When the general import-duties minus the cotton-duties have been put on, yielding Rx. 1,140,000, there is still left a deficit of Rx. 1,783,100. To meet this the Famine surplus, Rx. 1,076,200, is diverted from its special purpose and used as ordinary revenue.

"I am not one of those who have any superstitions about the Famine surplus, as if it were 'taboo' protected by oaths and the wrath of the Gods

from sacrilege. But it represents a definite line of policy which is shortly this. As famines are recurrent in India sound finance requires that we should make provision for them as certainly as a owner of house-property has to set aside a margin from his rents for repairs.

"This policy was announced by Lord Northbrook in 1874, put into operation by Sir John Strachey under Lord Lytton in 1877. The rule finally laid down was that this special surplus should be budgetted for and spent either in protective works so as to avoid borrowing or reduction of debt. More than once this special surplus has been suspended from necessity, but always re-established as soon as possible, and it is to be remembered that it was originally raised by special taxation for the purpose.

"The diversion of this special surplus to ordinary revenue is only permissible during severe temporary pressure. It must be restored before our finances are in a sound state.

"This goes into the yawning chasm of the deficit and the Secretary of State still says 'insufficient pressure.' There still remains Rx. 706,900 of deficit; what next will the Financial Member throw in? Rx. 405,000 taken as it were by force from the Local Governments—a widow's mite, but all that they had. The piteous story is told in paragraphs 27 and 28; the details are in paragraph 97—the administration crippled and the heart taken out of the Local Governments.

"Is this not pressure enough? In paragraph 128 we are told these sums are obtained from the Local Governments mainly by cutting down civil works which were badly needed. How severe the retrenchment has been may be imagined from the case of Burma. It is said one of the items there is a lakh of rupees or thereabouts for a light-ship. Danger to shipping, yet insufficient pressure! It seems a pity that the Secretary of State cannot be sent for a cruise off that coast on a dark night.

"See what has been done. Rx. 370,700 cut out of the Imperial Budget for Civil and Military public works and Rx. 405,000 from Provincial works; total from necessary public works Rx. 775,000, at the expense of the development of the country and the health of the army. Substitute the cotton-duties for these retrenchments and even then you would have had to take the Famine surplus to make up the Rx. 3,300,000, and the Budget would have roughly stood thus—deficit Rx. 3,300,000 as against Rx. 3,316,000 (from cotton-duties taking them at the low figure of Rx. 1,100,000, the present duties and the famine surplus, *i.e.*, Rx. 1,100,000 + 1,140,000 + 1,076,200)=surplus Rx. 16,000. Even this would be a temporary arrangement as the Famine surplus must be restored as soon as possible. Railways and irrigation would have lost for a time the Rx. 1,076,000 of the Famine surplus. It is said this is a temporary situation or may turn out to be so, but the Financial Member has told us that it is a situation which imperatively calls for a new source of revenue of a permanent character and that general import-duties have been deliberately chosen for that purpose.

"If so, justice and expediency alike demand that, with or without a counter-vailing excise, cotton goods should be included. The Financial Member evidently thinks it should be without excise-duty and so do most people in India, but the enemy is strong and it may be well to make terms with him while he is yet on the way.

"My Lord, on reading the account of the Lancashire deputation one feels that the position of the Secretary of State was not a pleasant one. After a few stock phrases about disinterested concern for the poor Indian, they showed their teeth and gave him to understand very plainly that they would do their best to turn out any Ministry that opposed what they considered the interest of the trade, and pointed out that Lancashire was strong enough to win any fight she went into in earnest. His answer in effect was 'that he had decided to yield for the present.'

"The Secretary of State was between the devil and the deep sea. The tempter was close at hand, while the deep sea of Indian discontent was moaning sullenly in the distance. He told the deputation the sound was always in his ears. It is much louder now.

"It is a great deal louder now, and I can only hope that this matter will be settled without delay, for, as your Lordship will perceive from what has been said to-day and what may be heard outside, it is clear there is no change in the attitude of the public with regard to this matter, and it is exceedingly desirable, for reasons which have been laid before the Council on the last occasion, that no time should be lost in settling it.

"I pass on then from this to consider whether any, and, if so, what savings are possible in the Indian expenditure. The Council will see from what has been said that I do not anticipate any very great savings. I do not see that the main expenses are at all likely to decrease, and therefore the matter stands in this way that the only place in which reductions would appear to be in any way possible is the army. Now, with regard to that I would only say that, looking at the Budget and with such figures as I have had access to, I do not think that you can reduce expenditure very much so long as the army is at its present strength. Savings may perhaps be effected by the strenuous efforts of the Financial Member in connection with the Military Department. But no one but an expert can deal with that mass of details. There are, however, one or two items to which I should like to call the attention of the Council. One is the Commissariat. Commissariat charges are always increasing—there are twelve lakhs more charged for the Commissariat this year, and former years show a strong tendency to increase. I have tried to discover how this has come about, but it is too mysterious a subject for an outsider like myself. As far as I can gather, there are one or two elements in it which involve some amount of uncertainty. There is a system of compensation for food in the Native army by which there is an allowance made to the men when the bazar rate for certain provisions or grains goes above a certain point, and this, so far as I can make out, appears to be based upon certain price-currents certified to by the Commanding Officer. How this price-current is made is not very clear to me; for the Commanding Officer may not always be a very great authority on the subject of prices, and also, if he is a good Commanding Officer and considerate to his men, which is only very natural, he may not be much inclined to be as hard upon them as the Account Department or some of those other Departments which are said to be devoid of any human feeling whatever—I have very often found them disputing about a pice, and I have known a long official correspondence to have taken place in which the amount involved did not exceed two annas. What I wish to say is that Commanding Officers generally are not men of a close-listed disposition and it is possible they may not revise these price-currents very accurately. I admit that the Commissariat estimates must increase to some extent, because prices have risen, but the question is, whether the increase is not going up too fast. That, however, is comparatively a small matter.

"And now I should like to make a few remarks on a graver and more important subject.

"My Lord, I am perfectly sensible that the question of the reduction of the army is not a question to be taken in hand as a temporary measure to meet a deficit. More than that, I also understand, very well understand, that if you made any reduction, it would not operate as a reduction in that particular year, and that it would not come into effect for some considerable time. I am also further aware that this matter of reduction is an Imperial one and that it is a matter of high State policy. It is one of the 'arcana of Empire' and is not a matter to be debated on the housetops, and therefore I do not propose to offer any views of my own on the matter at all. I would only say this, that, so far as I can see, unless the Native troops can be diminished in number there will not be any great reduction in the cost of the army. Whether that can be done or not I do not propose to discuss, but I think I am within my right in saying that, so far as I can see from this Budget, unless this is possible there will be no great reduction in expense. It will be of little profit to howl at the Military Member and urge him to look at and reduce all this enormous expenditure. But I have no doubt that the Financial Member will stir him up to as much reduction as it is possible to effect. One thing is clear, that whatever reduction may be made there is no reduction possible in the British army in India.

That, my Lord, even at present is standing below the proportion which was considered by the Commission which sat after the Mutiny to be the safe one, and therefore no question can arise on this point. The question of reducing the Native troops is one upon which I do not offer an opinion. Nor will I say anything more as to the reduction of numbers than that it is the only way in which any large saving can be effected.

"Then there are two or three small points to which I should like to refer to. I observe that Rs. 50,000 or 5 lakhs have been set apart for the Afghan delimitation. This is a very moderate estimate. I only hope it may prove approximately correct. But I think the Financial Member will be a very fortunate man if he effects the delimitation of the Afghan Frontier for this sum. I should not like to take the contract.

"The next thing I observe with great satisfaction is the smaller provision for charges for special expeditions: this saving amounts to Rs. 132,000: this is very encouraging and a thing to be grateful for. The only thing is that the Financial Member may have his hand forced by circumstances in spite of his good intentions.

"On the whole it is a Budget in which the main blot is the non-inclusion of cotton goods in the new taxation, but it is one contingent upon so many things—the absence of small wars, the absence of famine and above all the maintenance of the rupee at 1s. 2d. while its intrinsic value is 10½d., that the Financial Member can do little more than watch the expenditure and pray for a rise in the rupee.

"There is one other subject of meditation which I would take the liberty of suggesting to my hon'ble friend during his sojourn in Simla, and that is succession or death-duties.

"These duties are very unobjectionable in principle and are paid at a time when the person taxed has just received an accession of property through no exertion of his own. There are no doubt practical difficulties, but I expect they could be got over and the tax would be a very productive one. The present position as to succession-duties is very anomalous. The estates of Europeans, Eurasians, Jews, Native Christians and others not being Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists or Parsis are by the combined effect of the Succession Act and Court-fees Act subject to a succession or death-duty of 2 per cent. including the land. The Hindu who makes a will in Bengal is in the same position. The rest of the inhabitants only pay 2 per cent. under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, on debts they are obliged to collect through the Court or which the debtors refuse to pay. The Jews are few, and, roughly speaking, it may be said that there is a tax on Christianity in this country, while what the missionaries term the 'heathen' go free. It is time some of the great societies who devote themselves to the religious welfare of this country should raise the cry of free trade in religion. I am aware that this state of things has grown from natural causes so to speak with no intention on the part of Government to favour any religion or nationality. The history of it will be found in the debates of 1889. But this is the present result.

"I now pass on to my last topic, the Home Charges.

"Most of the Home charges, interest on debt, railway guarantees and pensions—are irreducible. Of the £4,000,000 of military expenditure, most of it is in the same position. The charge for stores is being looked to and reduced by getting what can be got in India. But there are old grievances as to past over-payments as regards the army, and this is a chronic irritation as to the charges coming under the head of 'Army effective' amounting to about £800,000.

"This matter was the subject of very serious debates in the House of Lords on the 15th May, 1893, and the 3rd July of that year. They are reported in the 12th and 14th volumes of Hansard for that year. They are very painful reading. They show that the India Office has for over thirty years been systematically overborne by the War Office and the Treasury, that there are old grievances to be redressed as well as the future effective charges to be settled on a more equitable basis.

"We find Lord Northbrook, Lord Cross and the Duke of Argyle (an ex-Viceroy and ex-Secretaries of State for India) going out through the long tale of

remonstrances disregarded and charges imposed against their will—the Persian and Chinese contribution, the use of Indian troops for Imperial purposes without payment, and the impossibility of getting a fair adjustment of the charges made in respect of the prior training of British soldiers sent to India.

“Lord Northbrook even went to the length of suggesting that the Secretary of State and his Council should refuse to pay certain of the charges as being contrary to the Act, which compels him to appropriate the revenues of India to ‘the purposes of India alone’.

“I will not repeat what the noble Lords have so ably expressed: It has made a deep impression in this country. People had long known that there was something wrong, but it was impossible to get the details. In the debate of March, 1890, in this Council (Proceedings, page 155), Sir David Barbour promised to look through the correspondence and said that ‘if he found that there was any correspondence or other paper which might with advantage be made public he would propose, with His Excellency’s permission, that they be published in the Gazette of India.’ No such papers have been produced or published. I would suggest to my hon’ble friend that he should cause the material part of the correspondence to be published or explain why this is not done.

“I fear that the debate in the House of Lords gives the key to it. Lord Kimberley then agreed with the other noble Lords and he sought their aid in this unequal fight against possible further demands. But for the rest he said that the able men who advised him in the India Office were against taking steps to refer the matter to any Commission lest it should result in further demands and charges. He has not moved so far as can be seen since that time.

“Some of the papers mentioned in that debate—letters of 1872 and 1874—have been published and show the strong but unavailing fight then made by the Duke of Argyle and Lord Northbrook.

“But the two later papers mentioned by Lord Northbrook, which bring the discussion up to date, have not been published. They are the ‘long and able despatch’ from the Government of India of the 25th March, 1890, enclosing a note by the Military Secretary, and the Secretary of State’s despatch to the Government of India of the 18th August, 1892.

“As to the India despatch of 1890, stating the principles according to which the Government of India consider these charges ought to be settled, Lord Northbrook said. ‘His hon’ble friend (Lord Kimberley) the other day expressed a doubt whether the despatch could with advantage be laid before the House, and, on that ground, he would abstain from moving for it. But if at the end of the present session nothing had been done in the matter, it was only fair that that despatch and other despatches sent by his noble and gallant friend to the Government of India should be produced in order that public opinion might be brought somehow or other to support and strengthen the Secretary of State in the difficult position he was now placed.’

“The Secretary of State is apparently still afraid to move, but the matter cannot be left here. People in India must be given the means of making up their minds whether they will sit down under what all those noble Lords, and apparently the Government of India, consider to be unfair charges or take the verdict of Parliament.

“The charges in question are mainly comprised under the head Army Effective charges, which amount to between £800,000 and a million. There are also shown the Political charges for Persia, China, etc., which ought to be reduced if not done away, and if fixed should be fixed in silver and not in gold, being Eastern charges. Some of the Non-effective charges are also challenged. The rest of the Home Military expenditure or most of it is, as I have said, irreducible except so far as we can buy our stores in India.

“Now, the Secretary of State and his able advisers may be right in thinking they will get no redress but only fresh claims. But, so long as those noble Lords who spoke in the debate and the Government of India are of opinion that the charges are not fair, public opinion here, so far as I can gather, is unanimous

that the matter must be decided and that it is better that it should be fought out rather than it should be said that it is hopeless to urge any claim of India which touches British pockets. Had the Secretary of State known the invincible tendency of the natives of India to carry every matter up to the ultimate Court of appeal, he would not have resolved on this course. He would have bethought him of the Madras litigant who petitioned in vain up to the Secretary of State and had many petitions returned as not having come through the proper channel, and who wound up with a last despairing petition to 'Almighty God, care of the Governor of Madras.' With all our faults as a nation, I hold to the belief that there is a strong spirit of justice and fair play underlying the British character which will answer to a clear and ringing appeal. I do not doubt the desire of the House of Commons, the ultimate arbiter, to do justice; the fear is that the case is too complicated and the issues may get confused. The risk must be faced and the controversy decided one way or another. It is a political necessity it should be. I hope the result will not show us, like the worshippers of Baal, crying to deaf ears while the Secretary of State and his able advisers in the India Office mock us, saying 'cry louder; peradventure he is asleep or on a journey.'

"The feeling of injustice has been intensified by the exemption of the cotton goods. People say—'you demand gold from us which competent authorities say you are not entitled to in equity or law, and you refuse to allow us to impose equitable taxation to pay it.'

"For the rest, I am glad to see there is a diminution in the Secretary of State's Budget for the year in respect of salaries—some redundant officials have disappeared—*inter alia* a 'senior supernumerary clerk' and an 'Assistant Private Secretary.' There is a saving made of a little over £4,000 in India Office salaries. The pensions appear, however, to be very heavy and on a very liberal scale, though I have not sufficient information as to the principle on which they are granted to comment upon them, except that Indian officials, who already have Indian pensions, seem to get fresh pensions from the India Office, and that India contributes to the pension of the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue because of his former services as Deputy Director of Military Accounts at the India Office.

"As to those ancient pachyderms the War Office and Treasury, they guard each their own interests and look at nothing else. The more charges they can throw on India to their own relief, the better they are pleased. As to getting a refund from them, it is like trying to get a pat of butter out of a dog's mouth."

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE said :—"My Lord, the spectacle of a Finance Minister struggling against adversity cannot fail to call forth our respectful sympathy, and Mr. Westland has shown that, although he is obliged to pursue the wrong, he both sees the right and condemns the wrong he is doomed to pursue. My labours have, I am glad to say, been considerably simplified by the previous speakers, who have spoken with an authority and experience which I cannot pretend to possess. I will, therefore, confine my observations only to one or two features of the Budget we are met to discuss. I am sorry to say, my Lord, that the Financial Statement which has been placed before us confirms the worst misgivings felt by the public when cotton goods were excluded from the Tariff Act. The bulk of the Famine Insurance Fund has been appropriated to the purposes of general administration, while the Provincial Governments have been also called upon for contributions out of their not over-abundant means. In the words of the Hon'ble Finance Member, this last measure 'practically means the stoppage for the time of all administrative improvement, a measure which they feel must take all the heart out of Provincial Governments, by making them surrender all the fruits of careful administration to fill the yawning gulf of our sterling payments.' The suspension of the Famine Grant, or the Famine Insurance Fund, as it is generally and properly called, is a still more serious matter, the gravity of which cannot be over-estimated. In introducing the Tariff Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Westland said—

'The next head—that of FAMINE—includes, besides what is usually a small amount of actual famine expenditure, the grant which we make out of our surplus revenues, when

we have any, towards protective irrigation and protective railways. We have at present a compulsory expenditure under the last category of about Rx. 380,000 towards the loss accruing to Government on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways. This amount is now shown in the Railway account, but the balance of Rx. 1,500,000, after this loss is met, is used, when we are able to afford it, for actual construction of railways and canals.'

"Now this language can hardly, I venture to think, be reconciled with the declarations of Government when the fund was first created out of the proceeds of certain taxes which were imposed for the first time in 1878 by the Government of Lord Lytton. The previous speakers have already referred to the pledge repeatedly given by his Lordship and I need not further dwell upon it.

"On the 27th December, 1877, Sir John Strachey, in laying the Financial Statement of the coming year before the Council, thus explained the objects of the fund:—

'Unless, then, it should be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our Revenues will give to the country the protection which it requires, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision for religiously applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose, and I hope that no desire to carry out any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise, will tempt the Government to neglect this sacred trust.'

* * * * *

'I feel confident that I shall be able to satisfy the Council and the public that the resolution which the Government has proclaimed will be faithfully carried out, and the proceeds of these new taxes will be expended for the purpose of providing what I have called an insurance against famine, and for no other purpose whatever.'

* * * * *

'The object which I thus stated is a perfectly simple one. These new taxes are required for the sole purpose of giving us, year by year, a sufficient surplus of income over expenditure, to meet these famine charges, which had not hitherto been taken into consideration in our yearly accounts.'

"It is true that some Finance Ministers have since declared that in their opinion the Famine Insurance Fund could be resumed a case of imperative necessity, but these declarations are opposed to the solemn pledge given by Lord Lytton as the representative of the Queen-Empress in India. But suppose, in a very exceptional case, to avoid exasperating sacrifices or the imposition of extravagant burdens, to use the language of Sir Auckland Colvin, the Famine Insurance Fund may be trenched upon, has any such case been made out in the present instance? I submit not, and I fear, my Lord, the public would continue to believe that the fund which was created for the purpose of developing the resources of the country and of saving the lives of millions from famine has been sacrificed for the purpose of serving the interests of a few English manufacturers. And this brings me to another question—the exchange compensation allowance—a subject on which I will only say that opinion is very much divided. Now, the question will be asked, even by moderate men, at this moment whether it is either fair or just that the taxes raised for the purpose of protecting the people from famine should be applied to increasing the salaries of the European servants of the Government. I find that the Hon'ble Mr. Westland in his speech in introducing the Tariff Act said:—

'There is another serious burden, arising from this same fall in the value of the rupee, which we have to bear, namely, the compensation which we have to pay to our European services for the fall in the exchange value of their salaries. The necessity for this had been pressing itself upon the Government for some time, and it was only with some hesitation that the Government decided, when the Budget Estimates last year were under consideration, that the decision on the question must be put off until the settlement of the currency measures then under consideration of the Herschell Committee. When these measures were settled, the announcement was made that an allowance would be made to the class of Government officers to which I have referred, of which the amount would be equivalent to the remittance of half their salaries (up to a maximum of £1,000), at an exchange of 1s. 6d.

'In justification of the necessity and policy of this measure of limited compensation I wish to quote two or three weighty opinions, carefully guarding myself against any

mere official utterance, which might under the circumstances be considered to be affected by personal considerations. The first is an extract from the address of the spokesman of the deputation to Lord Lansdowne of February 3rd, 1893, which declared itself as representing merchants, traders, shipowners, bankers, landowners, producers, manufacturers, importers and exporters, and which certainly did not contain a single European official member:—

“My Lord, we freely confess to a strong feeling of sympathy with the servants of Government who find their incomes daily dwindling, and who in consequence are in some cases put to severe straits, such as are calculated to do serious injury to the efficiency of the administration. We realise, in fact, that it will be absolutely impossible for Government to carry on the administration on the present terms. We are strongly convinced, however, that the adjustment of salaries and all other adjustments can only be properly effected by the reform of a currency system which has gradually, but with increasing rapidity, brought the country to the present pass.”

‘The Herschell Committee, whose standpoint was a purely impartial one, reported on the same subject as follows:—

“17. The difficulties which the Indian Government have in meeting the Home charges are aggravated by the fact that the fall in exchange has led to claims on the part of their officers, civil and military, who receive salaries in rupees, to some compensation for the loss which they sustain owing to the fall in exchange. Many of those officials are under the necessity of remitting a considerable portion of their income to this country for the support of their families and the education of their children. It has been said that prices have fallen in this country during the last fifteen years, and that a smaller sterling remittance will now purchase more than formerly. This is no doubt to some extent true, but it does not apply to all prices. It is a matter of dispute how far the fall of prices in this country compensates for the smaller sterling remittance which the same number of rupees will procure; but it is certain that, when due allowance has been made for this, the purchasing power of the incomes of Indian officials has been largely reduced.

“18. It appears that some European employers have felt themselves bound to make an allowance to the Europeans in their service in India sufficient to counterbalance to some extent the loss which they experience owing to the fall of the rupee; and there can be little doubt that even in existing circumstances, and still more if the fall of exchange continues, the Government of India cannot turn a deaf ear to the appeals of their servants for similar treatment without the danger of engendering serious discontent, apart from the question whether such appeals are just and reasonable.”

“We have here, if I may say so without offence, presented to us only one side of the question. With regard to the address of the spokesman of the deputation to Lord Lansdowne, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they represented what is known as the Currency Association, and that all that they meant to convey was that the reform in the currency system which they were advocating would put an end to the demand for exchange compensation by the European servants of the Government. With regard to the recommendation of the Herschell Committee, it is to be observed that while conceding that prices have fallen in England during the last fifteen years to some extent it is asserted that some European employers have felt themselves bound to make an allowance to their European servants as compensation for the fall in the value of the rupee, an example it is suggested the Government of India might well follow. I am, however, bound to say that, although I have made enquiries in the matter, I have not heard of any such allowance being made by private employers of Europeans in this country. As I have already said, there is another side to the question which derives peculiar importance at this time from our present financial condition. That view has been presented to Government by the Press, by public speakers, as well as the different political associations in the country. I will here, with the permission of the Council, read a passage from a memorial submitted to Government by the Puna Sarvajanic Association. After pointing out that the supply of educated men in England has increased considerably since the salaries of European servants in this country were settled on their present basis, the Association goes on to say:—

‘The Committee would further submit that the present scale of the salaries of the European officials in this country was fixed at a time when it took six months to go from here to England and when those that came out to India had practically to live the life of exiles, when periodical trips to England could not be thought of, and when, owing to the absence of railways and other conveniences, the Europeans serving in this country had to live for the most part in complete isolation from one another. All these unfavourable conditions of life have, however, now changed for the better. In these days of cheap communication, when railways and steamers have annihilated distance, residence in India cannot be so irksome or costly to the European as it must have been in old times. Under these circumstances, privileged rates of remittances constituted nearly the whole of the indulgence which European officers of Government who had to make such remittances could claim equitably. The present scale of Indian salaries, in the higher grades es-

pecially, as compared with the English and Colonial scales, is again so excessively high that, even with silver low as it is, these salaries cannot fail to be a great attraction to English youths. As a matter of fact, competition for Indian posts has not been found to be less keen than ever it was before.

'The Committee of the Sabha would, therefore, respectfully pray that, for the reasons stated above, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council will be pleased to reconsider these rules with a view to introduce such modifications in them as would (1) prevent retrospective effect from being given to them; (2) limit the privilege to actual remitters up to certain amount; and (3) exclude Eurasians, who presumably have no English domicile; and (4) lastly, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council will order that no officer who has entered Government service during the last five years, or who may enter it hereafter, should be entitled to the special privilege secured by these rules.'

"But even allowing every weight to the recommendation of the Herschell Committee, the question now is not whether the Government of India can fairly turn a deaf ear to the appeals of their servants for compensation for the loss sustained by them owing to the fall of the rupee, or whether such appeals are in themselves from an abstract point of view just and reasonable. That is not the question; that is not the issue now. The question is whether, having regard to the present condition of our finances, when, in the words of Mr. Westland, we must follow a programme of retrenchment and of vigilance, intended to tide us over a transition period, the Famine grant should be suspended, even for one year, instead of the compensation allowance. The question now is whether, in order that such allowance should be paid, all administrative improvements should be suspended and even a few lakhs of rupees wrung out of the Provincial Governments out of the fruits of careful administration. In other words, the question is whether, in view of the imperious necessity of filling up the 'yawning gulf' in our finances, the compensation allowance should not either be abolished, reduced or modified, or at least suspended during the period of transition, in preference to the mode which has been adopted for restoring the equilibrium of our finances. In conclusion, I must say that we are all sensible of the difficulty in which the Government of India has been placed owing to the opposition of Her Majesty's Government to the re-imposition of the cotton duties—an opposition which has driven the Government of India to take measures which would seriously retard the improvement of the country, cripple the resources of the Local Governments, and may possibly, in the event of a famine overtaking us, result in the loss of thousands or even millions of lives among the poorer people in this country."

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BRACKENBURY said:—"I came into this Council room prepared to answer in detail or in bulk any criticisms that might be made upon military expenditure, and I must say that I have been most agreeably surprised to find how slight those criticisms have been. My hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair said that he did not look on the army as a financial reserve for the Government of India. I welcome that statement, and I think it is an expression of the sound commonsense which is the characteristic of the commercial community in this country. My hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans has strengthened the hands of the Government of India in recognizing that it is necessary to keep up a strong British army in this country, and he has generously said that he believes that, if the strength of the army is to be maintained, it cannot be maintained more cheaply than it is now. He has suggested one or two points of criticism to which I shall gladly presently reply, and he has again strengthened our hands, I hope, for the future in pointing out how difficult it would be to maintain such a reduction as that made this year in military works. He has certainly done more for us by that statement than he has done against us by his criticisms in regard to the Commissariat and the numbers of the Native troops, which I am sure I shall be able to meet to his satisfaction. But my hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair invited me to 'meet with the same degree of fulness the arguments raised in certain quarters for the reduction of the military expenditure.' My Lord, I have never seen such arguments. I have seen denunciations, I have seen invectives, I have seen statements and assertions, and I have seen appeals to the Government of India to reduce expenditure, but I have never yet seen one single argument. I have seen no argument put forward by anybody to show that military expenditure in this country could reasonably

be reduced. I think that the absence of intelligent criticism may partly be due to the fact that very few people who question the causes of this military expenditure are properly informed, because our military estimates are not, as a rule, explained in this Council in the manner they are in the Parliaments of other nations; and I think it is desirable, in the face of the appeal which has been made by my hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair, that I should state as briefly as I can what is the nature of our military expenditure, how that military expenditure is divided between home and this country, and why that military expenditure cannot be reduced. In doing this I will deal with the estimates of the present year as compared with the estimates of the past year, and I wish openly to state here that the Government of India has nothing to conceal in this matter, that it courts the fullest publicity as regards its military expenditure, and that it welcomes and will always welcome any practical suggestions made to it in the direction of economy.

"Our military expenditure may, first of all, be classed under two heads—expenditure in India and expenditure at home. Over expenditure in India your Excellency's Government exercises practically direct control. Over expenditure at home, except as it is affected by India's demand for stores, the Secretary of State exercises entire control. Now, I would first deal with military expenditure in India. Military expenditure in India comes under three separate heads. First, there are what are called the Indian Budget Estimates; second, the Military Works Estimates; and, third, the Special Defence Estimates. Taking the Indian Budget Estimates first, these contain provision for the general administration of the army in India, British and Native troops, for the pay of the troops, for feeding them, for clothing them, for the provision of horses for the mounted troops and for army transport, for medical and surgical attendance on men and horses, and for the provision of all the weapons and material of war. Last year, in speaking in this Council, I pointed out that from 1884-85, which was the year when military expenditure had touched its lowest after the Afghan War, there was a great jump in the year 1885-86. That year was a year in which the army, both European and Native, was largely increased and resolutions were taken to prepare for mobilization, and to have the army at all times fully equipped and ready for war. I showed that between 1885-86 and 1893-94 there had been a rise of Rs. 62,00,000 in the Military Budget Estimates; but that, of this Rs. 62,00,000, Rs. 57,50,000 were due to the fall in exchange, and that the actual increase in all those years, apart from what was due to fall in exchange, was only Rs. 4,50,000. Now, we have almost exactly the same tale to tell this year. It is essential that I should deal with net figures in dealing with military expenditure, for our receipts in many items rise directly with our expenditure. The net figures of the Budget of 1893-94 that is, last year, were Rs. 14,98,16,000. The net figures for 1894-95, that is, the present year, are Rs. 15,41,67,000, showing a rise of Rs. 43,51,000. Of this, Rs. 39,00,000 are due to exchange, leaving as due to other causes a rise of Rs. 4,50,000 this year. This rise of Rs. 39,00,000, to explain it more closely, is made up in this way. There is a sum of Rs. 46,50,000 for exchange compensation, and there is on the other side as against that the sum of Rs. 7,50,000 due to the British soldier's pay, which is taken, subject to revision, at 1s. 3¼d. instead of 1s. 2¾d. Now, we have, as I have said, in our estimates a sum of Rs. 46,50,000 for exchange compensation allowance. That exchange compensation allowance has been attacked to-day in this Council, and I will endeavour to show why I think it is absolutely necessary that it should be given to all the officers of the army. The pay and allowances of the officers of the Hon'ble East India Company's service were fixed in the last century. They were composed of two parts. They included British pay, converted into Indian currency at the rate of 2s. 6d. to the rupee, together with certain allowances fixed in rupees. We have three classes of officers now; first, the officers of the Indian army. The few of them who still remain receive exactly the same pay and allowances as in the old Company's days. Secondly, the British officers. The pay and allowances of the British officers were fixed in the days of the Hon'ble East India Company. The principle followed was to make their pay and allowances, as a whole, equal to those of officers of corresponding rank in the Company's service: this equalization was carried out in 1797 and

1811. While as regards the third class of officers, that is, the officers of the Staff Corps, their pay was fixed in 1861 at identically the rates of the lower scale which had for many years been in force for infantry officers of both the Hon'ble East India Company's service and the British service when not in the field and when serving within two hundred miles of the seat of the Government of each presidency. Thus, the basis of pay of all the military officers serving in India is the pay of the same ranks in England converted at the rate of 2s. 6d. to the rupee, and the allowances in rupees were fixed at a time when the commercial value of the rupee had never, I believe, fallen below 1s. 11d. and when the Government rate of exchange had never fallen below two shillings. Now, with a rupee at or below 1s. 3d., as it now is, it is evident that the sterling value of the allowances of these officers has fallen 50 per cent. and that the sterling value of their pay has fallen $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while I think that no one can deny that the cost to a British officer of living in India has risen rather than fallen, that there has been a general rise in the price of British goods, and that there is ample evidence to show that prices in India are rising rather than falling as apart from British goods. Under these circumstances, the rate of their pay having fallen 50 per cent. and of their allowances $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., so great was the hardship from which officers were suffering that some measure of relief had become not only an act of the most elementary justice but an act of absolute necessity.

"Now, turning from the exchange compensation allowance to the question of the Military Budget Estimates, I said that, setting aside the differences due solely to exchange, there is a rise this year over last year of Rs. 4,50,000 in the estimates which has to be accounted for. One item alone, and a very unforeseen item, very nearly accounts for it. We had a very bad fire at Peshawar last autumn, and Commissariat godowns, containing great quantities of stores and equipment, were burnt to the ground. The replacing of these stores will alone cost over Rs. 3,80,000. The second item—an incidental item it may be called—is this. Last year, by a mere chance, one of our cavalry regiments was absent for half the year, having been sent to Egypt, and therefore we only took into account in last year's estimates the maintenance of that cavalry regiment for half a year. This year we have to take it for the whole year. That gives Rs. 3,10,000, making, with the above sum of Rs. 3,80,000, on these two items alone a sum of Rs. 6,90,000 as against our total rise of only Rs. 4,50,000.

"The estimates vary in their items and details very much from year to year. Increases in one part of the estimate are met by decreases in another. Decreases, I am sorry to say, are generally more than balanced by increases. I do not wish to trouble the Council with details, but there is one item of increase which I think it is necessary to speak about, and the more so because it is one of those which formed the subject of criticism by my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans. And that is the question of the Commissariat accounts. These show in the estimates for this year an increase of Rs. 4,90,000 due to rise in the price of food. There was also an increase last year due to the same cause. I made this the subject of a special enquiry and was furnished by the Commercial Branch of the Finance Department, through the Commissary General, with some figures as to prices in India which I think Hon'ble Members of this Council will find, as I did, somewhat startling. The number of seers of different articles of food which can be purchased for a rupee at different stations, and certain characteristic stations, were taken, and going back to the year 1884, the lowest, as already explained, in military expenditure, since the Afghan War. I find that the price of rice has risen 38 per cent. between 1884 and 1892 on the average of Madras and Rangoon; wheat, which we have taken for seven stations, has risen 72 per cent. between 1884 and 1892; barley, which is one of our most important items as food for horses, has risen 85 per cent. between 1884 and 1892; and the price of gram has increased 49 per cent. between 1884 and 1892, taking such stations as Cawnpore, Delhi, Rawalpindi and Karachi. Now, this is a very remarkable fact, and when my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans asked whether we would enquire whether the Commissariat prices have not risen a little too fast, I am happy to inform him that the Commissariat prices have not risen so fast as the prices given to us by the Commercial Branch of the Finance Department.

"I now come to another subject of friendly criticism by my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans,—the question of compensation for dearness of food to Native soldiers and the compensation for forage also given to Native soldiers in the silladar cavalry regiments. Sir Griffith Evans seems to think that the rates of compensation were solely dependent on the certificate of the Commanding Officer. That is not so. It is perfectly true that a certificate is sent in by the Commanding Officer that these were the ruling rates in the bazar at the time, and that upon that the claim for compensation is admitted. But that claim is subject to what I consider a most important check. It is subject to audit in the Controller's office, it is subject to check by what is known as the *nirik* prices, which are not prepared by the Commissariat Department or by the Commanding Officer, but by the Civil Officer of the district, and which are certified to by him; and that is the check upon any possibility of collusion between the Commanding Officer or his men, which would be very unlikely, or between any one in the Commissariat Department and the men. That is, I consider, a most necessary, separate and independent check.

"I do not know that, as regards these Indian Budget Estimates, I need trouble the Council any further. I have shown that, apart from exchange, there is a rise of Rs. 4,50,000 this year which is due to circumstances over which we have no control.

"The next matter to which I will refer is the Indian Military Works Estimates. These estimates provide for the construction and maintenance of all military buildings for British troops, and in certain places for the barracks for Native troops, for military roads, for the maintenance of all our defensive works, and for the construction of all such works, other than some to which I shall presently allude, that have been provided for in the Special Defences Estimates. Upon these Military Works Estimates fall the cost of water-supply and drainage of our cantonments and all barrack establishments, also the construction and maintenance of military hospitals. Those of this year show a reduction of Rs. 19,42,000 over last year. Now, I may say at once—and in doing so I am speaking for the Government of India as well as for the Commander-in-Chief and myself—that we have agreed to a reduction this year to meet a financial difficulty; but it will be very easy for me to show how impossible it would be for such a reduction as this to be continued. The system of devoting a fixed grant to military works was settled in 1880, and it was then arranged to give one crore of rupees for military works. That was 21 per cent. below the average expenditure of the previous five years, which had varied from Rs. 1,18,00,000 to Rs. 1,33,00,000 per annum. And therefore the fixed grant given in 1880 was 21 per cent. below the average expenditure of the previous five years. Since that time all the following additional causes of expenditure have been thrown upon the crore:—there has been an increase of 10,000 British troops; Baluchistan has been occupied and barracks for the troops have been built; Upper Burma has been annexed and barracks for the troops have been built there; and in addition to that the great demands of sanitary science have compelled us, and rightly compelled us, to do a great deal more for the health of the troops than had been done previously; a water-supply—above all, a pure water-supply—is one of those things which we have endeavoured to obtain for the troops. In 1880 also it was only to the needs of British troops that this crore was applied, but since then we have had to send Native troops to out-of-the-way places like Baluchistan, where they have to live in severely cold climates, where such huts as they can build with unskilled labour are utterly insufficient, and consequently we have been obliged to build lines for them; and this again and the maintenance of these buildings are drawn from the crore. Last, but not least—the straw that breaks our back—there has come this year upon the crore the charge for exchange compensation allowance for the establishments maintained by that crore. The result is that, though we have agreed to this temporary reduction to meet a financial difficulty, it means practically the undertaking of no new works, the diminution of the amount for repairs desirable to military roads and buildings, and I would say an almost complete stoppage of all sanitary improvements.

"I now turn to the Special Defence Estimates. These Indian Special Defence Estimates contain provision for the original works of certain

special defences, such as the defences of the seaports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Karachi and Aden, and the defences of the passages of the Indus and the defences of Quetta. The maintenance of these special defence works will fall again upon the Military Works Budget. The Special Defence Estimates are only for the original works. In 1890-91 the Special Defence Estimates in India were Rs. 53,66,000; for 1894-95 they are only Rs. 15,23,000; so that there is a diminution here of Rs. 38,43,000. This is due to the fact that the expenditure on original works is coming to an end, and also that we have taken as little as possible this year of the amount remaining to be spent.

"Thus, taking all these different estimates, as far as India is concerned, there is an increase of Rs. 43,51,000 on the Military Budget Estimates as against a decrease of Rs. 57,85,000 on the Military Works and Special Defence Estimates, which gives a total reduction as compared with last year of Rs. 14,34,000, a reduction which, had it not been for the exchange compensation, would have been Rs. 60,91,000.

"I will next speak of expenditure at home. Expenditure at home comes under three different estimates. These are what may be called the Army Estimates for Effective Services; the Army Estimates for Non-Effective Services; and lastly, the Special Defence Estimates. In 1893-94 the Effective Army Estimates were £2,244,100. This year they are £2,069,200. There is therefore a reduction in the Effective Army Estimates at home of £174,900 this year. Of this reduction we can really only claim here in India the credit for £10,000. We have made our demands for stores this year less by £10,000 than they were last year. The remainder is due to a regulation of payments between the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for War. It is always a complicated business, and we never can know how much we shall have to pay in one year and how much will hang over for the next; but I can only say that the whole of those effective estimates are due to payments under the orders of the Secretary of State which it is very difficult indeed for us to check. As regards the Non-Effective Estimates, those for 1893-94 were £2,253,400; those for 1894-95 were £2,351,600; giving an increase this year of £98,200. That increase has as yet been scarcely explained to us by the Secretary of State. We cannot control that. It is practically a question of our share of pensions, deferred pay, and so on, for the British army, and it is a question of pensions also to the officers of the Indian Services. The rise or fall in it is automatic and practically out of the control of the Government of India.

"Next, as to the Special Defence Estimates at home. Last year, that is, 1893-94, they amounted to £174,700. This year they are £22,600, showing a decrease of £152,100. Now, whereas the special defences in India are for works, the special defences at home are for armaments, and these home Special Defence Estimates show this great reduction for the same reason that the Indian ones do, namely, that the works and the armaments are coming to an end.

"The summary of all this is that on the whole the Home Military estimates this year as compared with those of last year show a total reduction of £228,800, or something like Rs. 39,00,000 at 1s. 3d. exchange. The total reduction upon the whole estimates at home and here amounts to Rs. 53,34,000, and that after taking into account exchange compensation allowance, but for which there would have been a decrease of a crore.

"I have thus shown that we have effected this year a very considerable decrease in our military expenditure both in India and at home.

"And now I wish to say a few words on the general question of military expenditure. First of all, as regards those home charges to which my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans has alluded. It is well known that the Government of India has long held that the home charges were greater than the Government of India thought that they ought to be. The Government of India has made repeated representations on that subject to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State has,—there is not the slightest doubt,—given to those representations his most earnest attention. The question of out-

standing accounts between ourselves and the War Office had attracted a great deal of attention, and a committee was formed with Lord Northbrook as president which took the question of these payments into account. The result was a very considerable diminution on the recommendation by Lord Northbrook's Committee of the amount which India had to pay to England, and the fixing for the future of a capitation grant of so much per head per man to be paid to the War Office in lieu of the old system of assessing those charges year by year. That no doubt has effected a considerable reduction in our expenditure. But we were still not satisfied; and not long ago—my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans has quoted the date of the Despatch as having been mentioned in the House of Lords—we did in 1892 address the Secretary of State and ask him to have this question still further taken into consideration by a Royal Commission; but the Secretary of State has replied to that Despatch, and he says that he does not consider that the questions at issue are such as can be taken into consideration by a Royal Commission; that they involve questions of great Imperial policy, and therefore he does not think it desirable to adopt our suggestion. It will still be open to us, I presume, on any particular points, to press for any change or to invite reconsideration by the Secretary of State.

“As regards Indian charges, that is to say, military expenditure in India, with which I am of course more directly concerned than with the home expenditure, the position of the Military Member of Your Excellency's Council is always a very difficult one. He has, as it were, a double responsibility. He is jointly responsible with the Commander-in-Chief for the efficiency of the army; for under him (the Military Member of Council) are those great services the Commissariat and Transport Department, the Ordnance Department, the Military Works, the Remount Department, on the efficiency of which the efficiency of the army very largely depends. He has, therefore, a joint responsibility with the Commander-in-Chief for the efficiency of the army and also that great responsibility which he shares with every member of Your Excellency's Council—the responsibility for economy and in such a time as this the responsibility for keeping expenditure down as low as possible. It is never an easy task. In times of financial pressure it is a most onerous task: My hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans spoke in the recent debate on the Tariff Bill of my hon'ble Financial colleague grovelling in the dust-heaps among fish-maws and shark-fins to meet a deficit of $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores. I think, if he were to see the Military Secretary, Sir Edwin Collen, and myself wrestling with such questions as whether we should allow another kerosine lamp in the ward of a hospital or another sweeper in a camp in the hills, or whether we should allow British soldiers in the hills to have hob-nails for their boots, I think he would extend the same pity to us as he has extended to our Financial colleague. I can only say that it is only possible to carry out this task if the Military Member has, as I have had, a Financial colleague who wisely recognises that there is a point beyond which it is impossible to effect reduction; and a Commander-in-Chief who, with broad and statesmanlike views, has accepted the difficulty of the financial situation and has been willing to aid me in reducing expenditure. But I think that if my hon'ble friend had seen the Commander-in-Chief and myself with a long list of items before us—items every one of which we had accepted for consideration in the estimates, recognizing that each one would either improve the efficiency of the army or the health or the comfort of the soldier—and if he had seen us ruthlessly compelled to strike out these items one after another, some of them amounting to a few rupees, some of them to lakhs of rupees, because of the financial situation, I think he might have used another scriptural simile and might have rightly compared us to two fond and loving fathers of families who were ordered by Herod to take part in the massacre of the innocents.

“My Lord, the fact of the matter is that the bulk of the Indian Military Budget Estimates cannot be touched. These Estimates are based upon fixed numbers of troops, fixed rates of pay and allowances, fixed scales of food and clothing, fixed armaments and fixed reserves of stores. The establishments are kept as low as it is possible to keep them, and there are only three possible methods of effecting a reduction of military expenditure. These are (1) either reducing the number of troops, or (2) reducing the pay of the troops, or (3) reducing the reserves of stores. Now, I will deal with

the last first. There is hardly anything more easy than to effect a reduction of military expenditure by reducing the reserves of stores. It is so easy that there is great temptation to do this whenever a Government finds itself in financial difficulty ; but I believe it to be the most wicked and the most wasteful thing which can be done, especially in India. I was a member in England a few years ago of a Royal Commission of which Lord Hartington was chairman on the military and naval administration of the United Kingdom. Lord Hartington had been Secretary of State for War and Secretary of State for India. Other members of that Commission were Mr. Smith, who was at the time First Lord of the Treasury and had been Secretary of State for War ; Lord Randolph Churchill, who had been Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary of State for India ; and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who had been previously, and now is, Secretary of State for War. On many points we may have differed, but on one point we were absolutely unanimous, and that was that we thought it so dangerous, even in England—this temptation of Governments to reduce their reserve of stores in order to get money in time of emergency—that we unanimously agreed that it should be an instruction to Secretaries of State to publish to Parliament what was the authorized reserve of stores and how far the reserve in every department corresponded with the authorised reserves, in order to put it out of their power to reduce these reserves without its being known to the public. If that course be so wasteful and dangerous at home, where you have all the great manufacturing establishments in England at your disposal, how infinitely more dangerous and wasteful would it be in India, where we are dependent upon England for the greater portion of our materials of war ? The second method which I have indicated is that of reducing the pay of the British troops. You cannot reduce the pay of the British soldier. It is based on contract and is untouchable by you. It would be most unjust and you cannot do it. And, as regards the Native troops, I would wish to point out that here, as in England, ours is the only one nation in the world whose proud boast it is that every soldier in the army is a volunteer. We have no conscription, and if you are to keep up a volunteer army you must go into the market and pay such a rate as will get you the right class of recruit. All my information goes to prove that it would be quite impossible to reduce the pay of the infantry soldier of the Native army below what it now is, and we have only recently had to raise the pay of the soldiers of the silladar cavalry in order to get the right men.

“ I come at last to this question, can the numbers of the army in India be reduced ? That is not a question on which I would personally wish to express an opinion, for this reason, that the strength and number of the troops as they now are have been definitely fixed by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. After reviewing the condition of India, they have been fixed according to what is considered necessary for safety against external and internal danger. That strength is reviewed by the Government of India from time to time, and has recently been reviewed by us and by the Secretary of State, and no reduction of the army in India can be made by the Governor General in Council alone. No reduction can be made except on well-considered grounds, carefully studied and so reasoned out as to convince Her Majesty's Government ; because the strength of the army in India is not only a question of Indian but is a question of Imperial policy.

“ I wish I could say that, even with the present strength of the army, there is no probability of a rise in military expenditure, but I cannot honestly say that, I have shown one steady cause of increase—increase in the food prices ; food alone amounts in our budget estimates to 180 lakhs per annum. Wages too have undoubtedly risen ; we cannot get followers for the same wages as formerly. We have been obliged in some instances to raise the rates of their pay, and I am very much afraid that further rises may take place. Special defences erected out of the Special Defences Grant are now all perfectly new, but bye and bye they will require renewal and their renewal will fall upon the Military Works Grant. All those things which we have to purchase at home are increasing in cost. As the rupee falls prices rise, and not only is our British cavalry largely, but our British artillery is entirely dependent upon Australia for horses, and Australia is a country with a gold currency. The volunteers are:

a constant and steady source, I am very happy to say, of increase in our military expenditure, because their numbers and the numbers of efficient are constantly increasing. Sanitary demands upon us cannot, I venture to think, be withstood. A pure water-supply and better sanitation for our cantonments, in order that that curse and scourge of India, enteric fever, may be reduced—these are absolutely necessary; and above all things there is one class of our estimates in which expenditure has risen—and if science continues to go on doing for military armaments what it has done in the past, expenditure will continue to increase in a most extraordinary way. I refer more particularly to the ordnance part of our expenditure. To give you some idea of what these changes in armament mean with regard to increased expenditure I will cite a few instances. We have recently re-armed our field batteries with 12-pr. breech-loading guns instead of 9-pr. muzzle-loaders. The 9-pr. muzzle-loading gun cost £90 and the 12-pr. breech-loading gun costs £270; that is three times as much as the 9-pr. The 9-pr. battery cost £2,652, while the 12-pr. breech-loading battery costs £5,325. Again, we have recently armed our British infantry with the Lee-Metford magazine rifle. The rifle itself costs little more than the Henry-Martini, but its ammunition costs Rs. 103 per thousand rounds as against Rs. 52 per thousand rounds for the old rifle. The shells for the 12-pr. cost £68 per hundred and shells for the 9-pr. cost only £15 per hundred. The sights of a 9-pr. again cost £2 apiece, while the telescopic sights for the 12-pr. cost £12. To turn to the larger ordnance. It is a very long time, quite a matter of ancient history, since I joined the army. But when I joined the army the largest gun was a 68-pr. and the price of it was £97. The price of a 10-inch gun mounted in India now is £10,000, and only a few years ago, before your forts were re-armed, the 9-inch gun mounted in India cost only £1,500. The projectile of the largest gun in the service now costs £23, so that four shots from the largest gun in the service now cost as much as the largest gun cost when I joined the army. These facts will give you some idea of the uselessness of talking about reducing military expenditure in the face of the greatly increased expenditure arising from improvements in armaments and weapons of precision which have resulted from the progress of modern science, a charge which in the nature of things too must ever go on increasing, and which will always add very greatly to our financial difficulties. All that I can promise to do is to use every effort to keep down military expenditure consistently with the efficiency of the army for war. The most searching enquiries are in progress into all causes of increase, and will be pushed home. A system of control which we have lately introduced will enable the Military Member of Your Excellency's Council to keep his finger on the pulse of military expenditure constantly in a way that I think it had been impossible to do before. Every rise of that pulse will be marked, and such remedies as are possible will be applied. But, I repeat, our Army, British and Native, is an army of volunteers, and I could conceive no more dangerous or foolish course than to push economy to the point of either diminishing efficiency for war, or creating discontent in the army."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I have a few remarks to submit to Your Excellency's Council on the subject of the so-called Famine Insurance Fund. I do not propose to join the noble army of those who have so often and so unsuccessfully attempted to explain away the misconceptions which have grown up round this unfortunate phrase, or to enlighten the invincible ignorance which prevails on the subject in the minds of the public. I call it an unfortunate phrase because a surplus and an insurance fund are things totally different in character. An insurance fund must be kept up regularly or the insurance is vitiated: a surplus is a result which you may aim at but which circumstances beyond your control may make it, as now, impossible for you to achieve. If this unfortunate phrase had not been in use it would have been unnecessary for my hon'ble friend the Finance Minister to say that he intended to suspend the Famine Grant; it would have been sufficient for him to say that, as he had a deficit, he had not got a surplus. But even here, in the purest region of official thought and language, a misconception is created by the use of this misleading term. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has told us that he has got a deficit of three crores to meet. But, when he

says that, he does not mean what you or I should mean if we used that expression, nor what the public thinks he means. He has really only got a deficit of two crores, that is to say, his estimated expenditure exceeds his estimated receipts by two crores. But he would like to have a surplus of a crore and to spend it on reducing debt or on protective public works; and compared with that ideal position his revenue is too small by three crores.

"But, my Lord, my object in addressing the Council to-day is not to dispute about the use or meaning of words, but to ask the Council to consider the question, how this resolution to provide, if possible, an annual surplus of $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores arose, and whether the conditions have altered so far that the necessity for such a provision has wholly or partially passed away.

"The original calculation of the amount of the so-called Famine Insurance Fund was made in this way. In the ten years preceding 1878 there had been two great famines, or rather one great famine—that of 1877—and one severe scarcity—that of 1874. In these two cases the expenditure on famine relief, including remissions of revenue, had been $16\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees. But, assuming that this expenditure had been somewhat exceptional, the Government estimated that 15 crores might be taken as the amount that would ordinarily be spent on famine relief in ten years, and therefore they decided to provide a surplus of one-tenth of that sum, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores, each year which should be spent either on reducing debt or on protective railways, so that, when the next famine came upon us, it would cost less to meet it, because we should have an enlarged railway system by which to transport food, or, if we had to borrow, we should be in a better position to do so, and should not have increased the total volume of our debt.

"Nearly at the same time the Famine Commission approached the problem from a different direction. They held that the maximum number of persons to be relieved in the worst conceivable year was $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and the cost of such relief, at Rs. 50 per head, was $12\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Calculating from past experience, they estimated that the average number to be relieved in a series of years would amount to a little less than 250,000 persons, and the cost of such relief to $1\frac{1}{4}$ crores per annum. Their estimate, framed in 1880, was therefore a little lower than that framed by the Government of India in 1878, and the convergence of these two independent modes of calculation justified the belief that the amount which it was intended to provide as a surplus ($1\frac{1}{2}$ crores) was not likely to be exceeded as the average charge for famine relief over a series of years.

"Speaking in this Council in 1877, Sir John Strachey said :—

'Unless it should be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our revenue will give to the country the protection which it requires, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision for religiously applying the sum I have mentioned (that is, $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores,) to this sole purpose.'

"I venture to think that the time has come for enquiring whether the grounds on which this figure of $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores was arrived at still remain unchanged. My hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair has led up to this enquiry by his question in the speech we have just heard, whether the Government of India is now prepared to say—and he presumed it is not—that an adequate network of subsidiary railways has been completed throughout the Empire, and that the precautions initiated for the protection of the people from the financial as well as from the material consequences of famine have been completed. I shall attempt to show that so large a sum is no longer required for the special purpose of providing against the expenditure likely to be incurred when a famine visits us, although it must always be desired that a surplus of this amount should exist and should be available for the development of the resources of the country.

"I begin by reminding the Council that the calculations made by the Famine Commission shewed that the provision of 20,000 miles of railway, nearly half of which had been completed at the time the Report was written, would suffice to ensure the means of sure and speedy transport of food into every part of India that is liable to be afflicted with famine. The cost of constructing an additional length of 10,000 miles of railway was estimated by them at sixty crores of rupees. But they went on to say that 'it was probable that less than one-half of the length first named, or 5,000 miles, in addition to the exist-

ing lines, would go far to remove all future risk of serious difficulty in supplying food to any part of any district in the whole country.' The number of miles of railway open at the end of 1893-94 was 20,395 ; and though this includes some military lines on the frontier, and some others which only indirectly serve for the transport of food, it may safely be said that we have more than covered the minimum of 5,000 miles of additional lines demanded in the above quotation.

"The next point I wish to bring forward is that the Famine Commission drew up (page 172 of their Report, Part II,) a list of the railways which they thought specially requisite for the purpose of protecting the parts of India most exposed to famine. They specified in the Punjab, the tract north and north-west of Delhi irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal; in the North-Western Provinces, the province of Bundelkhand; in Bengal, the districts of North Bihar and Bhagalpur, and country to be traversed by the East Coast Railway from Calcutta to Cuttack and on to Madras through the Godavari and Kistna Deltas; in Madras, the Ceded Districts, which ought to be put in communication with the same deltas; in Mysore and the Bombay Dekkhan, certain projected lines connecting those districts with the existing railways and with the sea. The Council is probably aware that the whole of this programme, except the East Coast Railway, which is still in hand, has been carried out. We have constructed the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka line, the Rewari-Ferozpur line, the extensions of the Tirhut and Northern Bengal line, the Indian Midland, the Southern Mahratta system, and the Nellore and the Bezwada-Guntakul Railway, and we have made two important protective railways besides which the Famine Commission did not contemplate, the Dharmaveram-Mutupet, which runs through some of the poorest parts of the Madras Presidency, and the Bengal-Nagpur, which, though not penetrating a region likely to be visited by the famine, taps the rich districts of Chattisgarh and enables their food-stuffs to be carried to the relief of distress in other parts of India. The total mileage of these lines is 4,896 miles, and the East Coast, which is unfinished, if carried out to Madras and to Calcutta, will add about 1,070 miles to the number. We have thus in these fifteen years carried out almost all the schemes which the Famine Commission held to be necessary for the protection of the country against famine, and two useful schemes besides, and it is a reasonable thing for us now to reckon up the results and to consider what remains to be done. Have any defects been discovered in the scheme of the Famine Commission? Is there any tract which they did not know of but which we now know to be specially liable to famine and unprotected against it? I am not aware of any. Speaking with such authority as attaches to me as Secretary to that Commission and with such knowledge as I have gathered in the various offices I have filled since that time, I do not hesitate to say that the only considerable spot in India on which I could now lay my finger as both liable to severe famine and insufficiently protected against it is Orissa. When the East Coast Railway is finished—and I trust that whatever constructive work is starved in this black year my hon'ble friend the Minister for Public Works will not allow this work to be starved—I believe that the work of railway extension with the special object of famine protection will, as far as human foresight can guide us, be completed.

"It seems obvious then, that the results being attained, the efforts for achieving those results may cease or be relaxed. Insurance becomes less costly as the danger from fire decreases. Our house was of thatch. We have rebuilt it in brick and iron. Surely we no longer need the apparatus of water-buckets and the machinery for pumping and the staff for applying the hose which we were obliged to provide before.

"It may be said 'this is mere *a priori* argument: you think you have provided a machinery for putting down famine, but wait till it is tried. You have fortunately been spared any such visitation as that of 1877: who can tell that if such a calamity should recur you may not have to pour out money again like water to save life.' To this I answer that we have been tried and our machinery has been found to work and act successfully. We have certainly not experienced such a famine as that of 1877-78, or of 1868-69, and may we long be spared such visitations; but, as far as I can judge, we have experienced droughts and climatic conditions similar to those which produced the famines of 1861 and 1874, but we have escaped from experiencing the same effects.

The Bengal famine of 1874 was one of those the expenditure on which (about six crores) was included by Sir John Strachey in framing the estimate of fifteen crores as the cost of famine relief in a ten-year period, and I think it is not too much to say that the possibility of such a famine or such an outlay has been stamped out by the construction of the railway system north of the Ganges. In Behar within the last six years, in 1888 and 1891, there was a failure of rain equal or very nearly equal to that which occurred in 1873. My predecessor in 1889 and I myself in 1892 made preparations for a visitation of famine, but we had to meet nothing worse than severe scarcity in a limited area. On both of these occasions, in place of the six or seven crores of 1874, we had to spend three or four lakhs of rupees. I say therefore that such a famine as that of 1874 is now impossible, and such an outlay as that will not be again required and need not be provided for. You can wipe six crores out of your bill of fifteen, and even then you will have provided amply, and more than amply, for the worst attacks that fortune can make upon you.

"No doubt the same experience has been shared by other parts of India. I believe that my hon'ble friend Mr. Lee-Warner will bear me out when I say that in the Kaladgi or Bijapur District of Bombay, where the famine of 1877 fell heaviest in that Presidency, there were two years, between 1880 and 1885, when there was an almost complete failure of rain and the blackest anticipations were indulged in. But the newly opened section of the Southern Mahratta line poured in such an ample supply of food that panic never got its head, prices were kept down, and, though the Bombay Government were on the watch and kept many lakhs of rupees in reserve in case of a demand, there was no necessity for any large famine expenditure.

"As a matter of fact, the accounts show that in the last thirteen years the direct expenditure on famine relief has only been Rx. 337,760, or less than 34 lakhs, or than three lakhs of rupees a year. The rest of the surplus has been spent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores on protective railways, $5\frac{1}{2}$ on reduction of debt, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ on irrigation works. If therefore the calculation which was made by Sir John Strachey in 1878 were now repeated, it is clear that the Government might be content to provide three lakhs of rupees instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores for expenditure on famine relief proper. If the calculation made by the Famine Commission were now re-made *de novo*, it would be necessary to ascertain the cost of the uncompleted part of the East Coast Railway and of any other railway projects which later experience has shewn to be requisite for the protection of exposed tracts, and to distribute that total amount over a certain number of years, as the provision which it is necessary to make against famine. To this must be added the amount hypothecated to meet the loss on the guarantee on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, as long as that loss continues, which I trust will not be many years more. But in any case I trust I have convinced the Council that there is good reason for thinking that it is no longer necessary to set apart so large a surplus as $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores for the definite purpose of meeting the recurring expenditure which the occurrence of famines entail. It is of course always desirable to budget for a surplus, and the larger the better; but my respectful advice to the Government of India now is that they should reconsider the amount which it is requisite to attempt to provide, and should in future frankly and fairly call it a surplus, and drop the phrase Famine Grant or Famine Insurance Fund altogether."

The Hon'ble MR. WESGLAND said:—"The remarks of Hon'ble Members with regard to myself have for the most part been expressions of sympathy with me in my financial distress, for which I assure the Council I feel very grateful; but the circumstance points to one special feature in the present position. It is this, that the Budget is not put forward by the Government of India as one that is satisfactory to itself; our programme pretends only to be the best that we can frame under the conditions on which we are this year compelled to work. I shall not, therefore, attempt to defend our position upon its merits; the mere fact that I have declared a deficit for the coming year is sufficient to show that the position is indefensible on its merits. The controversy upon this point hangs round the question of the cotton-duties, and that is at the present moment rather in a political than in a financial phase. Its financial aspect has been ably treated by

my friend Sir Griffith Evans, who, to use a celebrated phrase, can speak from a position of greater freedom and less responsibility. Every word that he uttered in criticism of the general financial position displayed in the estimates I could easily accept as my own—it is a position of strain which can last only for a limited time, and which we have loyally accepted, for that limited time, under the circumstances already fully laid before the Council. But on this general question I abstain from entering on further discussion, for I could only repeat what I have said on an earlier occasion.

“ I wish to say, before I pass from the general subject, how much I appreciate the efforts which were made by the heads of the great spending departments, General Brackenbury and Sir Charles Pritchard, to reduce their demands to the very lowest point. Had it not been for their assistance in this matter, I certainly would never have succeeded in producing in my estimates so low a deficit as only 30 lakhs of rupees.

“ Before discussing the larger questions arising out of the debate, I propose to take up one or two smaller subjects to which the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair and other members have made reference. Mr. Playfair, with some justice, complained of the very short time allowed to the community of Calcutta to consider the Financial Statement before our taking up the final discussion. It is due to the misfortune, for which I am afraid I cannot accept responsibility, of Easter falling during the week that succeeded the presentation of the Estimates. The Estimates themselves are fixed by certain circumstances within a very narrow limit of time. Our practice is to have everything practically complete about March 10th, and then, before closing the figures, to wait for the reports of the receipts and outgoings of the month of February. These come to us, say, about March 12th to March 15th, and we proceed to make any final corrections in the Estimates which seem on the consideration of February's figures to be called for, close them about March 15th to 18th, so that they are ready, after the necessary examinations, for presentation to the Council about March 21st or 22nd. I mention this in order to shew that in the regular course of business we could not avoid presenting the Estimates just before the Easter holidays. The Hon'ble Member is aware that the curtailment to five days, of the week ordinarily allowed for consideration, was due to arrangements made for the convenience of certain non-official Members who would have been unable to attend on Thursday. I shall do my best to make better arrangements next year, as I shall certainly avoid any cause which would deprive the Government of the helpful criticism of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

“ Mr. Playfair has asked me certain questions about opium cultivation, and the short crops of the last two years. In the first of these years the shortness of the crop was due to drought, which produced a small crop of high consistency, and in the second it was due to heavy rains, which produced a large maundage but of very low consistency. The causes were, therefore, in both cases climatic. The question of increasing the payment made to cultivators has been already under consideration, but it was impossible to take any definite steps while the whole question of opium in India was under examination by a Royal Commission. The fact is that for years our hands have, in the matter of opium administration, been very much hampered by the persistent calumny and misrepresentation which we have suffered from an English Association of gentlemen, who think that the excellence of their motives is sufficient justification for the baselessness of their statements. We are very glad that the whole subject has, to their dismay, been made the subject of elaborate enquiry instead of a simple condemnation; and, though we do not in any way presume to anticipate the findings of the Royal Commission, we cannot conceive but that, after the evidence which has been made public during the last cold weather, the result will be to leave the Government of India more free to administer its Opium Department in the manner which it knows to be right and just to all interests concerned, without the perpetual presence of the feeling that every step it takes will be misunderstood and misrepresented in England.

“ As regards the price of opium taken in our estimates, the Hon'ble Member is right in his supposition that we consider the price to be largely influenced by the fall of silver. China, as he is aware, is a country with a silver currency—a currency which cannot be protected from depreciation in the manner

in which we have protected ours. Our opium fetches a certain number of dollars in China, and the Calcutta prices are determined by the China prices. The fall in the value of silver can at any rate have no immediate effect upon the dollar price in China, but it makes those dollars produce a smaller number of rupees in India. I cannot say if we can rely upon receiving, during 1894-95, the amount of opium revenue which we have taken in our estimates—it is notoriously one of the items in which our estimates are very uncertain. But I have at any rate taken a lower revenue than has ever yet been estimated, and I live in hope that it will be realized.

“My hon'ble friend asks me if I can justify the exchange rate of 14*d.* taken in the estimates. I admit I cannot do so with any confidence, but I ask him, in turn, what rate he would propose and how he would justify that rate. The whole question of exchange is at present in a state of flux, and the question what rate we should realize depends upon many circumstances. It depends more than anything upon the rate that will prevail during the next export season, and I do not know that any man in India can foretell that. Fourteen pence may prove too high, and, on the other hand, it may conceivably turn out too low. I think it is a fair and not too sanguine compromise between opposing considerations.

“I was pleased to hear that it was possible to hold the opinion that our accounts if properly made up would shew a surplus of some millions instead of the deficit I have deduced. But I am afraid that I cannot accept the view. The manner in which the accounts of India were made up till about 1884 was this. The sterling pounds of the English expenditure were added to the Rx. of the expenditure in India, and then to the total of the whole was added an item called ‘Loss by Exchange,’ which was the difference, as compared with two shillings, upon the actual remittances of Council Bills during the year. One result of this system was that, in any year in which the Secretary of State failed to obtain by his drawings the full amount of his expenditure, the result of the year's account was benefited by his failure. While the rupee remained somewhere in the vicinity of a tenth of a pound, no great harm was done. Remittances sometimes fell short of, and sometimes exceeded, the expenditure of the year; but taking year's account with year's account the result on the whole was fairly correct. But when the rupee began to sensibly fall away from this standard, the difference threatened to vitiate our accounts. I was Comptroller General at the time, and I urged upon the Government that the only way our accounts could be protected from serious inaccuracy was by taking the sterling expenditure to account at its actual equivalent in rupees, whether the amount was, or was not, obtained by actual remittances during the year. I may say that the inaccuracy to which I refer was, or rather would practically always have been, an inaccuracy in understatement of the expenditure. After some discussion in which the sole question was how to frame the accounts so as to express the facts with the greatest correctness, my proposals were accepted, and since then we have, in adding £ sterling to Rx., inserted the column which is headed ‘Exchange.’

“The peculiarity of our accounts, as is well known, is that, while all our revenue is received in rupees, a large portion of our expenditure is in sterling namely, some 15½ million pounds. Now I hold that, to make your accounts correct, you are bound to set every pound of that expenditure against your revenue, as absorbing, say, 16 rupees of it. If you meet the 15½ million pounds by remittance, this is the result that actually takes place, and you have met your £ sterling liabilities out of your actual revenue. If you do not make the remittance, you will have to borrow money in sterling and pay sterling interest on it in future until you do discharge the liability by remittance; but, however you put it, you do not meet the sterling charges of the year, until you charge them off (or, in fact, until you have met them by actual remittance) at their full equivalent of R16 per £. That we separate the R16 into two columns, of which the first shews R10 and the second R6, is a matter of convenience; the essential point in the account keeping is that we bring in the whole R16, and, if it were not for this fact, the first column where the R10 is shown would not have any business in our accounts at all. I cannot conceive the correctness of a system by which, during a year like the last, in which our

remittances fell short by £8,000,000, we would become entitled, by reason of that failure, to bring Rs. 5,000,000 to credit of revenue; and I am quite sure that no book-keeping arguments would for a moment be allowed in justification of such a course. Mr. Playfair is perfectly correct in his description of the book-keeping entries by which the amounts are brought upon our books, but the technical answer to his argument is that the credit to deposit account by debit of the exchange that we have charged off is *not* closed to Profit and Loss, but is closed to Balance and held at credit to meet the charge upon the theoretically necessary eventual remittance which will discharge the liability. But there are certain matters relating to the presentation of the Government accounts which cannot be discussed from the mere book-keeping point of view; and I am quite sure that in no mercantile accounts could £1 of expenditure be charged off as Rs 10 on the mere ground that no remittance had been made to meet it.

"I pass on to the more general questions which have been raised during this debate; and the first of these is that relating to the Famine Grant.

"The questions involved in the so-called resumption of the Famine Grant have been several times explained in this Council. The very positive statements of Sir John Strachey and of Lord Lytton have repeatedly been brought forward, as if they interposed some insuperable obstacle in the way of the Government doing what seems to it, from all considerations, right and proper with its resources. I am free to admit to the full the argument that these statements—pledges if you like to call them so—bind the Government of India, in some special way, to recognise in its financial arrangements the necessity of providing for famine, even in a year in which famine does not occur. But that every other financial consideration has to be subordinated to this one necessity was never their meaning. Sir John Strachey himself at the very beginning foresaw that an absolute pledge of this kind was an impossibility. He said:—

'It is the firm intention of the present Government to apply the funds now to be provided for this special purpose strictly to the exclusive objects which they were designed to secure. In such matters, no doubt, Governments cannot fetter their successors, and nothing that we could now say or do would prevent the application of this fund to other purposes. Without thinking of a future far removed from us, events might, of course, happen which would render it impracticable even for us, who have designed these measures, to maintain our present resolutions.

'So far, however, as we can now speak for the future, the Government of India intends to keep this million and a half as an insurance against famine alone. In saying this, I should explain that we do not contemplate the constitution of any separate statutory fund, as such a course would be attended with many useless and inconvenient complications, without giving any real security'

"Had it not been for the ample explanation already laid before the Council by Sir Charles Elliott, I would have gone on to quote the statements made by Sir Auckland Colvin on the subject of the alleged permanent obligation of the famine grant; but I shall content myself with referring to the discussions in this Council in March, 1886, and to the explanations given in the Financial Statement of March, 1887 (paragraph 71, etc.). I think it is a little unfair to the Government that the question of the resumption of the grant should, at this stage, be attacked as if it were something altogether new and unheard of. As a matter of fact I am only repeating a policy adopted, and fully justified, by Sir Auckland Colvin, under similar circumstances, and I should not be called upon again to reply to arguments which he fully disposed of at the time, and which are now again brought forward as if no reply or explanation had ever been given with respect to them.

"But, first, as regards the redeeming of the so-called pledge of Sir John Strachey and of Lord Lytton, I find from past accounts that during the thirteen years, beginning 1881-82, the following moneys have been appropriated out of this fund:—

	Rx.
Actual Famine Relief	294,000
Protective Railways	5,483,000
Irrigation	1,732,000
Bengal-Nagpur and Midland Railways	2,772,000
Reduction of Debt, direct or indirect	5,327,000
TOTAL	15,609,000

"Considering in what financial straits the Government of India has been during part of this period, I think these figures show a fair redemption of the pledge given that a surplus revenue should be raised and spent upon Famine Relief and Insurance.

"In fact, I think Sir John Strachey himself would admit that the time had now come to consider whether, in our present state of preparedness for famine, the old obligation still remained to us to find $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores a year upon policy and insurance. His own statement, in continuation of the quotation I have already made, was—

'Unless, then, it should be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our revenues will give to the country the protection which it requires, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision for religiously applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose.'

"Sir Charles Elliott has already dealt with this aspect of the case with an authority to which no other officer of Government can lay claim. For his experience as Secretary of the Famine Commission in laying the foundation of the policy, and afterwards as Public Works Member of the Government of India in helping to carry it out, invest his opinion on the subject with a special value.

"But that the actual question of the suspension of the grant is in the present year more a question of book-keeping than of anything else will be apparent from what I said in my Financial Statement. If we had maintained the grant upon our accounts, we would spend upon the East Coast Railway the amount of 110 lakhs which is to remain uncharged during 1894-95. Although I am charged with having resumed, and in some way appropriated, this amount, I have, as a matter of fact, arranged that 76 lakhs shall nevertheless be spent upon this very railway, though charged to another head. I am, in short, not stopping the actual outlay of the money, for, with the exception of 34 lakhs of rupees, the whole of the 150 lakhs supposed to form the Famine Grant will be expended during the year in exactly the same way as it would be if the grant were still charged off in our books.

"Now in all these discussions about resumption of the grant, one thing seems to me to be forgotten. It ought to be distinctly stated by our critics what their alternative is. There are only two possible alternatives; if you continue to charge off the grant, you must either declare a deficit of Rx. 110 lakhs in excess of my figure, or you must raise a further sum of Rx. 110 lakhs by taxation. We have given reasons why we consider this second course inadvisable for the present year, and, as regards the first, it is, except as regards the 34 lakhs by which we consider it advisable to reduce the expenditure, little more than a question of book-keeping. The declared, and the substantial, object of the Famine Grant policy was the maintenance of a sufficient surplus of revenue over expenditure to provide for certain charges. If you do not possess that surplus, and overpowering financial considerations prevent your taking measures to recover it by searching out new taxation, you are not a whit nearer carrying out the Famine Grant policy, when you write down in your accounts that you have spent a certain amount which you know you have not obtained by raising revenue to meet it.

"More than one reference has been made in the speeches of Hon'ble Members to the desirability of our employing in some fashion, to the advantage of the State, the large Silver Balances which at present lie in our Treasuries. We are urged to use them on the construction of Railways, or on the purchase—by which, I presume, is meant the discharge—of our Rupee paper.

"Now it must first of all be borne in mind that the main object of Indian Finance at present is the re-establishment of the Rupee; to that alone we look for our future salvation, for, if we succeed in this object, everything else is easy to us. The loss for a year or two of the benefit we might get from the utilisation of our excess silver balances (which by the way is wrongly put at 84 lakhs, for we could obviously not part with more than ten crores of the amount) is as nothing compared with the gain, both financial and commercial, which will accrue to us if the Rupee settles to a rate of 15*d.* or 16*d.*, and becomes independent (as I think it has already become) of the value of bullion. I therefore lay it down as an axiom, so far as present circumstances are concerned, that we should not use those balances so as to interfere with our

currency policy. And I think it obvious that any measure which sets these balances free for commercial use—either by expending them, at a rapid rate, on Railways or by using them in the discharge of loan—is not only an interference of this kind, but is a measure whose direct effect will be to defeat the object of our currency legislation. We have already lost enough by being obliged to considerably increase sterling debt; the only gain which we can set against that loss is the fact that on this side of the sea the same circumstances have led to the temporary lock-up of some ten crores of rupees. I would have preferred, as I said before, that things had gone on in regular course, and the said ten crores issued in payment of Council Bills. But the commerce of the country would not have it so, and we must accept the position in which these commercial forces have landed us. I am aware that by issuing these moneys I might reduce the rate of interest from its present figure of 9 or 10 per cent. to perhaps 4 or 5. But unfortunately commerce has declared that a rate of 9 or 10 per cent. is necessary to induce merchants and Banks to supply themselves with funds by the regular and ordinary method of Council Bills. I would not consider myself justified in creating a stringency of money by the withdrawal of funds from the money market, and I have never attempted such a policy; but when, in the ordinary course of commercial dealings, and as a result of the action of commercial forces, this result shews itself, I accept the fact, and I do not attempt to resist the operation of these forces by flooding the market with my pent-up rupees. The only result would be that another failure of Council Bills would take place, and my rupees would all come back to me. We have realised during the last few months the fact that it is to the operation of commercial forces alone that we must look for the accomplishment of the objects of the Currency Legislation, and I must, if I look for success in the operation, allow free play to that particular force which has driven into my reserve treasuries ten crores of rupees for which I have no use. Any attempt to use them would certainly cost the State more by the fall in the value of the rupee than we could possibly get by investing them, in any way, in our own loans.

“My hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair has suggested that five crores of this balance might well be used in pushing forward the construction of Railways, and he has contrasted our rate of progress in Railway construction unfavourably with that of the United States of America. Now, first of all, I wish to point out that the expenditure of money upon Railway construction, or at least its economical expenditure, does not depend merely upon our possessing the money to meet the charges. It is the result of elaborate arrangements that have to be made beforehand—plans, arrangement of work, settling of establishments, purchase and manufacture of material. Our Railway construction is therefore carefully planned beforehand for some years in advance, and, although minor modifications in these plans are possible, such an utter change in them as is involved in the sudden addition of five crores to our outlay is, otherwise than as a form of waste of money, impossible.

“I wish to point out that the stringent measures we have had to adopt with regard to our revenue account have not forced us into any very great diminution in the rate of progress of Railway construction. The figures I gave in my estimates will show that the total outlay on construction (including Protective Railways) is on the whole only reduced from Rx. 4,027,400 in 1893-94 to Rx. 3,450,000 in the coming year. And the comparison which my hon'ble friend has made between the rate of construction in India and the rate in the United States is, in more than one respect, unjust to India. It may be true that we do not reckon in our yearly construction as many hundreds of miles as the United States reckon thousands, but then, if you take the construction of Railways by the State, it must be remembered that the Government of the United States does not contribute a single mile to the construction in that country. We possess some 17,000 or 18,000 miles of railway in India, of which there is hardly a single mile that has not been constructed either by the State or under its guarantee. I do not think there is a single mile of the United States Railways which can in the same way be attributed to the direct outlay or direct financial assistance of the Government. In the matter of Railway construction by the State I feel sure that the Government of India can challenge comparison with the Government of any other country in the world. And I rather think

that, in his quoted mileage, my hon'ble friend has restricted himself to direct construction by the State, and has omitted certain current construction by Companies under contract with the State.

"I must confess to a little surprise in finding the proposal put forward by one of the commercial Members of Your Excellency's Council that we should buy silver at its present low price, and coin it for issue at the appreciated value of the Rupee. It ought not to be necessary to point out that any such process is in its nature a fraud upon the present holders of rupees. Every lakh of rupees profit which we make by such a transaction accrues to us by diminution in the value of all existing rupees—that is, by an operation of indirect plunder of the existing possessors. The analogy of copper coin is in no way in point: copper coin does not pretend to represent in its intrinsic value anything like its coinage value, and the latter is maintained only by our practically undertaking to issue to any holder of 64 pice a silver rupee in exchange for them. At present, our rupees are certainly, to use the technical language of economies, neither a token nor a coin. We want them to pass from the 'coin' state to the 'token' state, and they are at present in the transitional stage; but nothing is more certain than that, if we continue to coin them before they reach the token stage, they will never reach it at all.

"I may be permitted to quote in this connexion an extract from some instructions which I wrote a short time ago regarding the advice to be given to Native States about their currency. I said—

'If they adopt, to begin with, the policy of maintaining the existing par of exchange with British rupees, as most of them are now doing by closing their mints, they will give their coin the same appreciated value as the British rupee, and the temptation will always be present to the Durbar to make a handsome profit by buying silver and converting it into coin. The loss necessarily falls upon the holders of existing coin, which will be at once depreciated by such a measure, the profit of the Durbar being one that may be once realized, and then is exhausted. But I do not know if every Durbar that undertakes coinage will be able, if matters are left to themselves, and no systematic policy expressly adopted by the Native States, to withstand the temptation of practically plundering its subjects by abandoning the policy now advised, and in many cases apparently adopted, of maintaining a par of exchange with Government rupees.'

"I shall certainly refuse myself to fall into this temptation.

"Occasions such as the present are almost the only public opportunities which a Member of Your Lordship's Government has to reply to criticisms publicly made upon our action: I therefore make no excuse for asking Your Lordship's permission to refer shortly to some matters affecting my department, even though they have not been made the subject of criticism in this Chamber.

"I wish especially to refer to the kind of criticism which is not unfrequently directed against us in England.

"My first reference is to a pamphlet published at the end of last year by a gentleman who may be called a professional financier, the statements in which have been quoted, on the authority, I presume, of the author's reputation, in the House of Commons; and I have seen them also quoted in this country. The author, after stating certain figures as belonging to the Indian Accounts of 1879-80, and comparing them with certain other figures of 1892-93, finds a difference of 22 crores of rupees as the increase of expenditure, excluding exchange, between the two years. He then says:—

'It seems difficult to believe that the Indian Government, which never says anything about the 22 crores of additional General Expenditure, should come to grief over a crore or two of further loss on exchange.'

"The explanation is simply that our critic has blundered in picking out his figures. The figure he took from the earlier year was the total of expenditure, excluding the Railway Revenue Account, and the figure he took from the later year was the total of expenditure including that Account. As the expenditure on this account in 1892-93 alone amounted to about 21 crores, it would itself be sufficient almost to account for the difference which our critic brings out, and which, it will be seen, only means that we were in 1892-93 the posses-

sors of some thousands of miles of railway which very nearly paid their own charges, interest and all. Of course there have been other increases of expenditure between the two years, but they are concealed by reason of another mistake committed by the author in taking out the figures. He omitted to observe that the figures of the earlier year included nearly 5 crores of War Expenditure!

"I quote this as a specimen of the kind of thing which is seriously accepted in financial circles in London as criticism of Indian Finance.

"Let us pass to another case. Hon'ble Members may remember a recent telegram which Reuter for some mysterious reason thought it worth while to send out from London, which told us of an article in a leading London newspaper, bidding us in a vague and airy way to give up talking about cotton duties, and go in for reductions in all departments of viceregal expenditure. I have seen this quoted in one or two Indian newspapers with the very natural enquiry—what did the writer mean by 'viceregal' expenditure? I can explain the expression only in one way. Indian newspapers know something about Indian finance, and they know, therefore, that, of all the adjectives of which the English dictionary affords a choice, 'viceregal' is a most singularly inappropriate one to apply to Indian expenditure. The writer in England, I am afraid, used the expression simply because he did not know that 'something about Indian finance.'

"I pass to another case, one of the London financial papers, which reached us by last mail, the *Statist* of February 24th. The writer says—

'Even at the present value of the rupee, the expenditure in India this year is estimated at 53 millions sterling; and, if we may use the word without offence, it is nonsense to tell us that no further reduction can be made in an expenditure of 53 millions sterling.'

"Now, the beauty of an argument like this is, that you can never escape its force. Let us assume, for the sake of argument (I would not admit it for any other reason), that by hook or by crook we could reduce the expenditure by the three odd millions. Back would come the old argument, 'it is nonsense to tell us that no further reduction could be made in an expenditure of 50 millions sterling.' And so on *ad caput*. I must do this writer the justice to say that he admits he knows nothing of the subject, and is not prepared to suggest, out of the whole 53 millions, a single item which might be made the subject of the reduction. His words are—

'To suggest where retrenchment could be enforced, without having access to all the official information, would be ridiculous; but in our own minds we have not the slightest doubt that outlay could be cut down in many quarters.'

"Of course he has not access to *all* the official information, but the amount of official information to which he has access is quite sufficient to satisfy the craving of any ordinary mortal. Hon'ble Members will no doubt be interested to learn that the writer of this critique proceeds in his next sentence to solve in fifteen words the whole of the difficult problem of taxation in India. He says:—

'And as for the taxation, we are equally confident that that could be considerably increased.'

"Needless to say he does not give the slightest suggestion either as to method or as to direction of increase, but he is not the less confident in his conclusions. This is the criticism, it must be remembered, of a *financial* newspaper of high reputation, to which I admit I often turn with profit and advantage. Consistently enough, the whole object of the article from which I have been quoting is to urge that any acquaintance with Indian Finance is a disqualification for its administration.

"It is positively refreshing to turn from declamation of this sort to the intelligent criticism we receive in India. Although it is sometimes adverse, it at least has some reference to the facts.

"I would remark that there is not the slightest difficulty in carrying out the kind of reduction of expenditure which some of our English critics would have

us enforce. I could cut down the expenditure in our Revenue Departments to-morrow—only the chances are that for every rupee of expenditure I save I shall lose five rupees of revenue. I allowed the other day about six lakhs for increases to our Customs establishments. I might have insisted upon the old establishments continuing the work, but I know I would have remonstrances from the merchants who found their business impeded while they danced attendance at the Customs Houses and waited till their turn came round. Even a payer of revenue may claim some consideration. I could cut down the number of Courts of Justice, but I know I would meet with remonstrances on behalf of the complainants who, having paid for the luxury of a civil suit, find more than the law's delays interposed between them and their object. I could cut down Railway expenditure, and would probably be reminded of my folly by a railway accident within a few months. I could reduce expenditure upon repairs of public buildings, and I would probably find I had run up a heavy charge for depreciations and had greatly increased subsequent urgent demands. Many of our public offices are still housed in what are little better than hovels; I might have made them wait longer for decent accommodation. I might have reduced the amounts which the Military Department tell me ought to be spent in sanitary measures with reference to our troops; and I would possibly be reminded of the effect of it by the outbreak of one of those illnesses with which in India we are always warring. And so I may go through the list. The question of reducing expenditure in India is not that of putting your pen through the figures presented to you by responsible officers, and I am not prepared to manage the finances of India upon the principles of administration applied by a bull to a china shop.

“After remonstrating against these vague and general charges, I do not wish to pass in silence over the only representation we have received with reference to my recent review of Indian finance which pretends in any measure to go into detail. It is a letter from the Bombay Presidency Association, of which the Chairman is a Member of this Council, who is unfortunately unable to be in Calcutta for this debate. The letter has been published in the Bombay newspapers.

“Adverting to my statement that our present troubles were due only to the exchange difficulty, the letter says:—

‘The fountain sources will be found elsewhere than in low silver. They must be easily traced to the appalling growth of military expenditure in all its ramifications during the past eight years—in the increased charges on army services, arms and ammunitions, stores, military roads, special defences, and strategic railways. The large growth, again, of the charges on account of civil salaries and establishments must be next held responsible. Upper Burma is a third cause which has grievously burdened the general revenues of the empire. And, lastly, the unjust compensation allowance to the Services.’

“The ‘unjust’ compensation to the Services I shall deal with separately.

“As regards Military Expenditure, I think there is some misapprehension of the argument I used on March 1st. The increase of Military Expenditure I admitted, but I pointed out that it had its origin before 1888. My argument was that that increase had been met by the fiscal steps we had recourse to in 1888, and that the new necessities that arose since 1888 were due to exchange and exchange alone. It did not arise, therefore, in immediate connexion with the discussion of our present position.

“The question of military expenditure has been so fully dealt with by my hon’ble colleague General Brackenbury that it would be superfluous for me to say anything. But the argument of the Association to whose criticism I am replying will be traced in the following paragraph of their letter:—

‘The annual expenditure on the Army Services has been allowed, under a variety of pretexts, to mount up higher and higher, without any control whatever, not to say aught of the many extraordinary charges incurred on account of the Penjdeh affair, the pacification of Upper Burma, the many uncalled-for and bootless expeditions on the North-West frontier, and last, though not the least, the special defences, east and west, in pursuance of the so-called policy of “preparedness”—a policy of adventure and external aggression which is calculated to enlarge the already unwieldy boundaries of the empire and weaken its strength and stability.’

"I am afraid there is an irreconcilable difference of opinion between your Excellency's Government and the Association. If the latter seriously mean to describe the policy of 'preparedness' on the North-Western Frontier, which I admit has cost us very much on frontier railways, frontier roads and 'special defences,' as a policy of adventure, which has weakened the strength and stability of the Empire, I am afraid that no argument of mine will succeed in meeting the objections they raise to the expenditure involved.

"As regards Upper Burma, the burden of it has distinctly diminished. The expenditure of Upper Burma (excluding military occupation) has all along been about 180 lakhs; its revenue has gradually risen from 76 lakhs to 120. There is certainly, in the burden of Upper Burma, no objection to be taken to my argument that all our difficulties since 1888 have been due to exchange and exchange only.

"I come to the Civil Expenditure, and here I would remind the Council how I addressed myself to the question on March 1st. I broke up the gross figures into a multitude of details and then analysed the nature and the cause of the increases; it seems to me that any reasonable discussion of the question must proceed upon these lines. If further explanations are wanted, or if it is desired to pass into greater detail, it can be done; but to abandon the detail altogether and to go back to the gross figures, and quarrel with them as a total increase does not in the least advance the discussion. Nor does the peculiar manner in which the Association have manipulated the gross figures in any way promote the explanation of the matter. Following the usual practice, I shewed that the increase was so much a year—say, upon any given figure, ten lakhs a year. The Association's letter pile up the ten lakhs additional expenditure in each of the eight years they review, and denounce the increase as an increase of eighty lakhs. I can only say that I have attempted to explain the ten lakhs a year, and I must ask them to believe that the same explanation applies to the total additional expenditure of eighty lakhs in eight years.

"It is a curious commentary upon the letter of the Bombay Association, that, while I was considering it, a Calcutta Association of exactly the same character (it is called the Bengal Provincial Conference) was holding its meeting. This occurred last Friday, and I quote here two of the Resolutions they adopted—they were the only ones which had any reference to State expenditure:—

'(a) That the administration of civil justice in these Provinces urgently requires amelioration in respect of (1) court-fees and process-fees levied upon litigants; (2) the number of judicial officers; (3) the qualifications for Civil Court amin; (4) the pay and prospects of the subordinate ministerial agency; (5) the encouragement of a resort to arbitration.'

'(c) That the Conference regrets that the Government should, for financial and other reasons, have found it impossible to give effect to some of the most important recommendations of the Police Committee, which have reference to the raising of the pay and the status of Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police, and the Conference is of opinion that financial considerations should not be permitted to stand in the way of a much-needed reform, which has such an intimate bearing upon the administration of justice and the happiness of the people. The Conference accordingly recommends that the suggestions of the Police Committee be given effect to in their entirety.'

"On the general subject of economy in financial administration I do not think it is possible to put the question in more appropriate language than has been used to-day by Sir Griffith Evans, and his criticisms, coming as they do from a non-official gentleman who has long been familiar with public affairs, are a valuable support to a Government assailed on the one side by perpetual demands, not altogether avoidable, and on the other by wild criticisms such as I have quoted from the Home papers.

"It is very difficult for any one not actually engaged in administrative work to realize how constant and how pressing are the demands for the expenditure of money in India—expenditure which is on all hands admitted to be desirable, but which has continually to be refused for want of funds. The wants of India are so enormous that there is no limit to useful expenditure if we only had the funds for it. Every one is convinced that money is wanted and should be given for the

particular object he has in view, and he is often quite right ; but it is only those who sit at the centre where all these demands are focussed, who realize both, how great the demands are, and how constantly endeavour must be made to prevent them from sweeping away all the revenue we have. If economy is to be measured by the number of proposals for expenditure that are rejected on their way to the final sanctioning authority, or that are rejected by that sanctioning authority, the Government of India can assuredly claim a magnificent record.

"It is easy enough to attack big figures, and to say that because these figures are big, therefore it must be possible to reduce them. But, unfortunately, the big figures, are composed of a number of little ones, and, if reductions or economies have in actual practice to be carried out, it is not by mere alterations in the big figures but by actual measures adopted with respect to the little ones. And in the same way the expenditure is to be defended, not by merely taking up a big figure and making some general statement with respect to it, but by explaining and defending the details which build up the totals. This process of explanation and defence is continually going on, especially in connection with the preparation of the annual estimates. And it is by an examination of these processes—which I admit would be a very tedious business to any one not engaged in it as a matter of duty—that assurance can be given of economical management. I entirely deny that, in a country like India, the mere fact of the total of one year being bigger than that of an earlier year affords the slightest presumption of the absence of economy. Our general answer to criticisms of the kind is that we do not and cannot admit the premiss from which they too often start, that in a rapidly progressing country like India it is possible to go on from year to year without increasing the figures of expenditure.

"In illustration of what I have just stated as to the manner in which proposals for expenditure continually press upon us, it is legitimate to refer to the questions which from time to time have been put at this Council to the Members of Your Excellency's Government. At our first meeting I think Mr. Buckingham suggested that additional allowances should be given to officers serving in Assam. At a subsequent meeting the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis suggested that additional grants might be given to educational institutions in the Central Provinces. Again, the Maharaja of Ajudhia suggested that the salaries of the Provincial Services in the North-Western Provinces might be increased. Or take the case of the Native gentlemen interested in politics who met at Christmas at Lahore to show us how we ought to govern India. I have carefully read the first dozen of their resolutions, and I find they contain nine distinct proposals, some of them very large ones, for increase of expenditure. That is the contribution of their united wisdom to the solution of the present financial difficulties, and yet it is not the whole of it ; the same twelve resolutions contain also four proposals for sweeping reductions of revenue. I of course entirely accept the fact that, when India comes to be ruled on Congress principles, you will always be able to create the means to meet additional expenditure by going in for large reduction of revenues ; but your Excellency's Government have at present to administer India under sublunary conditions, and therefore, having to meet a large new expenditure on account of exchange, they have been unfortunately obliged to lay before the Legislative Council proposals for increase of revenue, instead of merely saying that they have made up their minds to give up the revenue the Government already possesses. Although our remedial measures are so different in character, I think I am entitled to quote our critics in support of the view that there are many directions in which the Government might, with advantage to the country, increase the expenditure even above its present limits.

"But here I wish to say a word about one special item of increasing expenditure which comes into our accounts for 1893-94, and which I alluded to in my speech of March 1st—namely, the exchange compensation allowance. I mentioned then in what way it was immediately connected with the general question of the measures taken during the year, with reference to the exchange difficulty, desiring rather to explain why it had come upon us in the hour of our difficulty, than trying to justify it upon its own merits. To this last task I wish, as the question has been raised in public, to address myself now.

"I am glad to find that the Hon'ble Members of your Excellency's Council have taken a much broader view of the question than has been taken by some

of our public critics, especially in the Native Press. The remarks that I have to make would not be necessary if the attack on these allowances had been made in the enlightened spirit which distinguishes our critics within this Chamber. But, in view of what has been said outside it, I think it my duty to make use of this occasion to explain pretty fully a policy which, perforce, occupies a somewhat conspicuous position in my Financial Statement.

"It has for a very long time been foreseen by the Government that measures would have to be taken to make up to its European officers some portion of the practical diminution of salary which the fall in exchange has brought upon them. The administration in India must be European in character, and the principal posts in it must be filled by Europeans; that is a mere necessity of the position. The salaries attached to these European appointments are practically the same, measured in rupees, as they were a quarter of a century ago. Lieutenant-Governors, Commissioners, Judges and Collectors, although their duties are now far more important and far more laborious, draw all over India practically the same rupee salaries as they did when the rupee was worth nearly twice as much as its present value. The same may be said of the Military Services; the pay of the officers of the army was fixed long ago, when the rupee was over two shillings; it is the same number of rupees now, when the rupee is 1s. 2d.; but the military part of the question has been amply dealt with by the Hon'ble the Military Member.

"It is a necessity of European life in India that the European officer must bear a large amount of sterling expenditure. He cannot separate himself from Europe, and, if he could, it is not desirable in the interests of Indian administration that he should. The European portion of the administrative services is, as matters stand, extremely limited, and its European quality must be maintained. Even if you could get officers to quit for ever their connection with Europe, and make India their permanent home, these would not be the kind of men who could rule the India that England has created. You must, therefore, accept the position that there is a portion of your Services whose salaries are, for the purposes of their necessary expenditure, partly at least to be reckoned in sterling, both as regards the conditions with reference to which they were originally fixed, and with regard to the expectations of the officers themselves.

"I do not know that I can express myself on this point better than by using the words employed at a recent public meeting in Calcutta by a gentleman whose opinions on commercial matters always carry great authority—

'We require for our Indian Services the very best men that are available, and, unless we pay sufficient salaries to attract such men, we will deservedly suffer for our false economy. It is true that in the interest of the tax-payer we must be guided by the laws of supply and demand. Salaries should be no higher than may be necessary to secure the high standard of character and ability which are indispensable. I will add that I think our public servants are entitled to treatment generous beyond the strict interpretation of their contracts. The man who has been induced to spend many years of his life in India with certain prospects cannot fairly be told that if he does not like the service he can leave it. It is no longer open for him to change his career, and while we should engage new men on commercial principles our old servants are entitled to generous treatment. It will be said that by pressing these sentiments upon Government we will be increasing their embarrassment by suggesting additional expenditure. I care not for this. We must discharge the obligations of a great country, whatever be the difficulty of ways and means.'

"Whether the present measure of exchange compensation is generous or not I shall not discuss. I am afraid that many of the recipients of it think that the permission to remit half their salaries to England at 1s. 6d. is poor compensation for the loss of the ability to remit the whole of it at 1s. 10d. or 1s. 11d. I can only say that the present measure of compensation is certainly all we can afford. It is a question, even, whether the Government were not too tardy in admitting it. It was sanctioned only after Government had found that the services were not only suffering in efficiency by feelings of disappointment and distrust of the future, but that they were actually being obliged, by financial pressure in their domestic concerns, to give up the attempt to maintain that amount of independence of personal position which in India is almost neces-

sary for the exercise of personal influence. It is a serious disadvantage from a merely administrative point of view that the representatives of the Government should appear before the public as living on straitened means, and that was the condition which in many cases had been actually reached.

"The letter of the Bombay Association from which I have already quoted boldly meets the difficulty by asserting that the cost of living in England has decreased. I presume they mean, though they do not say it, that it has decreased *pari passu* with the gold value of the rupee, as otherwise their argument would be irrelevant. They quote statistics to shew that the price of a cwt. of wheat has in ten years fallen 30 per cent., the price of a cwt. of bacon 23 per cent., of a gross of buttons 20 per cent., of a dozen pair boots and shoes 26 per cent., and so on. I can only ask the Association—which is mostly, if not entirely, composed of Native gentlemen—to accept my assurance that these things have very little to do with the cost of living in England, and that ample evidence could be produced, if it were necessary, to shew that, even as measured in gold, the general cost and standard of living in England has not diminished of recent years.

"It is not upon us only that this charge for compensation has fallen, or by us only that it has been recognized. The Ceylon Government long ago admitted it to its officers. The Herschell Committee noted that some European employers had felt themselves bound to make to the Europeans in their service an allowance of the kind. My hon'ble friend Dr. Rashbehary Ghose intimates some scepticism on this point, and says he has not been able to find the cases to which the Herschell Committee referred. Probably he has not looked for them in the right place. The conclusions of the Committee were based upon evidence recorded by it, which will be found attached to its report; it is in that evidence that the particular cases referred to are most likely to be found. Again, within the last few days I find the following in the editorial columns of the *Times of India* :—

'We are enabled to-day to make an announcement which will be received with great satisfaction by European railway employes in India, and by the public generally as a fair settlement of a fair claim. One of the leading railway companies in India are, with the sanction of Government, about to give orders for the payment of exchange compensation allowances to their European employes. * * * There was never any reason to doubt, after the distinct promises which we quoted the other day from the Chairman of two of the leading lines in India, and after the Secretary of State's recognition of the principle involved, that justice would be done to a class of men who are serving the public so well. Private employers have in some instances been more prompt and more hountiful in acknowledging similar claims; but that is a point which need not be pressed, except so far as it may help to show that the companies and the Government have not been more free with the money of the shareholders and the public than the strict equities of the case warrant them in being.'

"The Hon'ble Member to whom I last referred has also attempted to show by reference to Colonial comparisons that the salaries of the European Administrative Service are already high enough. I know something about Colonies and Colonial work, and can easily test the value of this comparison. Take the Colony of New Zealand: it contains 600,000 inhabitants—about half the population of an Indian district—and it has a Governor on £5,000, a Ministry, two Houses of Parliament (of which all the Members draw salaries), and any number of Heads of Departments. Take Lasmania, a Colony of 160,000 inhabitants—one-fifth of the population of Calcutta: it has the same paraphernalia of administration, except that its Governor's salary is only £3,500. Take Ceylon, with its Governor, its Legislative Council, its Secretary and Treasurer, Attorney-General, Chief Justice and Justices: if it were made over to India, we would convert it into two districts of the Madras Presidency, and administer it with a couple of Collectors, with the usual district staffs. If you compare Colonial salaries with Indian salaries, you must remember that the whole business of Colonial administration is on a much smaller scale than Indian, and you must make the comparison not between functions which appear to correspond with each other in name, but between officers who exercise duties of something like comparative responsibility. You pay your Indian Viceroy, if His Excellency will pardon my alluding to a personal matter, a salary of £15,000

or £16,000 for ruling a population of 300 millions and administering a public revenue of, say, 53 millions sterling. I doubt if all the Colonies put together would shew a much bigger revenue, or in fact if they would shew as much, and I am sure that they would shew only a small fraction of the population.

"I admit that I am not surprised to see strong objection raised to the allowance on the ground of its differentiating between two classes of officers. I can only say that the difference exists in fact, and I do not see why it is unjust to recognize it in our arrangements. It is easy for those who dwell or who serve Government in their own country, who are exempt from all the hardships imposed upon the European servants of the Government, by the fact of their residence in India, to denounce the compensation given for those hardships. 'They jest at scars, who never felt the wound.' Formerly, it was said, and said truly, that the liberal scale of salary paid to the European services was the compensation in question; but, when by the automatic failure of that scale it ceases to be compensatory, I do not see on what principle of justice you can point to the letter of your contract to say that service on the old terms must be continued, when the compensations for it are diminished. I have not furnished myself with statistics on the subject, but I have been long enough acquainted with the work of the Financial Department to be able to say that there are not many of the Departments of Government service, officered by natives of India, which have not during the last quarter of a century had their scales of salary enhanced, and their general position, in a pecuniary sense, improved. Whether it is because the rupee is now less valuable, or because we require a better class of men for our work than before, or whether, as is more likely, both these causes have operated, the fact remains that in nearly every department there has been a gradual increase of the standard of salary.

"I have examined by way of test the Civil List of Bengal for 1867, and compared it with that of 1894, so far as regards the subordinate services. In 1867 I find that Deputy Magistrates began at the grade of ₹200, one-third of the whole number being in this grade; and they might rise to ₹700. In 1894, the lowest grade is ₹250, and it contains only one-fifth of the whole number, while the highest grade is ₹800. In 1867 in the Subordinate Judicial Service, 188 officers drew ₹150, ₹200, and ₹250, and 26 drew higher salaries of ₹400 and ₹600. In 1894 they begin with ₹250 (excluding a probationary class on ₹200, none of whom have yet two years' standing), and they go on through grades of ₹300, ₹400, ₹600, ₹800 and ₹1,000. The salaries of the Subordinate Educational Service I cannot compare. In 1867 the salaries were too small to be taken cognizance of by the official Civil List, but in 1894 they begin with ₹150 and they rise to ₹500.

"I have not a doubt that if I were to examine the lists of other provinces I would find the same facts; but I quote these merely to show that I am not talking without book. At one of the recent meetings of the Council my hon'ble friend Sir Antony MacDonnell had occasion to refer to an increase of salary given only the other day to the Provincial Service of the North-Western Provinces. And I have referred to-day to cases in which the very persons who raise objections to the enhancement of the rupee salaries of the higher services are urging the claims of the subordinate ones to have their salaries increased.

"It is only when you come to the higher-paid services, the men whose work and whose responsibility have been to the largest degree added to by the changes of a quarter of a century, that you find that the salaries have remained practically stationary during the whole time, until the Government has at last been obliged to extend to them also a share, which seems by statistical comparison to be only a small share, in the increase which has gradually, and by a more imperceptible process, been given to the lower-paid.

"And in fact, in the attacks that have in some quarters been made upon this compensation allowance, we are to some extent suffering the consequence of our own tardy recognition of its necessity. Had we interfered at the time when the Rupee was worth 18 pence, with a declaration that the loss by exchange, of which many of our officers were even then complaining, would after that point be made up for by some such measure as that adopted in August last, its fairness would possibly not have been impeached. It would have

been recognized that we were only providing, in a moderate and equitable way, against the inevitable deterioration of such of our administrative services as are recruited from England, if we permitted the salaries we offered to be stated to the candidates we require at their sterling equivalent. It is because we have so long put off a measure which has been so long pressed upon us, that we lay ourselves open to attack on the ground of our having added, at a single stroke, 63 lakhs to our expenditure. Had we met as it arose the demand which we have now admitted, we would have had to pay some 10 lakhs on this account in 1886-87, 22 in 1887-88, 28 in 1888-89, and so on. And if the demand is just and proper in itself, as I hold it to be, it is not the more open to attack because, being so long postponed, and at length, through stress of circumstances, at last recognized, it has come upon our accounts as a sudden and new item of 63 lakhs.

"I have not a doubt that we shall receive full value for the concessions we have given. India imposes upon her public officers—and especially upon her European officers—a far higher standard of work than is accepted as sufficient in any other country—a standard of work which it would be perfectly impossible to maintain, apart from the conditions in which Europeans live in India. They divide their lives between longer periods of work in India and shorter periods of rest in Europe, and they look forward to retirement from active service, if they live, at a comparatively early age. Unless there was this sharp-drawn distinction between periods of work and periods of rest, you would never find your European officers willing to live in that perpetual atmosphere of work which in this country surrounds them. In short, if you want to get your work done without immensely increasing your present staff, you must accept the condition that the European official must not only live free from the actual discomfort of pecuniary cares, but after such fashion that he may, during his working life, have a margin to put aside for his periods of rest. This I say is the peculiarity of Indian official life, and, if the State wishes to benefit by the acceptance on the part of its officers of a standard of work far in excess of anything required or expected by other Governments, it must accept on its part the necessity of maintaining, in the allowances it makes to its officers, something approaching that standard of living with reference to which the salaries were originally fixed, and with reference to which the present high standard of work and of efficiency has been established.

"The concession that has already been granted is a very limited one, but it is all we can afford. The orders restrict it, for the reasons I have explained, to the classes of officers who may be said to represent the European Administration of India. The extent of the concession is, I admit, very much less than that of the personal hardships imposed by the fall of the rupee. No class of cases has given me more pain to deal with than the numerous applications I have received from officers who do not come within the terms of the order. I had little idea of the hardships of family life which many of our officers were suffering, until they had occasion to represent them to the Government in this connexion. I have seen, over and over again, cases in which officers of what we call the Indian Services of the Government, filled with the honourable desire to give to their wives and families the benefit of a European residence and education, and occasionally compelled to do so in the interests of their health, have straitened and pinched themselves to meet the ever-increasing demand that their determination had made upon their purses. These and like cases have brought home to me, in a manner with which I was not fully acquainted before, at what sacrifice of personal comfort, at what cost of personal feelings, and with what surrender of all that makes life enjoyable, the service of the Government of India is too often carried on. The compensation allowances have gone some way, as I hope, to remedy these evils, but I cannot conceal from myself that many unremedied hardships still remain behind.

"It is too much to hope that even after this explanation the somewhat ungenerous denunciations directed in some quarters against this increase of allowances will altogether cease. But I trust it will at least be seen that the arguments apply with equal force against the increases which I have described as taking place throughout the ranks of the services ordinarily filled, and honourably filled, by Natives of India. You cannot reasonably expect to get the work

of the present day done, either by Natives or by Europeans, upon the salaries you offered twenty-five years ago; nor can I imagine anything more unjust, when you are obliged to raise the standard of your salaries, than to declare that the higher allowances are to apply only to new men; but that the officers who have served you for ten or twenty years, being now helplessly bound to your service, must be content to continue on the old scale. You have long given up the attempt to continue the old standard of salary in the case of the Native services with results entirely beneficial to the administration; I do not see why you should call it anything but bare justice when at length you are obliged to give it up also in the case of the higher paid European Services."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The time has now come when the discussion on the Budget Statement of the year must, so far as this Council is concerned, come to a close. It has on this occasion, I think, been broken up into two parts—for the introduction of the Tariff Bill forestalled, and I think necessarily forestalled, much that would otherwise have been appropriate to the proceedings of to-day. On the whole I do not think that the Government of India have any reason to be dissatisfied with the prolongation of the criticism to which they have been subjected.

"It has been acknowledged on all hands that our embarrassments have been serious, but financial embarrassments may proceed from various causes. I do not think that on this occasion there has been any disposition to think that our embarrassments have arisen from causes under our control. Criticisms there, no doubt, are—what system of administration of human affairs could expect to escape them?—of different branches of our policy, but I think it is admitted on the one hand that in regard to expenditure we have been, and are, exerting ourselves to keep our expenses within bounds. We are doing so subject, of course, to the stipulation that we must maintain in complete efficiency that system of Government which has been built up in India, on which our position in India depends, and which it is our duty to India to conserve. I quite agree with the views expressed by my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans when he pointed out that the development of an Empire necessarily lays upon us fresh duties, and that fresh duties must often mean fresh or increased expenditure, but I think that General Brackenbury, in the statement which he has made with regard to military expenditure, has shown that the Government of India are willing to submit the details of their expenditure to the Council, and also, so far as is possible, to keep these increased demands within the limits of the funds which are at their disposal. On the other hand, without entering into any matters of controversy, I think that the general lines of the fiscal policy which was adopted last summer have been recognised as having been forced upon the Government of India, and as having been the best that circumstances permitted. The Secretary of State has announced in the most emphatic terms that the Mints will remain closed, and that announcement has, I believe, met with pretty general approval in this country.

"This, then, being the position, I think that the principle on which it was necessary to frame the Budget, now before the Council, becomes pretty clear. Some objection has been taken to its being a transitional Budget; but what else was open to us? A great operation like that of last summer cannot be carried out in a day, though people talk sometimes as if it could be done by the stroke of a pen. Circumstances have tended to prolong somewhat the period of transition—circumstances, as I have said, beyond our control, and which depend to a large extent on the general conditions of trade, and also on schemes of legislation in other countries. I do not think, therefore, that the Government would have been justified in treating the position as one with the characteristics of permanency, or as one to be met at all events in full by permanent measures.

"Like other Members of the Council, I do not propose to renew the argument of the question whether in the import-duties, now re-imposed, the duties on cotton ought to have been included. The view taken by the Government of India has been expressed* by the Financial Member, and will appear from the papers that will be laid before Parliament. All that I would say is that no object is advanced by undervaluing the strength of the opposition to it. For my

part, I have no doubt whatever that Her Majesty's Government have considered this subject with the earnest wish to serve the true interests of India. They have thought it their duty not to consent to a duty on cotton goods at this moment, looking, as they are bound to do, to all the interests of the Empire of which India is a part. But they have told us that they will be ready, if necessary, to reconsider this question in the future. I venture to think that it is a mistake to suppose that no advance has been made. I believe that a body of opinion has been created, not only here but in England, which may very materially affect the decision to be arrived at in the future. In the discussion of this question I would urge that it is quite possible to lose nothing of the strength and determination to do what my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans described as bringing pressure upon the Secretary of State, while looking matters fully in the face, and recognising that in practical politics we sometimes have to take into account opinions with which we do not agree, and to calculate with all calmness what the attainable balance may be. In this connection I was glad to hear the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Vishram. I am not to be taken as indicating any view of the manner in which an arrangement may be arrived at, but as an illustration of the spirit of fairness which I should like to see used. I was glad to hear him, as a mill-owner, say that he was willing to consider the imposition of an excise-duty.

"I should like to add that I have a great sympathy with the dislike expressed by so many Members to its having been necessary to utilise for the purposes of the year sums which otherwise might have been available for the Famine grant, and also the Funds of Local Governments.

"I confess I think there is some confusion of thought in reference to the position of the Famine grant. I do not understand how it can be supposed possible for a Government to bind its successors in all time coming to spend its revenues in a certain manner, whatever their judgment of the respective claims upon them may be at the time, and, as a matter of fact, from the quotations which have been read it does not appear that the Government of that day wished to do so. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has given us some very interesting information showing the good purpose to which this grant has been put, and the extent to which the objects proposed by those who established the grant has been met.

"The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans spoke of a statement by Lord Northbrook, and described this grant as a percentage for repairs; but I think he will admit that a percentage for repairs is less on a well-constructed building. At the same time, for my part, I should be very sorry to take up the position that we had done our work in the construction of the class of works of this character. The Hon'ble Mr. Playfair has drawn an unfavourable comparison between India and America in the provision of railways. I do not know that the comparison would be complete without a consideration of the circumstances of the two countries, and especially, as the Hon'ble Mr. Westland has pointed out, of the extent to which private enterprise has influenced the matter. It would be highly desirable were we to see private enterprise giving more assistance to us in this country; but, as the case stands, I maintain that the Government has been right to regard the withdrawal of the Famine grant and the contributions from Local Governments as temporary parts of their Budget. At the same time I quite see that, in looking upon these parts of our Budget as temporary, we may, perhaps, be increasing our difficulties in the future. That is a disadvantage which we shall have to face when the time comes. It is a part of the position which it will be our duty to call the special attention of Her Majesty's Government to, if, or when, the time comes for us to ask for the reconsideration of our taxation which they have promised. In the meantime we must do our best with the means at our disposal."

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 29th March, 1894.

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd April, 1894. }

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 14.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1864.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

[illegible]

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(a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1904—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE, BEER WHEAT		RICE COMM.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhaleum)		MARUA OF RAGI (Eleusine coracana)		KANGRI OR KAKRI, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arvensis)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ARHAR, OF THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus)		FIREWIND		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Agal—continued.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihar, south—	15 12	16 12	16 13	17 14	10 0	11 0	13 10	14 11	15 12	16 13	17 14	18 15	19 16	20 17	21 18	22 19	23 20	24 21	25 22	26 23	27 24	28 25	29 26	30 27	31 28	32 29
Monghyr	17 5	18 6	19 7	20 8	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Gaya	13 8	14 9	15 10	16 11	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Patna	17 0	18 1	19 2	20 3	10 0	11 1	12 2	13 3	14 4	15 5	16 6	17 7	18 8	19 9	20 10	21 11	22 12	23 13	24 14	25 15	26 16	27 17	28 18	29 19	30 20	31 21
Shahabad	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Siher, north—	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Purnea	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Hidulpur	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Dehri	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Veranasi	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Seoan	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Champan	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
W. Province	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Mirzapur	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Champur	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Jaunpur	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Allahabad	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Central—	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Banda	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Patna	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	22 11	23 12	24 13	25 14	26 15	27 16	28 17	29 18	30 19	31 20	32 21
Benares	18 0	19 1	20 2	21 3	11 0	12 1	13 2	14 3	15 4	16 5	17 6	18 7	19 8	20 9	21 10	2										

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		HARLEY		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON		JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANONI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arabinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR TURU, CADIAN PEA (Carynus sinensis).		Firewood		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Punjab—																										
Sialkot	22 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0
Ludhiana	25 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0	49 0	50 0	51 0
Ferozepore	23 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0	49 0
Montgomery	23 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0	49 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	25 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0	49 0	50 0	51 0
Delhi	25 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0	49 0	50 0	51 0
Rohtak	25 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0	49 0	50 0	51 0
Karnal	25 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0	49 0	50 0	51 0
Lahore	25 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0	49 0	50 0	51 0
Subsidiary—																										
Umballa	25 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0	49 0	50 0	51 0
Jalandhar	25 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0	49 0	50 0	51 0
Hoshiarpur	25 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0	49 0	50 0	51 0
Gurdaspur	25 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0	49 0	50 0	51 0
Amritsar	25 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0	49 0	50 0	51 0
Hills—																										
Sialkot	22 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0
Kangra	22 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	22 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0
Gujranwala	22 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0
Gujrat	22 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0
Rawalpindi	22 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0
Muzaffargarh	22 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0
D. G. Khan	22 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0
Western—																										
Sialkot	22 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0
Gujranwala	22 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0
Gujrat	22 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0
Rawalpindi	22 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0
Muzaffargarh	22 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0
D. G. Khan	22 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0
South and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0
Hyderabad	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0
Sindh and Punjab (Upper and Lower)	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0
Sindh (Upper and Lower)	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0
Baluchistan	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 24th, 1894.

General Summary.—There is nothing of special interest to record in the meteorology of the past week. No important changes of pressure took place causing any well marked or general disturbance. It has been a week of feebly unsettled weather over the greater part of the country, with local thunderstorms and dust-storms, occasioned by somewhat irregular changes of pressure from day to day; which though small in amount, differed considerably at neighbouring stations. A shallow depression appeared over Sind on the 19th and was persistent up to the morning of the 23rd, but its formation was due to hot weather actions and not to the transference of a disturbance from Baluchistan, and in this case it did not prove to be of any importance. The air has been unusually dry in many parts of India and very low humidities have been recorded at stations in West, North and Central Bengal, and the central parts of the country. Temperature has varied considerably in North-Western India, but the mean temperature of the whole week for the whole of India was normal.

Daily Summary Sunday.—A general fall of the barometer took place over the whole country: the fall being greatest in the Punjab. A shallow depression of no great importance lay over Central Bengal, due to increased temperature in that area and the depression of the day previous off the Malabar Coast had commenced filling up. Pressure was slightly above the normal in North-Western India. Westerly winds were increasing steadily in the Gangetic plain, and winds were stronger on the Bengal and Orissa coast and in the Deccan. Rain had continued in South India. Calicut received 2·24 inches and Colombo and Negapatam over one inch.

Monday.—Pressure had increased briskly in Malabar and slightly in Bengal, filling up the depressions in those areas, and had given way briskly in Sind and Baluchistan. Pressure was very nearly normal over the whole of India, and hence its distribution was what usually prevails at the commencement of the hot season. Winds were still northerly in Sind and Kathiawar, but they had fallen off in strength. Westerly winds were blowing over the whole of Western and Central Bengal, causing a large reduction of humidity in that part of the country. Rain had again fallen in the South, Cochin registering 2·03, Colombo 1·53 inches, Trivandrum 1·45 inches, and several stations over half an inch. Duststorms with light rain had occurred in the Central Provinces.

Tuesday.—Pressure changed very irregularly in amount causing feebly unsettled weather with shallow depressions of no great importance in Sind, North Bengal and the Bombay Deccan. Westerly winds continued in Bengal, causing a still further reduction in humidity. The following abnormally low humidities were recorded: Dinajpur 24, Patna 30 and Dhubri 38. A thunderstorm had given 2·24 inches of rain at Wellington, but all other showers reported were very light and of little or no importance.

Wednesday.—Pressure increased briskly in North Bengal, Khandesh and Kathiawar, filling up depressions in North Bengal and the West Deccan, but re-

mained unchanged in Baluchistan and Sind. The changes of pressure continued irregular and the weather was consequently feebly unsettled. Westerly winds were still blowing to an unusual extent in West and Central Bengal and Behar, and humidity continued abnormally low. At Hazaribagh it was only 23 per cent. Dust-storms and thunderstorms had occurred in various parts of the country and rain had fallen in the Peninsula,—Belgaum reporting 1·73 inches and Mercara 1·12 inches. Light rain had also fallen in North-Western India.

Thursday.—Pressure again changed irregularly. The changes were generally small, but differed considerably in amount at neighbouring stations. Pressure was in moderate defect in Sind, where a depression was still apparent, and was in slight to moderate excess in North-Eastern and Central India. Winds were stronger than usual in the Punjab, and especially so at the hill stations of Upper India. Numerous duststorms and thunderstorms were again reported, in many cases accompanied with light rain.

Friday.—Except in Sind, where pressure had risen rapidly, filling up the depression over that area, pressure had changed by small amounts and somewhat irregularly. It was in slight to moderate excess over nearly the whole of India. The great uniformity of its distribution was its chief feature. Strong winds continued at the Upper India hill stations and northerly winds to an unusual extent in Sind and the Bombay Coast districts. Light showers of rain had fallen in the Punjab and Central Provinces.

Saturday.—The barometer rose briskly to rapidly in North-Western India and Beluchistan, completely modifying the pressure distribution, with steep gradients in the Gangetic plain and the Punjab. A shallow depression was lying over North and Central Bengal and another over Central and Lower Burma. Moderately strong north-westerly winds prevailed in the Gangetic plain and westerly winds in Bihar, and North and Central Bengal. Low humidities were recorded at Neemuch (18), Sutna (27), Khandwa (29) and Hazaribagh (29). Thunderstorms were reported from the hill stations in Upper India and light showers of rain, in many cases accompanying thunderstorms and dust storms from other parts of the country. Peshawar, Cherat and Ahmednagar each received over half an inch.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India:—

PROVINCE.	MARCH 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	−0·2	+1·5	+1·6	+1·7	+0·9	+1·7	+2·2	+1·3
Bengal and Assam	+2·5	+3·1	+1·1	+0·4	+1·0	+0·6	+1·8	+1·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·9	−1·2	−2·1	+1·2	+1·2	−0·1	+0·2	+0·2
Punjab	−2·5	−1·7	−1·0	+0·8	+2·4	−1·6	−4·6	−1·2
Bombay	+1·7	+1·4	+1·8	+1·0	−0·3	−0·5	+0·3	+0·8
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·2	+0·2	−0·8	+2·3	−0·4	−2·8	+0·1	+0·1
Central India and Gujarat	+3·7	+0·5	+0·6	+1·7	−1·9	−5·0	−3·7	−0·6
Sind and Rajputana	+0·1	−1·0	+0·2	+2·0	−0·5	−1·8	−5·5	−0·9
Madras	−1·4	−1·1	−1·0	−1·0	−1·9	−1·7	−0·6	−1·2
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	+0·9	+0·2	0	+1·1	+0·1	−1·2	−1·1	0

From the above it will be seen that the mean temperature for the whole of India did not vary much from the normal on any day of the week, the greatest variation being a defect of 1.2° on the 23rd. The mean temperature of Bengal and Assam was in excess on every day of the week and that of Burma on all but one day. On the other hand, the temperature of Madras was in slight defect throughout the week, while that of the remaining provinces varied irregularly. The largest defect was 5.5° in Sind and Rajputana on the 24th, and the largest excess 3.7° in Central India and Gujarat on the 18th. The mean temperature for the week was in excess in Burma and Bengal in defect in the Punjab and Madras, and nearly normal in the other provinces. For the whole of India it was exactly normal. The highest maximum recorded during the week was 105.6° at Minbu, Central Burma, on the 20th.

Rainfall.—Of the 52 rainfall divisions shown in the following table, 28 received rain, while in 24 no rain fell. The rainfall of the week has been very small in amount, for only in four of the 28 divisions did the average actual rainfall exceed half an inch, and in 20 it did not exceed a quarter of an inch. The largest average rainfall was 2.02 inches in Coorg. In most divisions the fall was below the average of the week, and in only the Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts, Central Provinces (West), Gujarat, East Coast (South) and in Madras (South) was it in excess. In all other divisions it was either normal or in defect.

The last column of the rainfall table shows that the average rainfall for the period, 4th to 24th March, was in excess of the normal in most divisions of the Punjab and Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts; and in Eastern Bengal, Central Provinces (West), East Coast (South), and Madras (South).

The largest falls recorded during the week were in Southern India. Kotagiri (Nilgiris) received 6.01 inches during the week, Morekolum (Madura) 4.26 inches, and Alleppy (Travancore) 3.35 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH MARCH 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH MARCH TO 24TH MARCH 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 4th Mar. to 24th Mar.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	0	0'09	—0'09	0	0'17	—100
	Lower Burma	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'01	—100
	Central ditto	0	0	0	0	0'06	—100
	Upper ditto	0	p	p	0'63	p	p
	Arakan	0	0'10	—0'10	0'06	0'23	—74
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0	0'43	—0'43	2'02	1'50	+35
	Assam (Surma)	0'19	2'28	—2'09	2'82	5'52	—49
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0'41	0'73	—0'32	1'68	2'22	—24
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0'28	—0'28	0'66	0'92	—28
	Central ditto	0	0'12	—0'12	0'08	0'50	—84
	North ditto	0	0'41	—0'41	0'02	0'90	—98
	Orissa	0'02	0'23	—0'21	0'25	0'68	—63
	Chota Nagpur	0'02	0'11	—0'09	0'03	0'77	—96
	Bihar (South)	0	0'05	—0'05	0'01	0'25	—96
	Ditto (North)	0	0'05	—0'05	0	0'28	—100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East).		0'04	—0'04	0'09	0'17	—47
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (a).		0'03	—0'03	0'02	0'20	—90
	Oudh (South)	0	0'05	—0'05	0'02	0'22	—91
	Ditto (North)	0	0'06	—0'06	0'22	0'32	—31
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0'06	—0'06	0'09	0'22	—59
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0'02	0'09	—0'07	0'11	0'31	—64
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b).	0	0'17	—0'17	0'88	0'94	—6
	Punjab (South)	0'01	0'10	—0'09	0'12	0'39	—69
PUNJAB	Ditto (Central)	0'02	0'06	—0'04	0'25	0'38	—34
	Ditto (Submontane)	0'06	0'12	—0'06	0'85	0'77	+10
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0'16	0'35	—0'19	3'53	2'00	+77
	Ditto (North-West)	0'20	0'47	—0'27	1'84	1'25	+47
	Ditto (West)	0'15	0'15	0	0'87	0'40	+118
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0'99	0'41	+0'58	1'71	0'73	+134
	Madras (South Central)	1'21	0'32	+0'89	1'32	0'54	+144
	Coorg	2'02	0'22	+1'80	2'02	0'60	+200
	Mysore	0'28	0'11	+0'17	0'33	0'21	+57
	Konkan	0'02	0'02	0	0'02	0'03	—33
	Bombay Deccan	0'39	0'08	+0'31	0'39	0'11	+255
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0'08	0	+0'08	0'11		
CENTRAL PROVIN- CES AND BERAR.	Berar	0'10	0'10	0	0'14	0'15	—7
	Central Provinces (West)	0'29	0'12	+0'17	0'40	0'16	+150
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0'10	0'10	—0'06	0'18	0'36	—50
	Ditto ditto (East)	0	0'13	—0'13	0'01	0'51	—98
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0'01	0	+0'01	0'01	0	0
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0'08	—100
	Sind	0'01	0'01	0	0'04	0'19	—79
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'05	0'05	0	0'05	0'09	—44
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0'02	—0'02	0'05	0'13	—62
	Rajputana (West)		0'01	—0'01	0	0'03	—100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'01	0'10	—0'09	0'12	0'31	—61
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0'41	—0'41	0	0'60	—100
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0'12	—0'12	0	0'47	—100
	Madras (Central)	0'01	0'04	—0'03	0'01	0'10	—90
	East Coast (Central)	0	0'09	—0'09	0	0'20	—100
	Ditto (South)	0'23	0'21	+0'02	0'39	0'32	+22
	Madras (South)	1'01	0'43	+0'58	2'47	0'79	+213

W. A. BION,

Acting Assistant Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

Simla, the 29th March, 1894.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 14.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 14.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th March, 1894.

No. 648.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th April, 1894.

No. 490-G.—The following promotions are made in the Merwara Battalion, with effect from the 1st March, 1894:

Jemadar Dewa to be Subadar, *vice* Pitha, transferred to the pension establishment.

Havildar Tila to be Jemadar, *vice* Dewa, promoted.

No. 493-G.—Major A. Masters, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Western Malwa with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B.

No. 495-G.—Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopawar, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant C. E. Ross, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, or until further orders.

No. 497-G.—Surgeon-Major H. Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras), officiating Medical Officer, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, in addition to his

other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Dobson, M.B., or until further orders.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 5th April, 1894.

No. 1806-P.—The following reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of February 1894 are notified :

With effect from the 13th February 1894,—

- Mr. F. J. Atkinson to revert to Class III ;
- Mr. A. Mayne to revert to Class IV ;
- Mr. K. B. Wagle to revert to Class V ;
- Mr. F. D. Gordon to revert to Class VI ;
- Mr. C. W. C. Carson to revert to the class of Probationers.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th April, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 317.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Cameron, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from the 16th February 1894, while officiating as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Colonel J. G. Pilcher.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 318.—Lieutenant Godfrey Drage, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) Madras Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 24th July 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 319.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates

specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Second-Lieutenants—

Theodore Julian Bolland, officiating wing officer, 16th (the Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—27th February 1894.

Edward Gardiole Delacour de Labilliere, officiating wing officer, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—2nd March 1894.

No. 320.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Second-Lieutenants—

Reginald William Sidney Elliott, attached to the 8th Madras Infantry,—3rd April 1894.

Sidney Mervyn Rice, attached to the 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—3rd April 1894.

Adrian Victor Webley Hope, attached to the 27th Madras Infantry,—3rd April 1894.

Robert Walter Edmund Knollys, attached to the 20th Madras Infantry,—28th March 1894.

Sidney Veale Byland, attached to the 5th Madras Infantry,—28th March 1894.

Edward Moore Taylor, attached to the 2nd Madras Lancers,—28th March 1894.

Charles Louis Perrin, attached to the 27th Madras Infantry,—3rd April 1894.

Charles Reginald Scott-Elliott, attached to the 22nd Madras Infantry,—5th April 1894.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 321.—Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Queripel is appointed Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Eastern Circle, with effect from the 13th December 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 322.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"*London Gazette*," dated the 6th March 1894, pages 1372 and 1373.

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 6th March, 1894.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second-Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates :

B. O. Roe, the Connaught Rangers.

G. J. Davis, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

F. H. Goldthorpe, the Norfolk Regiment.

W. B. Greig, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

C. Mackenzie, the Bedfordshire Regiment.

A. S. H. Teed, the King's (Liverpool Regiment).

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Charles Henry Plowden is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.
Dated 22nd February 1894.

INDIA OFFICE,
6th March, 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:

To be Surgeon-Licutenants.

Dated 29th January, 1894.

BENGAL.

George Lamb.

Henry Burden.

John Fisher.

Edward Surman Peck.

Charles Harford Evans.

Stanley Arthur Harriss.

Ewan Cameron MacLeod.

Charles Thomson.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 323.—Colonel Alexander Tulloch Rolland, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 4th April 1894.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 324.—The Christian names of Sergeant Allen, promoted to Sub-Conductor in G. G. O. No. 357 of 1893, are *Clarke Houston* and not as therein notified.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 325.—1st Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers—

Captain W. S. J. Barry, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Adjutant with effect from the 1st February 1894, *vice* Captain Reid, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 326.—Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Second-Lieutenant William John McElhinney, Royal Engineers, to be Captain, *vice* Bonham-Carter, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 327.—Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Second-Lieutenant Godfrey Stanton Evans to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 24th November 1893, *vice* Schoeffer, deceased.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 328.—Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Captain F. W. Thurstan resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th April, 1894.

No. 158.—The transfer of Mr. E. E. A. Küster, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, to the Local Administration list and posting to Assam, notified in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 7, dated 2nd January 1894, is hereby cancelled.

No. 159.—Mr. E. E. A. Küster, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, has been permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 712 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th January 1894.

The 6th April, 1894.

No. 160.—The services of Surgeon-Captain H. Smith, M.D., I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, Medical Officer of the Mushkaf-Bidan State Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 161.—The services of Mr. E. P. Henderson, Indian Civil Service, Government Advocate, Punjab on special duty under the Government of India in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th April 1894.

No. 162.—Rai Bahadur Baroda Prasad Bosu, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G and 463-G, dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1894.

No. 163.—Mr. G. S. Morley, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is transferred to Hyderabad.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING WITH THE YEAR 1892-93.

No. 680.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 3rd April, 1894.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{6}{259-271}$, dated the 17th February 1891.

Read also—

The Registration Reports of the several Local Governments and Administrations for the three years ending with the year 1892-93.

R E S O L U T I O N .

OBSERVATIONS.—The last full reports on the administration of the Registration Department were submitted for the period of three years ending with the year 1889-90. The reports for the ensuing triennial period have now been received, and the following remarks on the various provincial reports briefly indicate the more salient features. In the statement attached to this Resolution the statistics for the past four years are compared for each province.

2. In the Madras Presidency the steady progress in the operations of the Department continued during the period under review. The number of documents registered rose from 762,471 in 1890-91 to 873,161 in 1892-93. The ratio of advance during the triennial period of compulsory and optional registrations affecting immoveable property was 20 and 23 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the number of documents relating to moveable property declined during the same period by 5·4 per cent. Of the documents registered in 1892-93, 828,075 related to immoveable property, and of these 555,028 were compulsory and 273,047 optional registrations. The total number of documents affecting moveable property registered during the year was 42,620, of which 90 were compulsory registrations, the remainder being optional. The aggregate value of the property affected by the transactions registered, which was ₹1,567 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1891-92, rose to 1,772 lakhs in 1892-93, of which 1,643 lakhs represent immoveable and 129 lakhs moveable property. The total value of documents registered during the triennium ending 1892-93 was 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees against 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ crores in the corresponding period ending 1889-90. The average value of each document has slightly fallen from ₹202 in the triennium immediately preceding to ₹199 in that under review. The variations in the average value of sales and mortgages during the past six years have been comparatively slight, and the Local Government considers that there is nothing to suggest any general or permanent impoverishment of small landholders as a consequence of the continued unfavourable seasons. It is believed also that, at any rate in the more advanced districts, the ryots are less dependent than formerly upon professional money-lenders, and that the ownership of land is not passing from the agricultural to the non-agricultural classes to any injurious extent.

The receipts of the Department have gradually increased from ₹10,75,727 in 1890-91 to ₹13,14,784 in the year 1892-93. The expenditure in 1890-91 amounted ₹7,67,891, and rose to ₹8,33,169 in 1892-93. The proportion

of expenditure to receipts fell from 71·3 in 1890-91 to 63·4 in 1892-93. The surplus of receipts over charges was ₹4,81,615.

3. In the Bombay Presidency also there has been a progressive increase in the number of documents registered during the triennial period under review: though the total figures are still comparatively small. The number of documents registered, which in 1889-90 was 154,326, reached 177,170 in 1892-93. The annual average for the triennial period was 167,419. There has been a continuous increase in the number of compulsory registrations of documents relating to immoveable property, while optional registrations of such documents have remained nearly stationary. The number of compulsory registrations of this class was 122,477 in 1889-90 and 144,669 in 1892-93; while the number of optional registrations, which was 26,029 in 1889-90, stood at 26,487 in 1892-93. The aggregate value of property affected by registered documents amounted to ₹887 lakhs in 1892-93 against ₹809 lakhs in the preceding year. The aggregate value of the immoveable property affected rose (as compared with 1891-92) from ₹789 lakhs to ₹865 lakhs, and that of the moveable property from ₹20 lakhs to ₹22 lakhs.

The Transfer of Property Act (No. IV of 1882) came into operation on the 1st January 1893 in all the districts of the Presidency, except those in the Province of Sind and Aden and Deesa. The introduction of the Act will doubtless be followed by an increase in the operations of the Department. The number of registrations of instruments affecting moveable property still continues very small, being only 4,653 in 1892-93.

The revenue of the Department shows a steady increase. In 1889-90 it amounted to ₹4,41,809, and in 1892-93 to ₹5,12,881. The expenditure during 1892-93, ₹2,64,452, was about the same as in the preceding year—₹2,64,958. The surplus during 1892-93 was ₹2,48,429 against ₹1,94,464 in 1889-90.

There has been a marked increase in the number of documents registered under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The number registered in 1892-93 was 137,521 against 127,560 in 1891-92 and 119,839 in 1890-91. The increase was confined to the case of documents relating to immoveable property. There was a decline in the number of those relating to moveable property, which numbered 40,406 in 1889-90 and 36,557 in 1892-93. The financial results of registration under this Act show a deficit; but the amount of deficit, exclusive of the value of books and forms supplied free of charge, has gradually decreased from 13,324 in 1889-90 to 7,914 in 1892-93. The question of the amendment of the Act is now receiving the consideration of the Government of India.

4. The statistics for Bengal show a satisfactory advance in the operations of the Department. The number of documents registered rose from 893,608 in 1889-90 to 1,102,321 in 1892-93, and the annual average number during the triennial periods ending with these two years was 798,354 and 996,033 respectively. There has been an increase in the number of registrations of all kinds during the period under review, which the Lieutenant-Governor attributes to the growing confidence of the public in the Registration Department. In 1889-90 the deeds affecting immoveable property, which were compulsorily registered, were 594,933 in number; they steadily rose during the triennium, until in 1892-93 they numbered 732,259. The number of deeds affecting immoveable property, the registration of which was optional, similarly increased from 147,191 in 1889-90 to 207,395 in 1892-93. The aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents, which was 1,490½ lakhs in 1889-90, gradually increased during the three years, and in 1892-93 amounted to 1,773½ lakhs.

The operations under the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act, I (B. C.) of 1876, increased from 8,215 in 1889-90 to 12,175 in 1892-93. The Inspector-General of Registration considers that in the majority of districts Muhammadan Registrars are gradually gaining popularity, though in certain

places they have failed to do so owing either to their own action or to the opposition of interested headmen and zemindars. The Act is in operation in 19 districts.

The receipts and expenditure of the Department increased respectively from ₹11,98,801 in 1889-90 to ₹14,35,541 in 1892-93, and from ₹6,27,434 to ₹7,26,771. The average annual surplus during the triennial period was in round numbers ₹6½ lakhs, or a lakh and a half more than the average surplus in each of the preceding three years.

5. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number of documents registered in 1889-90 was 208,568 and 207,162 in 1892-93. The number of documents relating to immoveable property of the compulsory class rose from 122,905 in 1890-91 to 124,120 in 1892-93, while optional registrations affecting immoveable property fell from 36,622 in the former to 35,197 in the latter year. The number of transactions affecting moveable property was 43,722 in 1890-91, 46,616 in 1891-92, and 46,538 in 1892-93. The total number of optional registrations was about 40 per cent. of the total number of documents registered; it has stood at this figure during the past six years, and the statistics in general seem to denote that the condition of registration is at present stationary.

The most important change in the past three years has been the gradual introduction into the North-Western Provinces of the Oudh system of entrusting the work exclusively to departmental sub-registrars, and thus relieving tahsildars of this additional duty—a change which has been in progress since the year 1885. Considerable relief has already been afforded to the revenue officials, as out of 172 tahsildars who were employed in registration work in 1888-89, only 75 were still so employed in 1892-93. The change is not yet complete, and it is premature to form any final judgment on its effects.

The receipts of the Department rose from ₹3,90,334 in 1889-90 to ₹4,10,413 in 1892-93, and the expenditure from ₹1,82,802 to ₹1,98,202 in the same period.

6. In the Punjab there has been an increase since 1889-90 in the number of documents registered, the year 1892-93 showing 124,120 compared with 95,690 registered in the preceding year, and 78,384 in 1889-90. This increase in the operations of the Department is attributed mainly to a ruling by the Chief Court in 1890, under which (it is said) absolute security in respect of immoveable property is not guaranteed unless the document is registered, even though its registration may be optional under section 50 of the Registration Act, III of 1877. In consequence of this decision, registrations affecting immoveable property gradually rose from 72,497 in 1890-91 to 114,505 in 1892-93. There has been a gradual decline in optional registrations relating to moveable property, which numbered 8,786 in 1892-93 compared with 9,726, the average of the preceding triennium. The total number of optional registrations was 38,386 in 1892-93, or about 30 per cent. of the total number of registrations. The value of immoveable property transferred by registered deeds rose from 360½ lakhs in 1890-91 to 413½ lakhs in 1891-92 and 477½ lakhs in 1892-93 (the average for the preceding three years was ₹3,40,29,067), while that of moveable property so transferred remained almost stationary at about 20 lakhs. The gradual extension of the system of employing non-official sub-registrars instead of official agency is going on with satisfactory results.

The income was ₹3,23,398 in 1892-93 as compared with ₹2,63,558 in the previous year and ₹2,31,714 in 1890-91. The expenditure has likewise increased from ₹94,125 in 1890-91 to ₹1,00,267 in 1891-92 and ₹1,11,569 in 1892-93.

7. The number of documents registered in the Central Provinces rose from 28,676 in 1889-90 to 31,103 in 1892-93. The increase is most marked under sales and mortgages of immoveable property, which, taken together, form the bulk of registration in these provinces, yielding 26·2 per cent. and 41·2 per cent. of total registrations respectively. The value of the property affected by registered documents fell from ₹1,30,73,092 in 1891-92 to ₹1,18,36,553 in 1892-93, or by

Rs 12,36,539, chiefly owing to a falling off in the Narsinghpur District, where in 1891-92 four documents affecting property valued at more than 13 lakhs were registered in the course of litigation. The aggregate value was Rs 1,02,50,323 in 1890-91 and Rs 1,02,16,266 in 1889-90.

The receipts of the Department rose from Rs 1,00,696 in 1889-90 to Rs 1,12,129 in 1892-93, and the expenditure from Rs 40,298 to Rs 48,413 during the same period, leaving a net income of Rs 63,716 in the year 1892-93.

8. There has been a large increase in Lower Burma since 1889-90 in the number of documents registered, the year 1892-93 closing with 17,369 as compared with 10,822 in 1889-90 (showing an increase of 62 per cent.). The largest increase occurred in documents relating to immoveable property of the compulsory class, which rose from 8,957 in 1889-90 to 15,023 in 1892-93. The number of optional registrations of immoveable property was 629, or only ten more than in 1889-90.

The total number of registrations relating to moveable property advanced from 1,203 in 1889-90 to 1,678 in 1892-93. The aggregate value of immoveable property transferred during 1892-93 was Rs 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs compared with Rs 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the previous year, while the value of moveable property transferred during those years rose from Rs 16 $\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs to Rs 21 $\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs. The Transfer of Property Act has not yet been brought into force in this province.

The gross income of the Department amounted to Rs 54,752 in 1892-93 against Rs 40,218 in the preceding year and Rs 36,053 in 1889-90, and the expenditure rose from Rs 16,948 in 1889-90 to Rs 18,066 in 1891-92 and Rs 21,856 in 1892-93.

There were in all 20 registration offices in Upper Burma at the close of 1892-93 as compared with 16 during the two preceding years. The number of registrations in 1889-90 was 1,534 and 2,402 in 1892-93. The amount of fees realized in those years was Rs 4,015 and Rs 6,130 respectively. The questions of the extension of compulsory registration throughout Upper Burma and the amendment of the Upper Burma Registration Regulation of 1887 with a view to provide for optional registration are at present under consideration.

9. In Assam the total number of instruments registered was 30,993 in 1892-93 against 31,242 in 1889-90; in the intermediate years the registrations numbered 31,239 in 1890-91 and 30,698 in 1891-92. Out of the 30,993 documents of all classes registered during the year 1892-93, 26,560 related to immoveable property, 4,323 to moveable property, and 110 to wills and authorities to adopt. Of the total number of documents registered during this year, 27,271, or 87.99 per cent., were registered in the Surma Valley, 3,640, or 11.74 per cent., in the Assam Valley, and 82, or 0.27 per cent., in the Hill districts. The total aggregate value of the transactions in 1892-93 was Rs 55,70,820 against Rs 51,95,802 in 1891-92 and Rs 52,62,308 in 1890-91, and the average value of each transaction was Rs 185 against Rs 173 in each of the two preceding years.

The receipts of the Department during the year 1892-93 amounted to Rs 44,295 against Rs 43,187 in 1890-91 and Rs 44,728 in 1891-92. The expenditure during the year was Rs 24,203 against Rs 24,551 in 1890-91 and Rs 26,378 in 1891-92. There was a larger surplus in 1892-93, being Rs 20,092 against Rs 18,636 in 1890-91 and Rs 18,350 in 1891-92; but, as explained by the Chief Commissioner, this result is due to the fact that the proportionate cost of the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, which was debited against the Registration Department up to the end of 1891-92, and which amounted to Rs 3,024 during the year 1892-93, has been transferred to "General Administration." On the whole, registration is stated to be making little progress in Assam.

10. In Coorg there has been an increase during the triennial period in the number of documents registered, but the increase has not been progressive. The number of registrations in 1892-93 (1,938), though smaller than in 1891-92, when it reached 2,109, was in excess of that in 1889-90 (1,539). Although

the number of documents registered during 1892-93 was fewer than in 1891-92, the aggregate value of the property transferred during the later year, which was ₹28½ lakhs, was very largely in excess of that in 1891-92, when it amounted to about ₹14½ lakhs. This result was due to the fact that in 1892-93 a single deed of transfer amounted to ₹17 lakhs. The aggregate value of property transferred during 1890-91 and 1891-92 respectively (₹14½ lakhs and ₹14½ lakhs) was smaller than that in 1889-90 (₹17 lakhs).

The financial results show an increase in the receipts, with a decrease in the expenditure, during 1892-93 compared with the preceding year, the receipts amounting to ₹9,948 compared with ₹7,948 in 1891-92, and the expenditure to ₹3,485 against ₹3,776.

11. On the whole there has been an increase during the last triennial period in the number of documents registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The figure (31,162) reached in 1892-93 was smaller than the corresponding figure (31,766) for 1889-90; but the latter considerably exceeded the totals of all other years. The increase since 1890-91 is confined to documents relating to immoveable property, the number of registrations affecting moveables having remained almost stationary. The aggregate value of property transferred, which was ₹80½ lakhs in 1891-92, exceeded ₹92 lakhs in the following year.

The income of the Department has risen from ₹70,550 in 1891-92 to ₹75,734 in 1892-93. The expenditure has likewise grown from ₹38,127 in 1891-92 to ₹47,548 in the next year.

In Secunderabad the documents registered during the two last years numbered 830 and 978 respectively. The receipts amounted to ₹2,566 and ₹3,111, and the expenditure to ₹1,078 and ₹1,284.

12. The total number of registrations in India gradually rose from 2,167,130 in 1889-90 to 2,597,477 in 1892-93, and the increase was general to all provinces, except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Assam, where the operations of the Department were on the whole stationary. The receipts of the Department also show a progressive rise from ₹35,35,360 in 1889-90 to ₹42,96,987 in 1892-93—a rise which was common to all provinces. The expenditure of the Department also increased in all provinces, the total having risen from ₹19,95,544 in 1889-90 to 22,80,953 in 1892-93. The percentage of expenditure to receipts declined from 56·4 in 1889-90 to 53·0 in 1892-93.

The Governor-General in Council is glad to see that the results of the operations of the past three years again on the whole show satisfactory progress in the operations of the Department and an increase in its popularity. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, however, the figures are less satisfactory than in any of the other larger provinces; and the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is invited to the stationary condition of registration in the territories under his administration. His Excellency in Council trusts that, as has frequently been urged, the necessity for affording everywhere reasonable facilities for registration by expending a part of the available surplus will be kept in view.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the

Madras.

Bombay

Bengal.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Punjab.

Central Provinces.

Burma.

Assam.

Coorg.

Hyderabad.

Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and to the Foreign Department and the Department of Revenue

and Agriculture for information, and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL.

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

RIOTS IN THE KAMRUP AND DARRANG DISTRICTS IN ASSAM.

The following papers are published for general information :—

No. ^{792-Rcv.}_{8440 R.}, dated Shillong, the 4th November, 1893.

From—F. C. DAUKES, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I am directed to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, copy of letter No. 4000, dated the 3rd August 1893, with enclosures, from the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, submitting, in accordance with rule 18 of the Assam Valley Resettlement Rules, his final report on the reassessment of the Assam Valley Districts.

2. With my letter No. 3032-R., dated the 7th July 1892, I submitted with other papers, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Note dated the 29th June 1892, drawn up by Mr. Ward, in which he reviewed the previous correspondence which had taken place with the Government of India on the subject of the reassessment, and stated the principles on which he considered the reassessment should be made. In your letter No. 1677-A.—191, dated the 6th August 1892, you conveyed the general approval of the Government of India to the instructions issued by the Chief Commissioner in accordance with the principles laid down in his Note, and suggested that those instructions should be recast in the form of rules to be issued under section 29 of the Land and Revenue Regulation. This suggestion was accepted by the Chief Commissioner, and draft rules for the reassessment of the Assam Valley were prepared and published for criticism in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th October 1892.

In publishing the draft rules it was stated that the rules would be taken into final consideration on or before the 8th November 1892, and that all criticisms must be received before that date. Owing, however, to representations received from various quarters that the time allowed to the public for criticising the rules was too short, they were not finally issued until the end of December 1892, when they were published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd December 1892 with certain amendments, which the criticisms submitted showed to be necessary.

3. In paragraphs 10 to 27 of the report now submitted will be found set forth the substance of all the criticisms which have been offered on the rules, and the Chief Commissioner has nothing to add to Mr. Darrah's remarks upon them. In Mr. Ward's opinion none of these criticisms is deserving of very serious consideration. They have, moreover, all been effectually disposed of in the correspondence, notes, and discussions which preceded the issue of the rules. Many of the criticisms offered are also based on the assumption, for which there is no foundation whatever in the rules themselves, that it was the intention of the Chief Commissioner to double the land revenue assessment all round. It is needless to say that the Chief Commissioner has never contemplated anything of the kind, although he certainly held the view, which the report now submitted shows is supported by every district officer in the Assam Valley, that there are very large areas in each district which could well bear the assessment upon them being doubled.

4. The principles of assessment laid down in the rules in question are fully explained in paragraphs 10 to 13 of Mr. Ward's Note of the 29th June 1892, and may be briefly recapitulated as follows :

Principles of assessment laid down in the resettlement rules.

- (1) The present system under which all land in the valley is divided into three classes only, *vis.*, (a) homestead and garden ; (b) low rice lands (*rupit*) and high lands (*faringati*), without any regard

whatever to comparative advantages and disadvantages in the matter either of situation as regards markets, or of productiveness of soil, or of liability to inundation, &c., is discontinued, and lands of each of these three classes or descriptions are sub-classified and assessed upon an approximate estimate of their actual value.

- (2) The rules required that the comparative value of lands of each of the three descriptions referred to is estimated not by crop experiments (which, so far as these experiments have hitherto extended in the Assam Valley, are not a sufficiently safe guide), nor by any minute enquiries into the net profit derivable by the cultivator from each description of land (which in this part of India can, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, never lead to any practical or reliable results), but mainly by reference to the actual demand for land, as shown partly by the comparative density of the population in different parts of a district, partly by the proportion in each village of waste unsettled to the total cultivable land and of permanent to shifting cultivation, and partly by the amount of land sublet by the settlement-holder to tenants. Statistics as to the relative density of the population in different villages in each district are easily obtainable from the results of the recent census, while the cadastral survey maps (there being a separate map for each village) show on their face in what villages the demand for land is greatest, and where, therefore, the land is most valuable. It may here be mentioned that there are some villages the maps of which show that every *bigha* of land in them is taken up, and that the whole of the cultivation is permanent, while there are others the maps of which show a large proportion of land lying waste. It was chiefly upon an examination of these maps that the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, after consulting the Chief Commissioner, based his provisional classification of villages into first, second, and third class villages, and issued it, as required by rule 9 of the Resettlement Rules, to the several district officers as a basis for future proposals.
- (3) The provisional classification of villages divided all villages in the valley into three classes only, *vis.*, first, second, and third class villages, and the rules laid down that ordinarily all the lands, whether homestead, *rupit*, or *faringati*, were to be assessed at first, second, or third class rates according to the class of villages in which they fell. The three classes of rates laid down by the Chief Commissioner for each of the three recognised classes of land above mentioned are given in rule 3 of the Resettlement Rules. In first class villages the existing rates were doubled, in second class villages they were raised 50 per cent., and in third class villages they were raised 25 per cent.; at the same time full discretion was allowed to the district officers to propose a fourth class of villages, and therefore fourth class rates, for each of the three main descriptions of land if they considered the third class rates laid down in the rules were too high. It was also clearly pointed out in paragraph 12 (4) of Mr. Ward's Note of June 1892, a copy of which was sent to all district officers for their information and guidance, that the best lands in every district need not necessarily be assessed at first class rates if any officer considered that the lands of his district were inferior in productive power, or in any other respect, to those of another district, or that there were other considerations which might lead him to recommend that his first class villages should not be assessed at the same rate as similar villages in other districts. It was further pointed out in paragraph 13 of the same Note that district officers were at liberty to propose that in any particular village, though classed, say, as a first class village, the lands of each description should not all be placed in the first class.

- (4) The provisional classification of villages having been issued to the district officers, rules 9 to 12 of the Resettlement Rules laid down the procedure to be observed by them in making the provisional classification widely known, and in inviting the people to come forward and object.
- (5) Paragraph 13 of the rules limited the admissible objections to certain heads. Thus, general allegations that the people of the villages were too poor to bear any enhancement of assessment whatever, or that no village in the district could bear an enhancement of 100, 50, or 25 per cent., as the case might be, were not to be entertained, but any villager might object that his village was in the provisional classification classed too high, or, admitting the correctness of the village classification, that all the lands in the village could not bear first class rates.
- (6) In dealing with the admissible objections above noticed, district officers were enjoined to devote their tours of the last cold weather to making complete enquiries into the validity of the objections raised without having recourse to crop experiments or to minute enquiries regarding the net profits derived from the land by the Government settlement-holder, and their attention was chiefly directed to the necessity of enquiring into the comparative productiveness of village lands, which had not been taken into consideration at all in preparing the provisional classification list of villages. The facility of bringing the produce of the land to market was also to be considered (Rules 6 and 13). Thus, while the provisional classification of villages issued by the Director was based only on the single consideration of the demand for land, district officers were directed to modify that classification, where necessary, by reference to further considerations, *viz.*, the relative productiveness of land in the different villages and the accessibility of the land to markets.
- (7) In paragraph 13 (5) of Mr. Ward's Note of June 1892, it was pointed out in what manner, and to what extent, each district officer was to make his local enquiries with reference to the objections preferred to the provisional classification. He and the subdivisional officers were required to visit personally as many villages as they could, and in regard to villages which they could not visit, they were to collect together the tahsildars or mauzadars and other subordinate revenue officials who had large local experience, and also the settlement-holders themselves, and elicit from these all the information they could, the information so obtained being confined to noting down only very marked distinctions in such advantages or disadvantages as might attach to villages in regard either to productiveness of the soil, liability of the land to floods, proximity to markets, and so forth, such as might enable the district officer to bring together a considerable number of adjoining villages into one homogeneous group for purposes of applying the rates of assessment laid down in the rules.

5. The principles referred to in the last paragraph as those upon which the *Khiraj* lands under special cultivation. reassessment was to be made have reference only to the reassessment of lands taken up for what is known as ordinary cultivation, that is to say, for the ordinary staple crops of the Assam Valley. In the original draft of the resettlement rules it was proposed to treat in the same way lands under special cultivation, *i.e.*, tea lands which had been taken up under the ordinary settlement rules on what is known as *khiraj* or full revenue-paying *patta*; that is to say, Mr. Ward had originally intended to assess all such lands at the village rates laid down in the rules according to the class of the village in which they were found to be situate. The Indian Tea Association, however, and planters in the Assam Valley generally, took exception to this mode of assessing their lands. Their objections were based on an entire misconception of the extent to which their interests would be really affected by the draft rules. Lands taken up under the special

Waste Land Rules (section I of the Assam Valley Settlement Rules) are not affected at all by the present reassessment, and will not be affected until the expiry of the terms of the existing thirty-year leases, when they will be liable to be assessed at the ordinary prevailing rates. Some of the grants under the Waste Land Rules in force prior to 1876 will be affected only to the extent of having to pay a higher local rate. The amount of *khiraj* land under tea in the Assam Valley, which is alone immediately affected by the reassessment, is insignificant, amounting altogether to less than 88,000 acres out of a total area of nearly 600,000 acres taken up for tea in the Assam Valley. Details for each district will be found in paragraph 22 of Mr. Darrah's report. In view, however, of the objections raised by the planting community to the rules, the Chief Commissioner amended the original draft by providing a special rule (rule 15) for the assessment of tea lands held under *khiraj patta*. This rule left it open to the Chief Commissioner, with the approval of the Government of India, to assess *khiraj* tea lands at such special rates as he might think proper, subject to a limit of 50 per cent. increase on present rates. After the final issue of the rules in December last, the Chief Commissioner took the opportunity, when visiting on tour each district of the Assam Valley, to explain the rules to the planters who met him, and finally arranged with Mr. Buckingham, the Chairman of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, to meet at Dibrugarh delegates of planters from each district, and to discuss with them the question as to what would be a fair rate to assess on *khiraj* tea lands under rule 15 above referred to. It is unnecessary to trouble the Government of India with details of the discussions which took place at the conference. It is sufficient to say that the planters were all agreed that they could not claim total exemption from enhancement on their *khiraj* lands; that they were agreeably surprised to find that the new rules only affected their *khiraj* lands; and that they fully admitted that tea cultivation in Upper Assam could bear a higher rate of assessment than similar lands in Central or Lower Assam, and that lands in Central Assam were more valuable than in Lower Assam. The most productive and at the same time the most profitable tea lands in the Assam Valley are admittedly to be found in the two districts of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar and in the Sadr subdivision of Tezpur; the Chief Commissioner has, therefore, decided, subject to the approval of the Government of India, to raise the assessment in this tract from 8 annas to 12 annas a *bigha*. In the Nowgong district tea lands are not so productive or so profitable, and the assessment here has been fixed by the Chief Commissioner at 10 annas a *bigha* only; while in the subdivision of Mangaldai, which belongs to the Darrang district, and in the district of Kamrup, the assessment has been raised to 9 annas only. This assessment of *khiraj* tea lands has already been communicated by the Chief Commissioner to Mr. Buckingham, who has accepted it, and it only remains now for the Government of India to accord its sanction to the same. The increase of revenue derived from *khiraj* tea lands by this assessment is probably greater than what would have been obtained had the original draft rules been allowed to stand. *Khiraj* tea lands are generally taken up in villages where there are large areas of waste, and these would be mostly third class villages, on which the assessment under the rules cannot be enhanced by more than 25 per cent. Rule 15, however, has enabled the Chief Commissioner to increase the assessment on such lands in the two most important districts of the Assam Valley by nearly 50 per cent.

6. One objection taken to the rules as originally drafted was that by raising

Rule 25.

the rates immigration and the taking up of waste land would be discouraged. The Chief Commissioner did not attach any great weight to this objection, but rule 25 was framed to meet it. At present anyone taking up waste land under the ordinary settlement rules, whether for tea or for ordinary cultivation, pays the *faringati* rate of 8 annas a *bigha* for the land taken. In the rules, as originally drafted, he would have had to pay the village rate for *faringati*, so that if he took up waste in a first class village, he would have had to pay one rupee a *bigha*. As a matter of fact, however, waste is rarely to be found in first class villages. In second class villages the proportion of waste will doubtless be greater, but it will not be very large. *Faringati* land therefore would chiefly, if not entirely, be taken up in third class villages, where the new rate is 10 annas a *bigha*. It has been strongly urged by the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture,

that the raising of the rate by 2 annas a *bigha* will have no appreciable effect on applications to take up waste land, and that rule 25 is therefore unnecessary. Mr. Ward, however, has decided to let the rule stand. The demand for waste land in the Assam Valley in proportion to the supply is so small, owing to the sparseness of the population in and in the neighbourhood of the tracts where such land is chiefly to be found, that it seems undesirable to offer even the smallest discouragement to the taking up of such lands.

7. The report now submitted by Mr. Darrah shows very fully how effect has been given by him and by the several district and subdivisional officers (who are the settlement officers referred to in his report) to the principles laid down in the Resettlement Rules and to the instructions contained in Mr. Ward's Note of June 1892 as to the procedure to be followed in giving effect to those principles. The following points in the report may be noticed :

Paragraph 2.—This paragraph should be read with rules 4 and 20 of the Resettlement Rules and paragraph 12 (4) of Mr. Ward's Note of June 1892. Under rule 4 all lands liable to

assessment at full rates and lying outside the cadastrally-surveyed areas were ordered to be assessed at the lowest rates which might finally be adopted for each district, *i.e.*, at third class rates or fourth class village rates, should any Deputy Commissioner propose a fourth class for his district. As a matter of fact, no Deputy Commissioner has proposed to have more than three classes of villages, so that all non-cadastral areas will, under rule 4, be now assessed at third class village rates, except in certain special tracts to be noticed hereafter, in which the district officers have suggested that the lands should be exempted altogether from enhancement.

It will be observed that by "cadastrally-surveyed areas" or "tracts" in the rules are meant areas of which the cadastral survey and settlement had been completed at the time the rules were issued. In regard to areas of which the settlement on cadastral survey results is not complete, and for which the materials are therefore not yet available for selecting the first and second class villages, rule 20 provides that, until the settlement papers are complete, they will be treated as non-cadastral areas and settled annually at third class village rates, but that, as soon as the settlement papers are received, these areas will be treated like other areas of which the settlement on cadastral survey results has been completed, and selections of first and second class villages will be made in them, and first and second class rates applied to these villages.

The following statement shows conveniently what the whole cadastrally-surveyed area in each district is in which the selection of first, second, and third class villages will be made, all land outside this area being treated as non-cadastral and assessed at third class rates, or exempted altogether from enhancement :

District.	Total cadastrally-surveyed area in which selection of first and second class villages will be made.	Cadastrally-surveyed area in which selection of first and second class villages has already been made (paragraph 1 of Mr. Darrah's report), to take effect from 1st April 1893.	Area in which selection of first and second class villages will be made, to take effect from 1st April 1894.	Area in which selection of first and second class villages will be made, to take effect from 1st April 1895.
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
Kamrup ...	1678.43*	1286.91*	364.60	26.92
Darrang ...	857.10	547.02	...	310.08
Nowgong ...	1002.99	586.59	416.40	...
Sibsagar ...	1520.69	1370.48	...	150.21
Lakhimpur ...	269.25	Nil	...	269.25
Total ...	5328.46*	3791.00*	781.00	756.46

* Includes the 111.64 square miles of the Barpeta experimental survey.

Put shortly, the above statement means that the cadastrally-surveyed area to which the Resettlement Rules refer covers 5328.46 square miles; that the present report proposes out of this area to classify villages for the purposes of the reassessment which is to take effect from the first April 1893 in 3791.00 square miles only. Of the remaining 1537.46 square miles, 781 square miles will have the revenue enhanced to third class rates only for the current year, and be settled on annual *patta*; but the classification of villages in this area will be completed this cold weather, and certain villages raised to the first and second class with effect from the 1st April 1894. Similarly in the 756.46 square miles the village classification will be completed in the cold season of 1894-95, and will take effect from the 1st April 1895. On the completion of the village classification in these remaining tracts, periodic *pattas* will issue to the settlement-holders as in the case of those villages which have already been classified, and all *pattas* issued at the resettlement will have their terms fixed so that they may expire on the same date.

Paragraphs 7 to 9 and Appendix F of the report show the steps taken by district and subdivisional officers to make widely known the provisional classification of villages in the cadastrally-surveyed tracts of each district, together with the new rates attaching to each class, and the procedure adopted by them in dealing with objections. The very small percentage of objections per square mile presented, as shown in Appendix F, may be noticed. In no district, except Kamrup, was there one objection to the square mile. In Kamrup the percentage was as high as 11.56, which is explained in paragraph 9 of the report. Where the settlement-holder had only a short distance to travel, he objected; but if he had a long distance to go to the Deputy Commissioner or the Subdivisional Officer, he did not think it worth his while to object, even though the provisional classification of villages might involve the existing assessment on his land being doubled.

Paragraphs 10 to 27 of the report deal with the objections against the reassessment which were preferred in the shape of memorials to His Excellency the Viceroy or to the Chief Commissioner. These were all objections of a general nature and are fully dealt with, and in the Chief Commissioner's opinion sufficiently disposed of by Mr. Darrah. It may, however, be mentioned that during his recent tour through the Assam Valley, the Chief Commissioner met thousands of settlement-holders, most of them being the actual cultivators of the soil, and personally heard all they had to say against the reassessment. He also met several native gentlemen of some position and influence, including the President of the Sarbbajánik Sabha at Jorhat, and discussed with them the principles of the Resettlement Rules. As soon as it was explained that the Government had no intention whatever of doubling the existing assessment all round, but only intended to double in a limited area, to increase the assessment by 50 per cent. in some villages, by 25 per cent. in others, while possibly in certain villages there would be no increase of assessment at all, all serious objection to the reassessment may be said to have been practically withdrawn, and the only argument really pressed upon the Chief Commissioner was that, as the people were accustomed to the present broad classification of the land throughout the entire valley into three classes only, that classification should be maintained, and that the existing rates on each class should be simply increased all round by 25 per cent. A further increase than this was deprecated, as was also the sub-classification of the three main descriptions of land into first, second, and third class. The people, it was said, would probably not understand upon what valid ground the lands of one village were classed as first class, while those of an adjoining village might be put into the third class. When it was pointed out to the settlement-holders and cultivators themselves that it was manifestly unfair to Government that *rupit* lands producing 12 maunds a *bigha* should be assessed, as it now is, at the same rate as lands of the same denomination producing 5 maunds only, or that lands liable to constant inundation should bear the same assessment as lands secure from such accidents, while, on the other hand, it would be equally unfair to the Government tenant to assess the inferior lands of the same denomination at the same rate as the superior, the justice of the argument was fully admitted, but the reply was simply that existing practice ought not to be disturbed. As the Government of India are aware, it

has been decided that existing practice cannot be continued, and that while the principles upon which the present reassessment has been made lay no pretence to scientific accuracy, so far as the classification of land is concerned, it is certainly a considerable advance upon what might almost be said to be the present entire absence of any principle whatever in assessing lands in the Assam Valley. The argument that the people will not understand the division of a district into homogeneous areas for purposes of assessment is not one to which the Chief Commissioner attaches any weight. Such a division will be readily enough understood when it is introduced, just as it is thoroughly understood in Cachar and in the Jaintia parganas in the district of Sylhet, where the cultivator is not superior in intelligence to the average Assam ryot. Paragraph 24 of the report further deals with the argument of unfairness which has been raised against the principles on which the present reassessment has been made.

Paragraph 26 of Mr. Darrah's report notices an objection which has been taken to the reassessment rules, based on the ground Apprehended migration from superior to inferior class villages. that people will abandon first class villages and go to villages of the third class. The subject is again noticed in paragraph 39 of the report. The Chief Commissioner has no fear whatever that migration to any appreciable extent will take place. It might occur if any attempt was now being made to assess the land at its full value. But the permanent cultivator of the soil will not in Assam, any more than in other parts of India, except under very high pressure, give up his permanent home and lands and take to shifting cultivation. If his cultivation is not permanent, it is not very material whether he shifts to cheaper lands or not. So long as permanent cultivation is not disturbed, there is nothing to fear, and we know that by far the greater portion of the cultivation in first and second class villages as now classified is permanent. In third class villages there may be sometimes found considerable areas of non-permanent *faringati* cultivation, but Mr. Ward doubts whether any cultivator of such lands would give them up, and go to the labour and expense of clearing new lands for the sake of saving 2 annas a *bigha*. If he is a shifting cultivator, he will shift in any case whether rule 20 stands or is cancelled; if his cultivation is not shifting, Mr. Ward believes that he will prefer to remain where he is.

Paragraphs 28 to 34 of the report describe fully the nature of the local Local enquiries made by district and subdivisional officers. enquiries made by district and subdivisional officers with reference to the objections preferred against the provisional classification of villages and the considerations which led them classify villages as they have done. One of the objections urged against the reassessment was that a number of subordinate officials, amins, kanungos, mandals, and others of the same class would be let loose over the country to make the required classification, with the result that corruption would prevail everywhere. Nothing of the kind, however, has happened. The whole, or nearly the whole, classification has been done by the district and subdivisional officers themselves. Any such officer who knows anything about his district or subdivision knows perfectly well where the villages lie in which the density of the population is greatest, the cultivation is most permanent, the proportion of waste to cultivation is smallest, and the lands are most productive, easily accessible to markets, and free from risks of inundation. Every subdivision also has its Sub-Deputy Collector, who spends half the year in the interior of the subdivision, and is, as a rule, well acquainted with the agricultural conditions of villages. In cases where the district or subdivisional officer was in doubt as to how to classify a village, he always had the Sub-Deputy Collector to consult, and where the Sub-Deputy Collector was in doubt, reference could be made to the mauzadar, or, where tahsils have been established, to the tahsildar. There was no need for the district or subdivisional officer to consult any revenue officials of lower grade than those above mentioned; nor was there any occasion to employ such subordinate agency as amins, mandals, or inferior-paid kanungos to make any enquiries whatever for purposes of village classification. In this respect all officers followed strictly the instructions laid down in paragraph 13 (5) of Mr. Ward's Note of June 1892, and in this way all opportunity for corruption was avoided.

In paragraph 35 of the report it is shown how, after the district and sub-divisional officers had completed their local enquiries, Procedure of the Director on completion of local enquiries. Mr. Darrah personally visited every district and subdivision, and went over with each officer the village classifications they contemplated proposing after disposing of all objections. It may here be mentioned

that Mr. Ward also visited every district and subdivision in the valley last cold weather with one exception (Barpeta), and discussed with the district and subdivisional officers their proposed classifications. As noticed by Mr. Darrah, the provisional classification had brought out an increase of revenue varying in different districts from 70 to 85 per cent.; but it was fully expected that the district officers would reduce, and in fact they were ordered to reduce, this increase to at least 50 per cent., leaving a margin for further reduction by the Chief Commissioner in cases where it might appear to him doubtful in what class a village should be placed. The report shows the difficulty which was experienced in reducing the provisional classification to the extent required. No single district or subdivisional officer could, after giving every village the benefit of every possible doubt as to the class in which it should be put, bring out a lower enhancement than 53 per cent, while the two subdivisions of the Sibsagar district, Jorhat and Golaghat, showed an increase respectively of 65 and 69 per cent.

Paragraph 37 of the report deals with the final reports submitted by the district and subdivisional officers. Appendix G will give the Government of India some idea of the information which was required to be furnished in these reports in order to enable the Director of Land Records to submit his final classification proposals to the Chief Commissioner under rule 18 of the Resettlement Rules. In paragraphs 38 to 41 Mr. Darrah gives in detail the procedure adopted by him in going over the final classification proposals of the district and subdivisional officers. In Appendices H to M are shown for each of the five upper district of the Assam Valley how villages were, with the Chief Commissioner's approval, provisionally classified by the Director into three classes, regard being had solely to the demand for land as indicated (1) by the density of the population, (2) by the proportion of culturable waste to settled land, and (3) by the proportion of fluctuating *khiraj* (or full revenue-paying lands) to total *khiraj* lands in each village (see rule 8 of the Resettlement Rules). These three considerations formed the basis on which the Director made his provisional classification, as shown in the column of the statement referred to headed "Classification as made by provisional list." The columns headed "Serial No." give the classification of each village based on each of these considerations taken separately. The last column but two shows what modifications in the provisional list were made by the settlement officer, that is to say, by the district or subdivisional officer, when submitting his final report, and the last column but one shows the final classification now proposed by the Director after considering the final reports of the settlement officers.

Paragraph 40 of his report Mr. Darrah gives a summary of his reasons for the changes he has made in the settlement officers' proposed village classification. The point to be here noticed is that the alterations made in the provisional list by the district officers have all been in the direction of leniency, the benefit of the doubt being always given to any village regarding which there was any uncertainty as to how it should be classified. In almost every case the classification of the provisional list, where it has not been accepted by the settlement officer, has been reduced. In the few cases where the classification of the provisional list has been raised, full reasons have been given in Appendices H to M. Similarly, in the few cases where the Director has raised the proposed classification of the settlement officer, reasons will be found recorded in these appendices.

Paragraph 42 of the report refers to those portions of the five upper districts of the Assam Valley which, as explained above, will not immediately come under full reassessment pending completion of the settlement on cadastral survey results and the records connected therewith. It will be seen that the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur proposes either to assess certain tracts in his district at fourth class rates (see rule 3 of the Resettlement Rules), or to exempt them from enhancement altogether. Subject to the approval of the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner has decided to exempt these tracts altogether from enhancement and also certain tracts in the north and south-west of the Kamrup district noticed in paragraph 40 (a) of the Director's report. The district of Goalpara, as the Government of India are aware, is for the most part permanently settled. The only temporarily-settled

portions of the district are the Eastern Duars, which are at present assessed at special rates. The Resettlement Rules do not apply to these tracts (see rule 3), and they will continue to be settled at special rates, the present rates being slightly raised in the more advanced and accessible tracts.

Paragraph 43 of the Director's report shows the result of applying (1) the rates laid down in the Resettlement Rules to the village classification as now finally proposed by the Director, and (2) the special rates fixed by the Chief Commissioner for *khiraj* lands under *special* cultivation. The total increase in the revenue on *khiraj* lands under special cultivation will amount to Rs. 57,265, being an increase of about 42 per cent. on the present assessment. As the planters have accepted the Chief Commissioner's rates, there is nothing more to be said on this point. Details of the increase of revenue which will be obtained from these lands will be found in Appendix N. The final results for *khiraj* or full revenue-paying lands under ordinary cultivation are given in Appendix O, and work out to an increase of Rs. 15,19,667, or a rise of 52·75 per cent. In the case of the *nisf-khiraj* lands of Kamrup (see paragraph 41 of the report), the total increase amounts to Rs. 86,784, being a rise of no less than 94·20; 15·81 per cent., however, of this increase is due to the fact that waste lands which were included in the *nisf-khirajdar's patta* at the last settlement, and which were not assessed to revenue, are now, under the terms of the *patta*, liable to assessment at one-eighth of *rupit* rates. Taking all the above three classes of estates together, the total immediate increase in revenue brought out by the application of the published rates to the Director's proposed classification of villages in the five upper district of the Assam Valley is Rs. 16,63,716, being an increase of 53·49 on the revenue demand of 1892-93.

8. The question which now has to be considered is whether this enhancement in the assessment of the Assam Valley is greater than the circumstances of the case justify, or on grounds of policy may be considered expedient. That the people can easily bear the increase cannot, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, admit of a moment's doubt, and it is not without considerable hesitation that Mr. Ward has decided to propose to the Government of India to reduce somewhat the rates published in the Resettlement Rules. The Director's report shows that, after the most careful local enquiries, after giving the benefit of the doubt to all doubtful villages, and notwithstanding all the pressure that has been put upon the district officers to reduce the provisional classification of villages so as to limit the enhancement to 50 per cent., not one of them has found it possible to do so. They are all unanimous in finding that in each district and subdivision there are large tracts of land which can easily bear an assessment at double the existing rates, while there are other large areas on which the assessment might be raised by 50 per cent. Appendix O to Mr. Darrah's report gives the following results for each district in regard to the areas now finally classified as first, second, or third class, and the proportion which these areas bear to the whole area of the district. In other words, the following statement shows over what proportionate areas in each district the revenue on *khiraj* lands taken up for ordinary cultivation will, if the rates published in the Resettlement Rules are allowed to stand, be raised 100, 50, and 25 per cent. respectively :

District or sub-division.	PERCENTAGE OF				Percentage of increase over present assessment.	REMARKS.
	First class areas.	Second class areas.	Third class areas.	Areas exempted from enhancement.		
Kamrup . . .	32·32	21·36	42·78	3·54	54·48	
Mangaldai . . .	33·01	35·19	31·80	...	60·79	
Tezpur . . .	...	...	100·00	...	21·66	
Nowgong . . .	31·44	18·03	50·53	...	54·89	
Golaghat . . .	49·48	31·82	18·70	...	73·21	
Jorhat . . .	47·20	35·62	17·18	...	72·27	
Sibsagar (sadr) . .	32·45	36·57	30·98	...	59·09	
North Lakhimpur .	...	...	96·21	3·79	21·25	
Dibrugarh . . .	...	...	98·25	1·75	...	

After giving the matter his most careful consideration, Mr. Ward has decided, subject to the approval of the Government of India, to accept the assessment rates marked A proposed by the Director in his Appendix Q, not because he considers the rates laid down in the Resettlement Rules are more than the lands can easily bear, but because he thinks it undesirable on principle to suddenly double the existing rates over such large areas as the statement given above shows must be classified as first class lands. The following statement compares the rates now in force in the five upper districts of the Assam Valley, the rates laid down in the Resettlement Rules, and the rates now proposed :

Class of land.	Present rates per <i>bigha</i> .	Rates laid down in Resettlement Rules.	Rates now proposed.
I. HOMESTEAD AND GARDEN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
First class	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 0
Second „		1 8 0	1 4 0
Third „		1 4 0	1 2 0
II. RUPIT—			
First class	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Second „		1 0 0	0 14 0
Third „		0 12 0	0 12 0
III. FARINGATI—			
First class	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Second „		0 12 0	0 12 0
Third „		0 10 0	0 10 0

9. The rates now proposed will, on the assumption that there are no resignations, increase the revenue by Rs. 10,30,721 (including the rise of Rs. 3,050 in Goalpara) on *khiraj* and Rs. 56,266 on the *nisf-khiraj* lands of Kamrup; the total increase on the *khiraj* and *nisf-khiraj* taken together will not exceed 36.79 per cent., and on no single holding will the increase, even if it is all *faringati* land, exceed 1.75 per cent. If the increase of revenue on *khiraj* lands under tea be added, the total increase of revenue which will immediately result from the introduction of these assessment rates will be Rs. 11,44,252. In 1894-95 and 1895-96 there will be a further increase when the first and second class villages of the surveyed, but unclassified, areas of Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang, and Lakhimpur come under reassessment.

I am now to ask the approval of the Government of India to the classification of the lands of the Assam Valley as finally proposed by the Director of Land Records, and also to the proposed revised rates of assessment to be substituted for those given in rule 3 of the Resettlement Rules. This approval is asked for under rule 18. The Chief Commissioner is aware that, under the Land and Revenue Regulation, it is not necessary to ask the sanction of the Government of India to the resettlement of any local area in Assam.

Bearing in mind, however, the large area affected by the resettlement now under consideration, and the certainty that the Government of India would receive many memorials against the resettlement; having regard also to the fact that the principles on which the present reassessment of the Assam Valley has been made do not pretend to follow the more scientific lines laid down for the guidance of settlement officers in other provinces in India, Mr. Ward purposely framed rule 18 of the Resettlement Rules as an assurance to the public that, whatever decision he might finally arrive at as to the rates to be assessed and the areas to be affected by those rates, his orders should not be given effect to until they had received the approval of the Government of India.

I am also to ask the approval of the Government of India under rule 20 to the proposal that the term of the new settlement shall be ten years.

10. In paragraph 45 of his report, Mr. Darrah shows that the total cost of the resettlement will probably not exceed Rs. 4,000, as in carrying out the work of classifying villages

Cost of the resettlement.

on the lines laid down in the Resettlement Rules it has not been found necessary to incur further expenditure than what was involved in granting a small temporary increase to the establishments of the district and subdivisional officers and to the office establishment of the Director at head-quarters. More elaborate enquiries and the adoption of a more scientific system of assessment would have involved a much larger expenditure; but, as pointed out by the Director in the last paragraph of his report, the present reassessment lays no claim to scientific accuracy such as is arrived at in effecting settlements in other parts of India. Mr. Ward has always held that where the Government has no desire to assess up to anything like its fair share of the value of the produce of the soil, it is waste of time and money to have recourse to any minute and elaborate classification of soils, to crop experiments on a large scale, or to a close examination of all the elements that affect the net profits of the settlement-holder or Government tenant; moreover, the native simplicity of the Burman cultivator, who tells the settlement officer in ten minutes everything he wants to know as regards the quality and productiveness of the land he cultivates, the cost of production, the cost of carriage of produce to market, the cost of living, and so forth, thereby enabling the settlement officer, with the aid of a few crop experiments, to work out elaborate sums in profit and loss, is a quality quite foreign to the native cultivator in this part of India, who makes it his special care to misinform and mislead the settlement officer on every point to which he may direct his enquiries. The real objection to the system adopted in the present reassessment of the Assam Valley is that Government interests are sacrificed for the benefit of the settlement-holder. That, however, is a fault on the right side, and it does not matter much, Mr. Ward thinks, if we decide in the interests of the settlement-holder not to increase his revenue by more than 36 per cent., whether we prove by scientific or unscientific methods that the Government can legitimately claim an increase of from 60 to 100 per cent. It has been more than once pointed out that the unfairness to Government in placing all lands in the Assam Valley of a particular description, whether homestead, *rupit*, or *faringati*, in one class, as if they were all of the same value, lies in the fact that the lands of each description cannot be assessed at a higher rate than the worst lands of that description can bear. In this way the owner of the best lands escapes being assessed at rates bearing anything like a fair proportion to their value and to the profit derived from them. The same objection, but not to the same extent, lies to the system adopted in the present reassessment. It certainly cannot be said that all lands of each description in the Assam Valley now classified as first class are strictly homogeneous, but they are undoubtedly much more so than all *rupit* or all *faringati* lands throughout the entire valley can ever be said to be homogeneous as they were assumed to be under the old system. Under the system of village classification now adopted, the Government still sacrifices revenue by having large homogeneous tracts in each district, because it cannot assess the best lands in such tracts at higher rates than the worst lands can bear. The amount of loss, however, to Government is necessarily much less than it was under the old system, and may gradually be reduced at successive resettlements by reducing the areas of these homogeneous tracts. It is this very obvious fact which lies at the foundation of all the objections which have been raised against the reassessment. By far the greater proportion of the settled lands in the Assam Valley of each description, if we divide each description of land into three broad classes of good, fair, and indifferent, belong to the first two classes; the nearer, therefore, that an approach is made to making a fair assessment on the better classes of land, the more numerous do the objections become to any attempt to resettle at enhanced rates.

11. The Chief Commissioner desires to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Government of India the valuable services rendered in connection with the present reassessment of the Assam Valley by Mr. Darrah, Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Conclusion.

Mr. Ward had necessarily to leave in Mr. Darrah's hands, subject only to his general directions, the entire work of the detailed classification of villages for the purposes of the provisional lists; to him also was entrusted

the immediate supervision of the work of the settlement officers, including the final scrutiny of the proposals made by them in most cases after personal consultation with the Director. This work, which was both difficult and arduous, has been carried out by Mr. Darrah with scrupulous care and marked ability, and to the complete satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner.

No. ²⁶⁴/₂₄, dated Calcutta, the 27th January, 1894.

From—SIR E. C. BUCK, KT., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam.

With reference to your letter No. 649, dated 3rd July 1893, with which you transmitted memorials addressed by ryots of certain districts on the subject of the reassessment of the Assam Valley, I am to request that you will communicate to the memorialists the following orders which have been passed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council upon their memorials.

2. The objections of the memorialists to the new assessments may be classed under two heads. In the first place, they demur to the amount of enhancement involved by the proposed rates, and, in the second place, to the system on which the rates have been framed. Both these objections have received the careful consideration of the Government of India in conjunction with the report in which you have communicated your final proposals for the reassessment of the valley.

3. The first objection has been partly met by the reduction which you have yourself proposed to make in the rates. But in the orders in which His Excellency the Governor General in Council has passed on your proposals, a still further reduction has been made by requesting you to adopt the B rates of Appendix Q of the report which are for *faringati* land lower than your reduced rates. The rates thus finally determined are formally stated in the appendix to this letter. The rates as originally proposed, as revised by yourself, and as finally determined by the Government of India, should be explained to the memorialists, who should at the same time be informed that in view of the intrinsically low standard at which the rates have been assessed when compared with the value of the produce, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is not prepared to make any further concessions.

4. With regard to the second objection, the memorialists may be informed that the Government of India recognize the truth of the allegation that the broad classification which has been made of the villages and of the soils of the valley is imperfect, and that the rates are in some cases not in strict proportion to the character of the lands upon which they are assessed. But in consideration of the fact that the rates, especially as now determined, are low in comparison with the value of the produce raised, the Government of India have preferred that the present light assessment should be made without entailing on the province the trouble and expense which would have been caused by a detailed and hurried investigation of the proportionate value of each field through the agency of a large and costly establishment of amins. You are, however, to assure the memorialists that during the next ten years a careful enquiry will be made by the Land Record Department and by the revenue officials of the province which will, it is hoped before the next revision of settlement, secure as correct a valuation of soils and classification of villages as it is possible to effect.

Appendix to letter No. ²⁶⁴/₂₄, dated 27th January, 1894, from the Government of India, to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Rates finally determined by the Government of India for the assessment of the Assam Districts.

	Basti.			Rupit.			Faringati.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Class A villages	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	12	2
Class B "	1	4	0	0	14	0	0	10	0
Class C "	1	2	0	0	12	0	0	9	0

No. 471-24, dated Calcutta, the 15th February, 1894.

From—SIR E. C. BUCK, Kt., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India,
Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I am instructed to communicate to you the orders of the Government of India on the proposals submitted in your No. 792 (Revenue), dated 4th November 1893, for the reassessment of the Assam Valley Districts.

2. The Government of India are aware that in the absence of the statistics, which are necessary for anything like a precise determination of the relative value of soils and of villages in the Assam Valley, no classification of lands could be otherwise than imperfect. As you have yourself admitted, the principles on which the present reassessment has been made lay no pretence to scientific accuracy so far as the classification of land is concerned. At the same time the Government of India are content to believe with you that the classification now made is an advance upon what you represent as the practical absence of any principle at all. The question is one that is of less importance when it is considered that, whatever rates are assessed, they cannot but be intrinsically low compared with the value of the produce upon which they are paid.

3. The essential point in the present settlement is to see that the rates, however low they may be in themselves, do not entail an enhancement which would be embarrassing to the payers of land revenue.

4. You have made a division of the villages into three classes—first, second, and third—with reference to the effective demand for land in each village, the quality of the land being assumed to be best where the demand for land was most effective.

The degree of effectiveness of the demand was inferred from—

- (i) the proportion of culturable waste to cultivated land ;
- (ii) the proportion of fluctuating to permanent cultivation ;
- (iii) the density of population.

It is hardly necessary to point out that no assignable degree of precision for the purpose in hand attaches to these general considerations, and that they, either singly or in combination, afford no reliable assurance that some of the *rupit* land in a third class village may not be better than some of the *rupit* land in a first class village, or some of the *faringati* or *basti* in a first village worse than some corresponding land in a third class village. Moreover, the general propriety of the classification of villages is to some extent further vitiated by the inclusion in the first class for extraneous reasons of villages which are admittedly middling or inferior. It is evident therefore that, as suggested in the Director's report, Government should be specially "careful to see that our estimates err on the safe side."

5. The rates originally estimated as fair in the Settlement Rules were these—

	Homestead.	Rupit.	Faringati.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
1st class villages	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
2nd " "	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
3rd " "	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0

And these rates showed the following percentages over the rates of the last settlement following the village classification :

	Homestead.	Rupit.	Faringati.
	R	R	R
1st class villages	100	100	100
2nd " "	50	60	50
3rd " "	25	25	25

6. The enhancement of revenue brought out by the application of this scale appeared to you excessive, and it would no doubt have required much

the immediate supervision of the work of the settlement officers, including the final scrutiny of the proposals made by them in most cases after personal consultation with the Director. This work, which was both difficult and arduous, has been carried out by Mr. Darrah with scrupulous care and marked ability, and to the complete satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner.

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2. The objections of the memorialists to the new assessments may be classed under two heads. In the first place, they demur to the amount of enhancement involved by the proposed rates, and, in the second place, to the system on which the rates have been framed. Both these objections have received the careful consideration of the Government of India in conjunction with the report in which you have communicated your final proposals for the reassessment of the valley.

3. The first objection has been partly met by the reduction which you have yourself proposed to make in the rates. But in the orders in which His Excellency the Governor General in Council has passed on your proposals, a still further reduction has been made by requesting you to adopt the B rates of Appendix Q of the report which are for *faringati* land lower than your reduced rates. The rates thus finally determined are formally stated in the appendix to this letter. The rates as originally proposed, as revised by yourself, and as finally determined by the Government of India, should be explained to the memorialists, who should at the same time be informed that in view of the intrinsically low standard at which the rates have been assessed when compared with the value of the produce, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is not prepared to make any further concessions.

4. With regard to the second objection, the memorialists may be informed that the Government of India recognize the truth of the allegation that the broad classification which has been made of the villages and of the soils of the valley is imperfect, and that the rates are in some cases not in strict proportion to the character of the lands upon which they are assessed. But in consideration of the fact that the rates, especially as now determined, are low in comparison with the value of the produce raised, the Government of India have preferred that the present light assessment should be made without entailing on the province the trouble and expense which would have been caused by a detailed and hurried investigation of the proportionate value of each field through the agency of a large and costly establishment of amins. You are, however, to assure the memorialists that during the next ten years a careful enquiry will be made by the Land Record Department and by the revenue officials of the province which will, it is hoped before the next revision of settlement, secure as correct a valuation of soils and classification of villages as it is possible to effect.

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2. The Government of India are aware that in the absence of the statistics, which are necessary for anything like a precise determination of the relative value of soils and of villages in the Assam Valley, no classification of lands could be otherwise than imperfect. As you have yourself admitted, the principles on which the present reassessment has been made lay no pretence to scientific accuracy so far as the classification of land is concerned. At the same time the Government of India are content to believe with you that the classification now made is an advance upon what you represent as the practical absence of any principle at all. The question is one that is of less importance when it is considered that, whatever rates are assessed, they cannot but be intrinsically low compared with the value of the produce upon which they are paid.

3. The essential point in the present settlement is to see that the rates, however low they may be in themselves, do not entail an enhancement which would be embarrassing to the payers of land revenue.

4. You have made a division of the villages into three classes—first, second, and third—with reference to the effective demand for land in each village, the quality of the land being assumed to be best where the demand for land was most effective.

The degree of effectiveness of the demand was inferred from—

- (i) the proportion of culturable waste to cultivated land ;
- (ii) the proportion of fluctuating to permanent cultivation ;
- (iii) the density of population.

It is hardly necessary to point out that no assignable degree of precision for the purpose in hand attaches to these general considerations, and that they, either singly or in combination, afford no reliable assurance that some of the *rupit* land in a third class village may not be better than some of the *rupit* land in a first class village, or some of the *faringati* or *basti* in a first village worse than some corresponding land in a third class village. Moreover, the general propriety of the classification of villages is to some extent further vitiated by the inclusion in the first class for extraneous reasons of villages which are admittedly middling or inferior. It is evident therefore that, as suggested in the Director's report, Government should be specially "careful to see that our estimates err on the safe side."

5. The rates originally estimated as fair in the Settlement Rules were these—

	Homestead.			Rupit.			Faringati.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1st class villages	2	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0
2nd " "	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	12	0
3rd " "	1	4	0	0	12	0	0	10	0

And these rates showed the following percentages over the rates of the last settlement following the village classification :

	Homestead.	Rupit.	Faringati.
	R	R	R
1st class villages	100	100	100
2nd " "	50	60	50
3rd " "	25	25	25

6. The enhancement of revenue brought out by the application of this scale appeared to you excessive, and it would no doubt have required much

stronger reasons than the report affords to have justified an enhancement of 100 per cent. on all soils contained in the first class villages and one of 50 per cent. on villages of the second class. Accordingly you have proposed a modified scale as follows :

	Homestead.	Rupit.	Faringati.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1st class villages	1 6 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
2nd „ „	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
3rd „ „	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 10 0

ng percentages of excess over t

of the last settlement :

	Homestead.	Rupit.	Faringati.
	R	R	R
1st class villages	37	60	75
2nd „ „	25	40	50
3rd „ „	12	20	25

The scale, however, while graduating the rate of enhancement to the class of village, makes the rate increase, as the quality of the soil within the class diminishes in fertility. This is a defect which should be avoided as much as possible.

7. The Government of India would therefore prefer that you should adopt the B rates shown in Appendix Q of the report in which the defect is less conspicuous, and which give an increase of Rs. 8,90,000 on the *khiraj* area. These rates are as follows :

	Homestead.	Rupit.	Faringati.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1st class villages	1 6 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
2nd „ „	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
3rd „ „	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 9 0

These rates show the following percentages of excess over the former rates :

	Homestead.	Rupit.	Faringati.
	R	R	R
1st class villages	37	60	50
2nd „ „	25	40	25
3rd „ „	12	20	12

The change will not affect the rates which you have already declared on *basti* and *rupit* lands, and will only require a modification in the rates of *faringati* land. The reduction in the total assessment of the valley caused by the adoption of this scale will apparently be in round numbers about Rs. 1,40,000, or the difference between Rs. 10,30,000 and Rs. 8,90,000.

8. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is assured that the enhancement which you had proposed of about Rs. 10,30,000 did not involve an intrinsically high assessment; but in view of the imperfections in the present classification and valuation of soils, as well as of the desirability of raising the assessment of the province by moderate steps, he thinks it advisable that the enhancement should be brought within lower limits; and, for the reasons given, would prefer that the reduction made should be in the assessment of the poorer land.

9. It will be observed that the increase involved by the scale does not in any case involve a higher assessment than 50 per cent. (except on first class *rupit*, where the increase from 15 annas per bigha (50 per cent. increase) to Re. 1 per bigha (60 per cent. increase) is made for purposes of convenience being in itself not excessive). This percentage cannot but be regarded as a very moderate maximum limit, having regard to the great increase in the prices of agricultural produce during the currency of the last settlement and the improved condition of the province.

10. The Government of India understand that you agree with them in thinking that no effort should be spared during the currency of this settlement to place the land revenue assessments in Assam on a more satisfactory basis than this assessment places them. It is not fair to the State nor to the cultivator that matters should remain on the present footing, which can only be regarded as provisional. The efforts of the administration should now be directed to the ascertainment of the qualities of each of the three great divisions of land—*basti*, *rupit*, and *furingati*; and probably it will not be found necessary in any village to subdivide any of these divisions into more than three qualities; next, the area of each quality in each village should be determined; and finally, revenue rates should by enquiry, observation, and experiment be fixed as fairly payable by each quality of soil. The present classification of villages can hardly be regarded otherwise than as a temporary expedient, and should make way for a true classification of soils and allotment of soil class rates, which offer the only firm basis for a proper assessment of land revenue.

No. 67 Police ^{823-J}, dated Shillong, the 12th February, 1894.

From—F. C. DAUKES, Esq, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copies of two letters from the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, *vis.*, No. 270-G., dated the 29th January 1894, and No. 354-G., dated the 5th February 1894, with enclosures, giving details of the riots which have recently occurred in the Kamrup district and in the subdivision of Mangaldai, which immediately adjoins Kamrup, but which is part of the district of Darrang.

2. Mr. McCabe's letter of the 12th January fully explains how the people have been induced to combine against paying the enhanced revenue which has recently been assessed in the districts of the Assam Valley. There is no doubt that the mass of the ryots have been quite willing to pay, but have been frightened into refusing payment by the authority which the *mels* or associations which exist in almost every district of the valley exercise over them, and by the penalties inflicted by them, or which they threaten to inflict, on those who pay or wish to pay their revenue.

3. When Mr. Ward inspected last cold weather the districts of the Assam Valley, he found that some of these *mels* had been extorting money from the unfortunate ryots to meet what they called their expenses, which they alleged they would have to incur in contesting the proposed enhancement up to the Government of India, and perhaps even to Parliament. Notices were also found posted up on trees warning the ryots not to pay, and threatening them with penalties if they did. Mr. Ward met thousands of ryots in each of the four upper districts of the valley and heard all they had to say on the subject of the reassessment, and he was astonished to find how utterly ignorant the masses were of the intentions of Government, and how entirely they were being misled by these *mels*. It was clear that self-interested persons had been going about spreading entirely false reports as to what the intentions of Government really were, and it has proved a matter of some difficulty to persuade the ignorant ryots that they were really being misled, that they were crying out before they were hurt, and that they were acting foolishly in contributing to the funds of these *mels* without clearly understanding that they had any real grievance to complain against.

4. As the Government of India are aware, no final proposals for the reassessment of the Assam Valley were submitted by the Chief Commissioner until November last; but, long before this, numerous memorials had been received by the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner against the reassessment, the substance of which was not that the people could not bear the enhancement proposed by the Chief Commissioner (for no proposals had then been submitted), but that they could not bear any enhancement whatever.

5. These memorials were all submitted by the Chief Commissioner to the Government of India with his final report and proposals for the reassessment of

the Assam Valley in November last; and as it was not anticipated that the final orders of the Government of India could issue before the close of the year, whereas the *pattas* for the current year had to issue in October and November, and the first instalment of the enhanced revenue had to be realised in January, it became necessary for the Chief Commissioner to pass orders as to the rates to be entered in the *pattas* and at which the first instalment of revenue was to be realised; and the orders passed were that the *pattas* were to be issued and the revenue for the year was to be realised at the Chief Commissioner's proposed enhanced rates in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, *the ryots being informed that if the Government of India reduced the Chief Commissioner's rates, the excess amount realised at the first instalment on each patta would be deducted from the demand of the second instalment.*

6. When recently in Calcutta, the Chief Commissioner received the final orders of the Government of India on his proposals for the reassessment of the Assam Valley, and, as he was then aware that in Kamrup and Mangaldai the people were refusing to accept the Chief Commissioner's orders above mentioned upon the plea that they had received no reply to their memorials from the Government of India, Mr. Ward on the 27th January despatched the following telegram to all Deputy Commissioners of the Assam Valley, so that the people might clearly be given to understand what the final orders of Government were upon their memorials, and that they might have no further excuse for refusing to take their *pattas* or to pay the revenue demand:

"Please let all memorialists against reassessment in your district know that Government of India have acceded to their memorials so far as to sanction reduction of rates proposed by me on *faringati* lands to 12, 10 and 9 annas respectively in first, second, and third class villages. Any excess payments already made on such lands to be refunded next *kist*, and *pattas* to be amended accordingly."

7. It is necessary to give these particulars to show what little excuse the *mels* above referred to, and the ryots acting under their influence, had for persisting in their resistance to the demands of Government. It will be seen from Mr. Anderson's report that long before he was attacked he had communicated to the ryots and others the final orders of the Government of India. Still they refused to pay and persisted in their threatening attitude. Under the circumstances the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that Mr. Anderson was fully justified in the action he took, and that he did all he could before he gave the order to fire to save the mob, which advanced upon him, from the consequences of their acts.

8. In Kamrup Mr. McCabe was fortunately able to disperse the mob, which advanced upon him, without causing any loss of life, but it may be mentioned that the disturbances at Rangia, which form the subject of his report now submitted, have since been followed by similar riots which occurred in January in the northern portion of his district. These riots, which will be separately reported to the Government of India, Mr. McCabe has also been able to quell without causing any loss of life. At present all is quiet in both Kamrup and Mangaldai; and the ryots are said to be now taking their *pattas* at the enhanced rates and to be paying in the revenue freely. The events in Mangaldai have probably shown the people the folly of continuing any longer to follow the direction of the *mels*. In the four upper districts of the Valley there has been no trouble whatever in inducing the ryots to take their *pattas* and to pay in their revenue at the rates proposed by the Chief Commissioner in anticipation of the orders of the Government of India.

No. 270-G., dated Gauhati, 29th January, 1894.

From—G. GODFREY, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

In forwarding copy of Mr. McCabe's letter No. 2-T., dated 12th January 1894, reporting his proceedings in connection with the recent disturbances in connection with reassessments which have taken place in the Rangia tahsil, I

have the honour to say Mr. McCabe's firm attitude and the promptitude with which he has acted are deserving of great commendation, and I hope the Chief Commissioner will be pleased to approve of the same.

A body of military police will probably be required in the district for some time. I directed the Deputy Commissioner to keep you acquainted with the course of events, and the Chief Commissioner is no doubt in possession of the facts already. From later accounts order appears to have been restored in the Rangia tahsil, but the infection may possibly spread to adjoining parts of the district, and therefore I think that the military police should be kept in readiness under Mr. McCabe's orders.

No. 2-T., dated Camp Rangia, the 12th January, 1894.

From—R. B. McCABE, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup,

To—The Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.

I have the honour to submit the following report regarding the looting of the Rangia hat on the 24th December 1893 and the subsequent riotous assemblies terminating in my having to disperse a meeting by force, as notified in my telegram of the 11th instant.

2. The inhabitants of this district have long outgrown the characteristics associated with the name of Assamese, that is to say, a disposition at once apathetic and law-abiding.

In the tahsils where the Muhammadan and mixed Bengali element prevails, the ryots are only too ready to follow the self-interested advice of second class mukhtars, and have come to look upon the orders of the Deputy Commissioner as merely a medium of reference to superior authority.

The ordinary village panchayet, originally constituted as an authority on social matters, has developed into the *mel* or assembly not only of the members of a village, but of the whole of the inhabitants of even one or more tahsils. These *mels* are governed by the leading Dolois or Gossains and by the principal land-holders of the district. I can only compare the authority of these *mels* to that wielded by the Vehmgericht or, to come to more modern times, by the Nihilists. The unfortunate ryot who has to pay his land revenue is met by the tahsildar on one side, who says: "If you do not pay, your property will be attached," and on the other side by the *raij*, i.e., the embodiment of the orders of the *mel*, which states "if you do pay, you are cursed and excommunicated." He has therefore to face loss of property on the one side or social ostracism on the other.

Proof of the issue of such orders and the means taken to enforce them will be found embodied in this report. On every occasion that I have met with the poorer class of ryots, they have expressed their eagerness to pay their revenue, but added in awe-struck voices "how can we disobey the *Raijar hukum*." The question has therefore simply developed into the point "which is the paramount authority, the *mel* or the sirkar."

It is not difficult to explain the attitude of the Dolois, Gossains, and principal land-holders. They act from purely self-interested motives, most of them having under-tenants from whom they anticipate difficulty in realizing increased rent, and they therefore fear that their profits as middlemen will be cut down.

3. In the month of December last I made a tour through all the tahsils on the south bank, addressed a large number of meetings, and successfully induced the ryots to accept the increased assessment; on the north bank no difficulty has been experienced in collecting land revenue with the exception of the area comprised by the tahsils of Putidarrang, Nalbari, Boroma, Bajali, and the mauzas of Upper Borbhag and Sarukhetri. These are all situated in one compact block, and the inhabitants had decided on one common course of action.

I adduce the following facts in support of this statement:—

A.—At a meeting held at Moogaon, Putidarrang, on the 28th December 1893, the *Raij* criminally intimidated one Bejoy Chand Pury, who had paid Rs 25 land revenue, and fined him a similar sum (*vide* annexure A).

B—At a meeting held at Tengabari, Putidarrang, on the 4th January 1894, the following resolutions were adopted:

1st.—Not to pay revenue.

and.—To avenge themselves on whomsoever attempted to attach their property.

C.—At a meeting held at Moogaon, Putidarrang, on the 9th January 1894, the assembled ryots made a vow that any one giving evidence in favour of Bejoy Chand Pury (see A) would be cursed and excommunicated. It was also resolved, *1st*, not to resist any order of attachment, and to pay revenue at the enhanced rate; but not until *bakijai* and attachment orders issued.

Resolution No. 1 is the result of my having sentenced three leading men to one month's rigorous imprisonment under section 353, Indian Penal Code, on the 8th instant, while resolution (2) was adopted with the idea that the fact of their having paid revenue under coercion would be advantageous regarding their appeal before the High Court!!

The selfishness of the ringleaders is well exemplified in the second resolution, there being no hardship in the payment of process fees by a man whose rent was ₹1,000, while the additional levy of ₹3 process fees from a ryot whose rent was say ₹2-4 would represent a heavy pecuniary fine.

4. I now give details of the riot at Rangia on the 24th December 1893, and the subsequent disturbances there. At 9 P.M. on that date a crowd of from 200 to 250 men, chiefly Kacharis, raided the Rangia hât and looted all the stalls, appropriating property which I estimated at about ₹300. They then attended a *mel* held at Bolagaon close to Rangia, and on their return journey at 5 P.M. destroyed all the huts in the hât, threatening to return on the 30th December and loot the Kyahs' shops on the pretence that their presence had caused the enhancement of land revenue. As soon as I obtained information of this raid, I deputed Mr. Reilly, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, to proceed to Rangia and investigate the matter. He could only muster 12 police, which I considered insufficient for the work, and I made over to him 10 sepoy and 1 havildar of the 13th Bengal Infantry, part of the detachment intended for the Darranga and Sobankatta outposts.

5. On the 30th December a mob, roughly estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000 persons, assembled at Rangia and made threatening demonstrations throughout the night, declaring they would destroy the thanna, post office, tahsil, cutcherry, and the tahsildar's house. The presence of the military and the police alone averted overt acts of violence.

On the 5th January Mr. Reilly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, having reported that he had only been able to arrest some of the minor offenders and did not see his way in the present excited state of the people to secure the ringleaders, I proceeded to Rangia on the 6th instant. My diary from 1st January to 10th January (annexed herewith) gives details day by day of the action taken.

The Assistant Superintendent of Police having reported that the police force ordinarily employed for preserving the peace was not sufficient for its preservation and for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property, a list was made of the principal headmen and notice served on them under section 17, Act V of 1861, to act as special constables. This action has already resulted in the acquiescence of many villages to payment of revenue.

6. On the 8th instant a *mel* was held close to this outpost, and I succeeded in effecting the arrest of several of the men implicated in the riot of the 24th December 1893 (*vide* Diary). On the 10th instant an orderly assembly from Betna, mauza Tambalpur, came in and interviewed me, and I fully explained to them their folly in opposing Government, promising them that any abatement sanctioned by the Government of India would be made good to them. They went away perfectly satisfied, promising to pay their revenue without any further objection.

Towards evening a large mob of from 2,500 to 3,000 persons, said to represent all the mauzas of this tahsil, encamped in the fields close to the thanna.

Bundles of formidable *lathis* were ostentatiously paraded, a significant hint that the mob did not intend to allow itself to be dispersed without offering resistance. I sent out a message declaring my willingness to receive a deputation of the headmen, but the only answer vouchsafed was that I could come and speak to them myself accompanied by Mr. Reilly and without any guard. I went out and read them my order of the 10th instant prohibiting the assembly of mobs (annexure B), and called on them to disperse. In reply shouts were raised: "We won't pay the revenue at the enhanced rate," and as I turned to leave cries of "*dhor dhor*!" "seize him!" At 5 P.M. a guard arrived with ₹34,000 treasure from Tambalpur, which was placed in the thanna where the fifteen accused in the riot case of the 24th December 1893 were confined. As the mob drew closer to the thanna and showed no intention of dispersing, sentries were posted round the building and its approaches.

My guard was too small to warrant my attempting to disperse the people in daylight, and I thought it preferable to await the night when there was a chance of their spirits being less heated.

7. Towards 9 P.M. I received information that a plan had been made to force the thanna, release the prisoners, and loot the treasure, and on proceeding out to reconnoitre I found that the mob had picketed sentries all round their camp, and had attempted to open communication with the prisoners. They had also forcibly occupied several houses in this outpost. It was now necessary to clear the mob away from the precincts of the thanna, and I assembled ten men of the 13th Bengal Infantry and eight police with Mr. Reilly, Assistant Superintendent of Police. We charged down on the mob, and in their first scare the people started to move off; but as our force got separated, the ringleaders called on the mob to make a stand. Finding me alone, a body of about 20 men attacked me with *lathis*, and I had to draw my revolver in self-defence. I fired four shots over their heads, and a few sepoy running up we succeeded in half an hour in completely dispersing the crowd. The military maintained perfect discipline and did not shew the slightest scare.

The armed civil police were somewhat wild and let off their rifles in the air with the idea of keeping up their spirits. We arrested several members of the mob, who of course stated that the ringleaders had forcibly kept them there, and would neither allow them to go and pay revenue nor return to their homes.

8. The guard was kept under arms, and Mr. Reilly and I visited the sentries four times that night; at dawn I sent messengers to Gauhati and Darranga. I have ordered 15 sepoy, 13th Bengal Infantry, to proceed here at once, and have asked the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, to let me have 20 frontier police. I do not anticipate any further trouble or forcible opposition on the parts of the ryots, but I cannot leave the tahsil offices without a larger guard than that hitherto sanctioned.

No. 354-G., dated Gauhati, the 5th February, 1894.

From—G. GODFREY, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I have the honour to forward, for the information and orders of the Chief

Mr. Berington's statement.
Assamese notice.

Commissioner, copy of a report of the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, together with enclosures as per margin, in which he describes the events which led

to the loss of life which occurred on Sunday, the 28th January 1894, at Patharughat in the Mangaldai subdivision. Mr. Anderson's report, I am of opinion, shows that the collision was inevitable, and that the use of military force was absolutely essential for the safety of himself and Mr. Berington and the escort, no less than for the purpose of repressing a disorderly and tumultuous and illegal assembly.

2. I have asked the Deputy Commissioner for further details as to the number of killed and wounded, since from Mr. Berington's description of the affair it would seem probable that the casualties exceeded twelve, the number stated to have occurred in Mr. Berington's report.

3. I have also asked the Deputy Commissioner to give an account of the complaints or grievances, if any, which were advanced by the mob, and which they wished to be redressed. The assembly was, no doubt, in sympathy with similar gatherings which had recently taken place in adjoining tahsils of the Kamrup district, and which had for their object the refusal to pay revenue at the enhanced rates because certain appeals were under consideration of the Viceroy.

4. In this case, however, the rioters were informed of the orders of the Government of India in the matter, and it is curious that they should still have persisted in violent demonstration.

5. I have received later reports from the Deputy Commissioner to say that order has been restored. I would draw the Chief Commissioner's attention to the prompt action of the Volunteers in sending assistance to the authorities. I think it deserves recognition. The Mangaldai Contingent was under Lieutenant R. Davidson of Hatigarh, Bengbari; the Tezpur Contingent was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Lumsden of Rangapara.

Dated Camp Patharughat, the 30th January, 1894.

From—The Deputy Commissioner, Darrang,

To—The Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts.

I regret to report that on the 28th instant a very serious riot, resulting in the loss of several lives, occurred at this place. A brief account of the matter has already been sent to you by telegraph. I now submit a further report.

On Monday, the 22nd, Mr. Berington, District Superintendent of Police, returned from Kamrup with 10 men out of 22 men, one bugler, and one jemadar, the whole available force I had to spare, and of these 12 had been called in by telegram from the Balipara outpost. These men I had sent to Mr. McCabe's assistance in answer to an urgent telegram asking for armed help. On the 24th instant Mr. Ransom telegraphed to me that the ryots in the Sipajhar tahsil were assembling in *mels* similar to those which have given so much trouble in Kamrup. I have since ascertained that these *mels* were attended by enormous numbers of people from the Mangaldai and Kalaigao tahsils, and that the trouble was likely to spread. On the 25th Mr. Ransom telegraphed to me that he had called out the Volunteers of his subdivision under Lieutenant Davidson, to whose promptitude in turning out with all his men on this and a subsequent occasion I beg to call your most favourable attention. I had already telegraphed to Mr. Ransom to order the Ghagrapara guard to meet me at Patharughat, and thinking it inadvisable to call out the Volunteers until the police force at my disposal had been tried, I directed Mr. Ransom not to use the Volunteers till further notice. For fear the Ghagrapara guard should not turn up in time, I again called in the men recently returned from Kamrup, who had been sent back to Balipara guard. This was fortunate, for owing to the fact that Mr. Gait (then in camp at Ghagrapara) had taken the guard to Mr. Ransom's assistance and had then recalled them on finding that Mr. Ransom had left Patharughat, my orders never reached that guard. On the 26th I left Tezpur with Mr. Berington in command of twelve sepoy of the Balipara guard and seventeen constables, and two head constables armed civil police. We reached Patharughat on the 27th without let or hindrance of any kind. On the way I took down a notice from a tree inviting all and sundry to attend a *mel* at Patharughat in the name of the *raij*, as the Deputy Commissioner was coming and might be induced to lower the reassessment rates—" *ki jani khazana birdhi nakare* were the words. The shopkeeper opposite whose shop the notice was stuck denied all knowledge of the matter, and I took him with me in the hope of getting further information. On the morning of the 28th I sent Mr. Berington and his police in the company of the tahsildar to distrain the property of ryots on whom notices to pay had been served. Mr. Berington returned in about an hour saying that he had distrained one man's property, but had been interrupted by a large crowd who refused to disperse, and whom he had only been able to keep from coming to close quarters by firing his revolver into the ground. Shortly afterwards we heard the sound of a large crowd approaching the rest-house in which we were sitting. Mr. Berington ordered his police

to stand to arms and accompanied me to the roadway to see the mob. As the crowd was obviously unarmed and showed no signs of an immediately hostile intention, I directed Mr. Berington to allow them to come out into the open space in front of the rest-house. They came up the road quietly enough, and filled the whole of the space between the river and the belt of trees surrounding the rest-house. I made some of them sit down, and then addressed them in Assamese. I told them that they must not hold any more *mels*, and that if any such *mels* were held, they would be dispersed by force. I informed them of the orders passed by the Government of India as to the rates of revenue, and then directed them to disperse, going among them freely, and talking to them and warning them of the inevitable consequences of a refusal to disperse. They remained firm however, and, without any way assaulting or abusing, simply refused to budge. I was finally compelled to direct Mr. Berington to disperse them. Mr. Berington ordered his men to move forwards, and gradually drove the crowd out of the open space in front of the bungalow, up a narrow road lined with bamboo clumps on both sides, and thence on to a large plain, in which I for the first time realised how great a crowd had assembled. On this plain Mr. Berington formed his men into open order, and we drove the crowd right across the plain, where, however, they continued to reform in excited groups. It was impossible with the small force at our disposal to attempt to disperse these in detail, and we returned to the bungalow to breakfast. About half an hour afterwards we heard the sounds of a fresh mob approaching the bungalow. When we went out into the road we saw that the leaders were armed with sticks, and that they were beckoning to others behind to come on. The leaders seemed from their beards to be all Musalmans. It was obviously useless to allow a mob of this nature to approach the bungalow. So Mr. Berington at my request ordered his men to fix bayonets and advance at the double down the bamboo-lined road which I have already mentioned. I had still hopes, as I went with the men, of being able to induce the mob to listen to reason, but when we reached the open plain above described, it was clear that a serious collision was inevitable. The whole plain was crowded with people who began throwing sticks, bamboos, and clods of earth at us. The latter distressed the sepoys greatly, as they broke in their eyes and blinded them. The crowd first threw bamboos and other sticks at our legs (I was myself hit on the knee), and then threw clods of earth at our heads. We were all of us repeatedly hit, but the men combined to drive the crowd forward with the butts of their muskets. I may mention that in no case were the bayonets used. It was now apparent, however, that the crowd was too large and too strong for this mode of procedure, and the rioters had by this time got round to the back of the sepoys. As this point Mr. Berington called in his men from the open order in which they had been extended. Of what followed a full and correct account is given in Mr. Berington's statement which I recorded at the time, and a copy of which is appended. On the 29th the Ghagrapara guard arrived, and later on ten men from Tura, for whom I had asked the Inspector-General when Mr. Ransom first reported signs of trouble. With their assistance we put up a stockade round the rest-house in case of a further attack. In the morning Lieutenant Davidson and ten men of the Assam Valley Mounted Rifle Volunteer arrived, and shared the rest-house with us. On the 30th I took the Volunteers and Military Police down to Sipajhar, returning by a different route. We found the country in a quiet state, and met with no sort of opposition or annoyance. We covered about 12 miles of country. When we returned we found the ryots beginning to come in to the tahsildar with their revenue, and there being no signs of further trouble, I dismissed the Volunteers with an acknowledgment of their promptitude in coming to my assistance. I have just heard that some of the Tezpur Volunteers under the command of Colonel Lumsden have voluntarily come down to Mangaldai in the hope of being useful. I have asked Mr. Ransom to keep them at Mangaldai for a day or two, and to employ them in patrolling the adjacent country. I think the sight of even a few armed Europeans may be useful in repressing any further tendency to riot. I have sent for Inspector Navakishore Datta to aid Mr. Berington in holding an enquiry into the riots. As I write many ryots are coming in with their revenue, and I have every reason to believe that there will be no further trouble.

In conclusion, I greatly regret the loss of life which occurred on Sunday. I did all in my power to prevent it, and it was not until the police were completely

hemmed in and in imminent danger of being swamped in the crowd which pressed them that I at last authorised Mr. Berington to open fire. The lesson inflicted was a very severe one, and I can only hope and believe that it has been effectual.

P. S.—I think it right to say that until I saw that the police were being hard pressed and in great danger of being mastered, I had no expectation whatever that there would be serious resistance. I went out to meet the crowd quite unarmed personally, and without even a stick in my hand; to the last I hoped that they would listen to me, and to the last I begged them to fall back. It was only when my small body of police was completely hemmed in that I allowed them to fire. Had the crowd been able to wrest the rifles from the police, it is certain that not a man of them would have been left alive. I deeply regret the loss of life that ensued, but I did all in my power to prevent it. I am convinced that the attack was premeditated and that the rioters trusted in the strength of overwhelming numbers. Since this letter was drafted (it has taken some time in the copying), I have informed you demi-officially of all that has occurred. In some parts of this sub-division the ryots still maintain a hostile and defiant attitude; but I am patrolling the country every day with the larger force now at my command, and the ryots are at last beginning to pay in their revenue. I have brought the Sipajhar tahsil in here. Rs 600 odd were paid yesterday, Rs 1,754 to-day, and I hope to collect a much larger sum to-morrow. I have now thirty-two military police here, and by now there ought to be twenty-two men at Mangaldai. I do not anticipate any further trouble of any serious character. I have been able to arrest some of the rioters, and hope to secure some more to-morrow. I extremely regret the necessity that was forced upon me of firing upon the mob, but not even my keen regret can blind me to the fact that this step was absolutely inevitable.

TRANSLATION.

Notice is hereby given to the public that they should assemble and meet together at Patharughat and hold a public meeting (*Raij-mel*) there on the subject of the enhancement of revenue. All men should therefore come. Whoever fails to come will incur the curse of the *rai* (public). The meeting takes place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of Magh. The Deputy Commissioner Saheb will come, and possibly the revenue will not be enhanced. The 12th Magh (Wednesday), 1301 B. S. It is therefore necessary that all people should assemble in a meeting and remain deliberating.

This is the notice I took down just before the riot of Sunday last.

PATHARUGHAT ;
The 1st February 1894. }

J. D. A.

Mr. J. R. Berington, Officiating Commandant of Military Police, makes the following statement.

I left Tezpur on the 26th instant in charge of seventeen police, eight of whom were armed civil and nine thanna men, and two head constables; also one havildar and twelve sepoy, Military Police, whom, at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, I called in from the Balipara guard on the previous day. The Deputy Commissioner accompanied my party; we halted the night at Mangaldai, and next day at about midday marched to Patharughat, where we arrived at about 5-30 P.M. That night there was no disturbance. On our way at Ghaingaon we found a notice struck up on a tree.

The Deputy Commissioner translated the notice to me. It proved to be a notice to all passers-by to attend a *mel* on three consecutive days in Magh. I think the 13th, 14th, and 15th. This morning, the 28th, I went with a party of military police and armed civil police to attach the property of a defaulting ryot. This was by order of the Deputy Commissioner. On the way I saw about

200 men collected in a paddy field to the right of the line of march. On getting to the defaulters' houses, I left half my guard with the havildar to attach the property, and, in company of the rest, remained outside the enclosure. I then saw the 200 men advancing towards me. I went to meet them, and halted about 100 yards from the enclosure. The crowd made a rush up to within about three paces of the guard. Fearing that my men would be rushed, I fired a shot from my revolver into the ground, which had the effect of making the crowd retire about 100 yards. I then called the tahsildar, and, in company of several mandals, went and had thirteen men identified among the crowd. Their names were taken down by the tahsildar. I also ordered four men to accompany me. I did this because two of them were exciting the crowd and two of them did not give satisfactory answers as to their residence, &c. The attachment of property being finished, I marched back to the rest-house and reported myself to the Deputy Commissioner. About 1 P.M., when we were having breakfast, the sentry reported that a large number of men were coming down the Mangaldai road towards the rest-house. I immediately turned the guard out, and the Deputy Commissioner gave orders to allow all the people to assemble in front of the rest-house.

The Deputy Commissioner addressed the people in Assamese (a language which I do not understand), and subsequently ordered them to disperse. As they did not do so, the guard by my order cleared the road. There were then about 800 to 1,000 people collected.

About half an hour afterwards the sentry reported that a body of men with *lathis* were coming down the road. The guard was again turned out and advanced at the double on the crowd, which fell back through the jungle surrounding the rest-house along the Mangaldai road and came out into the maidan, where a crowd of at least 2,000 was assembled. I gave the order to extend from the centre, and the men advanced in extended order. The crowd then began to advance on us, throwing sticks and clods of earth. Many of them were armed with split bamboos, and were arming themselves with other bamboos from a pile near the village. The men were then being hit; the Deputy Commissioner and myself were also hit, and a crowd was gathering behind us. It was impossible to advance further. I then fired a shot from my revolver over the heads of the crowd, and seeing that this had no effect whatever, and the crowd being in overwhelming numbers, I asked and obtained permission from the Deputy Commissioner to open fire. This did not deter the crowd for an instant, who continued to press my men so closely that I called them together and retired, firing, to the bund of the Mangaldai road which was immediately in our rear. We retired about 50 yards along the Mangaldai road, firing all the time, and the crowd pressing on us all the time. I then halted the men and told them to fire a careful volley, and then charged the crowd, firing continuously. The crowd then at last gave way, and I immediately gave the orders to cease firing. I then proceeded to count the men who had been hit. There were twelve men lying on the ground killed or wounded. It was impossible to ascertain with any particularity, for the crowd was reforming at a distance of two hundred and fifty yards. Knowing that it would be impossible to stand a rush in the open with so small a body of men, I retired on the rest bungalow, and set about fortifying the bungalow as best I could by means of carts and a barricade of thatching grass round the verandahs. Water was brought in the gharras. Sentries were set and ammunition served out to the men. Four men, who had been appointed special constables that morning by the Deputy Commissioner, and who had been detained since the morning, were sent to warn the crowd to disperse. They were also told to tell the people to take their wounded to the Mangaldai dispensary, as we had no means of treating them here. Information was also sent to the Sub-divisional Officer of Mangaldai. In my opinion, unless we had fired when we did, the detachment would have been swept away.

Telegram No. 280, dated Calcutta, the 12th February, 1894.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Please submit within one week a report on recent riots in Assam. If full report cannot be sent, an *ad interim* report will do.

Please also wire information showing—

- (a) the names of places at which riots occurred, with the dates of the riots ;
- (b) the number of persons killed and wounded at each place, distinguishing ryots from police ;
- (c) whether the orders of Government India reducing assessments had been communicated to each body of rioters before they broke out ;
- (d) whether the revenue as enhanced by you—that is, unreduced—was collected from any of the rioters.

Telegram No. 954-J., dated Shillong, the 13th February, 1894.

From—The Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Your telegram 280 Public, dated 12th January. Summary of reports on recent riots in Assam Valley as far as received despatched yesterday ; further reports will follow ; (a) and (b) Rangia hat in Gauhati subdivision, Kamrup district, looted on 24th December 1893 ; no casualties. Riots occurred at Rangia on 10th January ; no casualties. At Lachima in Barpeta subdivision, Kamrup, on 21st January one mandal beaten by rioters died on 28th January. At Patharughat in Mangaldai subdivision, Darrang district, on 28th January, 12 ryots reported killed and wounded so far as known. (c) Orders of Government India reducing assessment wired by Chief Commissioner to Deputy Commissioners, Assam Valley, on 26th January, and were communicated on the spot by Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, to rioters at Patharughat, Mangaldai subdivision, before riot actually broke out. (d) Information not available Deputy Commissioners concerned have been wired to furnish.

Telegram No. 317, dated Calcutta, the 17th February, 1894.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Assam riots. Please ascertain and report by telegraph whether the enhanced assessment was to any material extent collected in the disturbed localities, or whether, notwithstanding the promise to refund excess payments, the people still held off. Information should be given separately for Kamrup and Darrang.

Telegram No. 204-T., dated Lower Dibrugarh, the 21st February, 1894.

From—The Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Your No. 317 Public, dated 17th. Assam riots. In Darrang enhanced assessment was nearly all collected in Sadr subdivision before Mangaldai riot ; next to nothing collected Mangaldai subdivision ; in Kamrup very little revenue collected in Barpeta subdivision before Rangia riot, but out of ten and half lakhs, one lakh seventy thousand collected in Sadr subdivision before riot.

No. 18, dated Calcutta, the 14th March, 1894.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our telegram dated the 6th February 1894, we have the honour to forward a copy of the papers entered in the annexed list, giving details of the riots which have recently occurred in the Kamrup district and in the adjoining subdivision of Mangaldai in the Darrang district in the province of Assam.

2. As you are aware, the disturbances were occasioned by the introduction of

Letter from Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 792-R.—8440-R., dated 4th November 1893, and enclosure.

Letter to Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 112, dated 27th January 1894.

Letter to Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 111, dated 15th February 1894.

Revenue Proceedings A, August 1892, Nos. 26 and 27.

preliminary proposals as to

Revenue Proceedings A, November 1892, No. 4.

Revenue Proceedings A, January 1893, Nos. 14 and 15.

the new assessments in the temporarily-settled parts of the Assam Valley Districts; and we enclose a copy of the correspondence which has taken place between ourselves and the Chief Commissioner on the subject of these assessments. The Assam Valley had been assessed in 1873 at very lenient rates, which were declared to be in force for a period of 10 years (afterwards extended), and in July 1892 the Chief Commissioner submitted to us certain the rates to be substituted in the new settlement for those then in force. The proposed rates were published for criticism in October 1892, and were finally notified in December of that year with our general approval. They entailed an enhancement in some

villages of 100 per cent., in others of 50 per cent., and in others of 25 per cent. on each holding; and they brought out a general enhancement for the valley of 16·6 lakhs, or 53 per cent.

4. It appears that the amount of enhancement which it was proposed to take was much exaggerated by rumours spread among the people, and during the latter half of last year we received several memorials against the new assessments. As the Chief Commissioner had promised to report further on the matter, we deferred passing orders on these memorials until we should be in possession of his views, and such of the memorialists as asked for early orders on their petitions were informed that a report on the subject from the Chief Commissioner was awaited. The report, which we had originally expected in July, reached us on the 25th of November, and received our immediate attention. We found that the Chief Commissioner, after completing the classification of the villages, had arrived at the conclusion that the rates proposed by him in 1892 were too high, and desired to reduce these rates to a scale which involved a total enhancement for the valley of about 37 per cent. We were at the same time made aware that the revenue, of which the first instalment was payable on 15th December, would, in anticipation of our sanction, be collected at the lower rate of enhancement now proposed by the Chief Commissioner.

5. Our examination of the Chief Commissioner's report led us to hold that he had assessed the poorer lands at rates which, though moderate in themselves, were higher in respect of the capacity of the land than those fixed for the better soils; and we accordingly determined, while accepting his proposal for the better classes, to reduce the rates on the inferior lands: the gross enhancement of the revenue of the valley was thus further reduced to 32·7 per cent., and the enhancements on individual holdings were limited, even in the cases of the best villages, to about 50 per cent. of the previous *jamas*. In villages not of the first class the maximum enhancement was considerably lower, as will be perceived from reference to our Secretary's letter of the 15th February to the Chief Commissioner of Assam. A letter was despatched on the 27th January 1894 to the Chief Commissioner, requesting him to inform the various memorialists of the new scale of rates prescribed by us, and Mr. Ward, who was then in Calcutta, issued telegraphic orders on the same day to the Deputy Commissioners of the Assam Valley Districts. These orders were received by the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang and explained to the ryots before the disturbances which took place on the 28th idem. Formal orders on the assessment were issued to the Chief Commissioner on the 15th February.

6. We concur with the Chief Commissioner in thinking that the rioters were influenced by bad advisers, and had no excuse for resisting the revenue demand made upon them, more especially as the orders of the Government of India on the memorials reducing the rates of assessment on the poorer classes of land had been communicated to the people before the serious riot in Mangaldai occurred. From the papers now forwarded it will also be seen that the assessments imposed in Assam are believed to be, even after the recent enhancement, light in comparison with the rates which it is usual to take in some other provinces; and this belief is strengthened by the fact reported in the Chief

Commissioner's letter of 12th February that the villagers are now accepting the enhanced rates and paying in the revenue freely.

7. As at present advised, we see no reason to doubt the Chief Commissioner's view that the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang gave the orders to fire on the mob only when other means of dispersing it and preserving the lives of his party from imminent danger had proved ineffective.

No. ^{122 Police}_{1898 J.}, dated Shillong, the 23rd March, 1894.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In continuation of paragraph 8 of this office letter No. ^{67 Police}₈₂₃, dated the 12th February 1894, and with reference to your telegram No. 502 Public, dated the 8th March 1894, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of letter No. 643-G., dated the 12th March 1894, from the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, with Mr. McCabe's detailed report on the Lachima riot in the Barpeta subdivision.

2. I am to add that the Chief Commissioner agrees with the Commissioner in his opinion that Mr. McCabe deserves great credit for his action in quelling the riots in the Kamrup district.

No. 643-G., dated the 12th March, 1894.

From—G. GODFREY, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

In continuation of my letter No. 270-G., dated 29th January 1894, forwarding copy of Mr. McCabe's letter No. 2-T., dated 12th idem, in which he described the events which had taken place in connection with the agitation regarding the reassessment of land revenue, I have the honour to forward copy of the same officer's letter No. 4-T., dated 22nd February 1894, in which he describes the events subsequent to those referred to above, and the course of action pursued with reference thereto.

2. In order to keep the Chief Commissioner informed of what was going on, I forwarded to him direct Mr. McCabe's diary, in which his action from 11th January up to the 2nd February 1894 is fully described.

3. The Deputy Commissioner is, in my opinion, entitled to great credit for the successful manner in which he has conducted the operations for the suppression of the outburst of lawlessness which has occurred in the Kamrup district, and it is a matter of congratulation that he had no occasion to resort to extreme measures in quelling disturbances. This is, I think, mainly due to Mr. McCabe's personal courage and tact and the way in which he managed the disposition of the force under his control.

4. Exception may be taken to prisoners under trial being made to build a lock-up for themselves, but I think in the circumstances the Deputy Commissioner's action in this respect was not only excusable, but unavoidable, since it was out of the question that the rioters should be released on bail, as matters had reached a crisis in which force had to be employed to put down force, and to have released the prisoners would only have added to the difficulties of the situation.

5. Order has now been fully restored in the district.

No. 4-T., dated the 22nd February, 1894.

From—R. B. MCCABE, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup,

To—The Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.

In compliance with the orders conveyed in your No. 463-G., dated the 16th instant, I beg to submit the following report :—

2. This report is in continuation of my letter No. 2-T. to your address, dated Camp Rangia, 12th January 1894, and gives details of the action taken towards

fully re-establishing Government authority in the Rangia tahsil, and in the riots which took place in mauza Sarukhetri in the Barpeta subdivision on the 21st and 25th January.

In my above-noted letter I described the general attitude of the ryots with regard to the enhancement of revenue, the constitution of the *mel* or village assembly, and the authority exercised ; and seeing that this authority was wielded in a manner detrimental alike to the interest of the ryot as well as that of Government, I noted the steps taken for the suppression of these assemblies by appointing the leading members special constables under section 17, Act V of 1861. My letter further gave a description of the looting of the Rangia bazaar on the 24th December 1894 and of the riot at Rangia on the 10th January 1894, on which latter occasion I had to use force in dispersing the mob.

3. I now proceed to give in the form of connected narrative details of events from the 12th January up to date. After dispersing the Rangia mob on the night of the 10th January 1894, I saw that although I could defend the post if I consented to remain locked up there, it was necessary if I wished to control the district that my guard should be strengthened. I accordingly called in fifteen men of the 13th Bengal Infantry on duty at Darranga frontier outpost, 25 miles from Rangia. I had no hesitation in calling in these men, as the Bhutias had not yet commenced to come down. And I also sent a telegram to the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, asking him to let me have twenty frontier police. By the 13th January I had completely stockaded and entrenched the tahsil cutcherry, and my reinforcements having arrived, I was enabled to take the initiative. Orders were issued for the attachment of all the licensed guns in the Rangia, Nalbari, Boroma, and Bajali tahsils, these being the centres of disaffection. The ordinary police only were utilised in issuing perwannahs and in arresting men inculpated in the riots, and the military and frontier police were kept as a guard over the treasure and prisoners. After arresting one or two men who had been appointed special constables, and who had failed to appear on issue of notice, the others at once came in. I fully explained to them the Government policy, and pointed out the responsibility incurred by them in instigating ignorant ryots to oppose constituted authority, and then sent them out as missionaries to exert their local influence in inducing the ryots to obey orders and follow constitutional measures only in bringing their grievances to the notice of Government. These measures worked well. By the 22nd January the Rangia ryots paid in Rs. 60,000 out of a total demand on the first *kist* of Rs. 90,000, and I found this part of the district so settled that on the 20th January I had dispensed with the presence of Mr. Reilly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and of that of Mr. Berington and ten men of the Darrang Frontier Police.

4. Meanwhile I had proceeded with the trial of the accused concerned in looting the Rangia bazaar on the 24th December last, and had been in active communication with the officers in charge of the neighbouring tahsils. The ryots of the Tambulpur tahsil, whom I had interviewed, paid in their revenue freely ; but I received information from Nalbari, Boroma, and Bajali that *mels* were still being held, and that by threats of personal injury the leaders prevented the ryots from paying in revenue. In the Boroma tahsil the *mel* appointed their own *dák* peons to carry orders from one village to another, and organised a corps of lathials to oppose attachment of property.

5. Affairs were in this condition when, on the 22nd January, I received an urgent letter from my Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Barpeta subdivision reporting that a serious riot had taken place at Lachima in mauza Sarukhetri. This substance of his report was as follows :

On the 21st January the mauzadar, accompanied by the mandal and the revenue peshkar, went to Kapla village to realize revenue, some of the ryots having intimated their willingness to pay. It appears that about the same time a head constable and four constables had gone to a spot close by to prohibit the holding of an unlawful assembly. The ryots who had agreed to pay had handed over Rs. 35 to the mauzadar, when the members of the unlawful assembly rushed up and savagely assaulted the mauzadar and mandal. The latter was so severely injured that (as I may note here) he died a few days afterwards.

Two of the constables at once proceeded to Lachima, where the Extra Assistant Commissioner was in camp, and informed him of the occurrence, and he deputed an Inspector

of Police with three constables to the assistance of the mauzadar. The Inspector succeeded in arresting some seventy-five men and brought them to the camp of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, but on a mob of 3,000 men advancing towards the camp, the latter thought it advisable to let the accused go after recording their names and residence. This, however, did not appease the crowd, as they took up a position about 100 yards in front of the rest-house, and with loud and angry shouts threatened to attack and burn the place. The Extra Assistant Commissioner made the best disposition he could of his force, which consisted of three newly-recruited armed civil police, who were absolutely ignorant of the use of a rifle, and by threatening to shoot the first man who approached, he kept the mob, which had gradually increased to 5,000 men, at bay till midnight, when they dispersed, promising to return and capture the camp the following morning. The Extra Assistant Commissioner then despatched an urgent requisition to me for assistance, and wisely abandoned the post and retired to Barpeta.

6. On receipt of this news I at once had some coolies collected, made all arrangements for the defence of the Rangia post, and by 8 P. M. had started for Lachima, 30 miles off. I had sent off my guard of 15 sepoys, 13th Bengal Infantry, and 15 armed police, with a few coolies, at 6-30 P.M. I soon passed them, and, picking up a mounted Sub-Inspector of Police as guide at Nalbari, reached Lachima at midnight, expecting to find the Extra Assistant Commissioner there, but found the place was absolutely deserted. My guard arrived at 8 A.M., having marched 30 miles during the night, and I sent in a friendly villager to inform the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Barpeta, some 15 miles off, of my arrival. He arrived the same evening, and I then learnt that his messenger with his letter informing me of his intention to retire from Lachima had not been able to reach me. Measures were adopted to arrest the ringleaders of the riot, and by the 25th January 59 of the principal offenders had been secured. I employed all my prisoners in building a fortified lock-up, as I had no accommodation for them.

7. On the afternoon of the 25th January a mob of 6,000 men approached my camp; they sent me in an impertinent letter, in which they declined to pay revenue, and demanded the release of the prisoners. The letter was signed "6,000 ryots." I declined to accede to their request, and sent back the messenger after giving him full instructions regarding Government orders. I told him that any remission made by the Government of India would be at once refunded; that I had no intention of realizing revenue at the end of the bayonet; and that the ryots could please themselves about paying or not paying, but that the ordinary revenue procedure would be enforced. I explained to him that the ryots had had due notice of the enhanced rate of revenue, and that by occupying the land after 1st April 1893 they had virtually accepted the settlement, and must therefore expect to be served with *bakijai* notices if they did not pay the Government demand.

8. This message had no effect, and I sent out a Sub-Inspector of Police to tell the mob to disperse. They raised their *lathis* at him and forced him to retire, and then advanced on my camp. As soon as they reached the prohibited limit, I sallied out with 20 men with fixed bayonets and charged them. *Sauve qui peut* ensued, and we effectually dispersed them over miles of country after a couple of hours' run. Not a shot was fired nor a bayonet used; the butt of the rifle sufficed, and the lesson taught on this occasion, *vis.*, that we had no need of our reserved strength, has resulted in thoroughly quieting this part of the district.

9. The Extra Assistant Commissioner of Barpeta now commenced a preliminary enquiry regarding the rioting on the 21st January which resulted in the death of the mandal. Almost all the revenue of this mauza having been realized and quiet restored, I sent part of my guard to Bajali and Boroma, two tahsils in which the *mel* was still paramount, and then returned to Gauhati on the 5th February, from which place I deputed 70 men of the 44th Gurkhas to relieve my police and the 13th Bengal Infantry at Bajali, Boroma, and Lachima. My orders to all the military and frontier police guards have been that their duty is strictly limited to defending the posts at which they are stationed, and when called upon by the civil officer to render assistance in dispersing unlawful assemblies.

10. Almost the entire land revenue of the district has now been realized, and in every instance the ryots have attended personally at the tahsil cutcherries

and paid the Government demand. On receipt of the Government of India's orders regarding the reduction of revenue on *faringati* lands, the widest publicity was given to the notification both by posting notices in every tahsil and by beat of drum.

11. I have taken every opportunity by visiting the villages and by addressing meetings to impress on the ryots the futility of active resistance to the orders of Government, and I cannot recollect an instance (except in the case of unlawful assemblies) in which the ryots did not express their desire to pay revenue, stating that they were only prevented from doing so from fear of the *mel*. In many instances the leaders of the *mel* have been dismissed head constables and released convicts who, having no ostensible means of existence, have taken the opportunity of raising a subscription of from 4 annas to 8 annas per house on the pretence of preparing an appeal to Parliament. Most of the money so collected will remain in the hands of these misleaders of the people, than whom as a mass no race in India is more loyal or law-abiding. No ill-will is borne against the Government officials, and in every place I have been the native gentlemen have called to thank me for the extreme leniency with which Government has acted towards the misguided people. I may also add that I have done all my marches throughout the district unaccompanied by any guard.

12. Whilst laughingly stating that the enhanced rate of revenue is ruinous, the ryots have admitted that the subscriptions they have had to pay and the loss of time caused by the agitation have far exceeded the increased revenue demand. Under the favourable decennial tenure granted to them as a matter of grace by Government, good *rupit* and *basti* land has so increased in value that any land of this class resigned would at once be taken up. *Faringati* land is constantly being resigned, as in most instances the cultivation is fluctuating.

13. I close this report by noting that at Rangia, when the riots took place, not a pice of revenue had been collected.

No. 679, dated Simla, the 4th April, 1894.

From—C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. ^{122 Police} 1853-J., dated the 23rd ultimo, forwarding a letter from the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, with a detailed report by Mr. McCabe on the riot at Lachima in the Barpeta subdivision of the Kamrup district.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor-General in Council cordially agrees with you in your commendation of Mr. McCabe's action in dealing with the riots in the Kamrup district, and considers that he deserves the thanks of the Government of India, which I am to request that you will convey to him.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 31st, 1894.

General Summary.—The anti-cyclonic conditions prevailing in North-Western India at the close of the previous week continued up to the morning of the 25th, but these conditions were largely modified by the changes of the next twenty-four hours, and from the morning of the 26th to the end of the week the chief feature of the pressure distribution was its great uniformity over the whole of the Indian area, due chiefly to the persistent abnormal excess of pressure in Northern India. At the commencement of the week temperature was generally in defect in Northern India, but as the week advanced temperature continued to rise, and humidity consequently decreased, especially in the central parts of the country and in North-Western India, where very low humidity percentages were recorded; the most remarkable being 9 per cent. at Mount Abu, 12 at Neemuch, 14 at Murree, and 15 at Pachmarhi, all registered at 8 A.M. on Thursday, the 29th. Owing to the abnormal dryness of the atmosphere in North-Western India, the day temperature rose to considerably in excess of the normal, while the night temperature continued slightly in defect. Accompanying and caused by the rapid increase of temperature, shallow depressions appeared during the week over Sind, South Deccan, and Central Burma, which, however, were not of any great importance, and filled up again without causing any well-marked disturbance in those areas. Fine weather prevailed throughout the week over the whole of India, only a few showers of rain being reported from the south of the peninsula, in most cases probably accompanying thunderstorms. The mean temperature for the whole of India during the past week was 1° below the normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—No important change in the pressure distribution had taken place during the previous twenty-four hours. Steep gradients favouring westerly winds continued in Northern India; the shallow depression in Bengal had become more prominent, and covered North Bengal and Bihar, but the one in Burma was unchanged in position and character. Moderate to strong westerly winds prevailed in the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur, and a strong north wind was blowing at Cherat, which appeared to indicate an indraught of dry cool air from the Afghan mountain area. Humidity had decreased largely in the Central Provinces and also in North, Central, and West Bengal, Bihar, and parts of the Deccan. The only rain reported was a very light shower at Nagpur.

Monday.—Pressure had given way rapidly in Upper India and increased briskly in North-Eastern India, thus modifying the pressure distribution very considerably. The anti-cyclonic conditions prevailing in North-Western India had disappeared, and the distribution of pressure was very uniform over the greater part of the country. The Bengal depression had filled up, but the Burma depression was unchanged, and a shallow depression was shown in the Madras Deccan districts. The westerly winds in the Gangetic Plain and North Bengal had decreased in strength. Humidity continued to decrease in Northern and Central India. No rain was reported.

Tuesday.—Pressure had increased over the whole of India, except in Sind, where a shallow depression was shown, caused by the increase of temperature in that area. The depressions in Burma and the South Deccan had filled up, and the chief feature of the pressure distribution was its great uniformity, the extreme range of pressure over the whole of the land area being only about a tenth of an inch. Winds were shifting to their normal directions in Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Rain fell during thunderstorms at several stations in Southern India. Wellington received 1·64 inches, Calicut ·51 inch, and Chitaldrug ·41 inch.

Wednesday.—Pressure changes were small and of no great significance, the distribution of pressure continuing very uniform over the whole of the land and sea areas. Winds showed an increasing southerly or easterly tendency in Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Temperature was increasing over the whole of India, except Burma, Madras, and Mysore. Light showers of rain were again reported from a few stations in the south of the peninsula, in most cases probably accompanying thunderstorms.

Thursday.—Pressure had increased slightly in Baluchistan and Upper Sind, temporarily filling up the shallow depression over Sind. It had also increased briskly in the Deccan, but was still very uniform over the whole of the Indian area, due to the persistent excess of pressure in Northern India, where it was from one-tenth to one-eighth of an inch above the normal. South-westerly winds had set in over the whole of South and Central Bengal, where they had caused a considerable increase of humidity. Temperature continued to increase in all Provinces except Madras, and the area of maximum temperature was being gradually transferred northwards. Humidity had hence decreased still more in North-Western and Central India, and remarkably low humidities were recorded at Mount Abu (9 per cent. of saturation), Neemuch (12), Murree (14), and Pachmarhi (15). Rain continued in the south, Colombo receiving .82 inch, Mangalore .78 inch, and Trivandrum .45 inch. Moulmein reported 1.05 inches of rain.

Friday.—The barometric changes of the past twenty-four hours were generally small in amount, but irregular in character. The chief features of the pressure distribution continued to be its great uniformity and large excess, especially in Northern India and Baluchistan. Winds were unusually westerly in South Bengal, and were increasing in strength. They were normal in direction on the Bombay Coast. No rain was reported.

Saturday.—Pressure had given way slightly in Sind and the South-West Punjab, causing the re-appearance of the Sind hot weather depression; but great uniformity of distribution and general excess of pressure continued, the greatest excess over normal being in the Gangetic Plain and Baluchistan, where it exceeded an eighth of an inch. Winds had shifted to the normal hot weather directions on the Sind, Cutch, and Kathiawar Coasts, and were increasing in strength on the Bombay Coast. Temperature continued to increase generally, and the day temperature was considerably above the normal in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana. Jacobabad registered a maximum of 105.9° and Hyderabad (Sind) of 105.7. Ahmednagar received .34 inch of rain, and a few other stations reported light showers.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India:

PROVINCE.	March 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	+2.2	+2.8	+1.9	+0.6	+1.8	+0.5	+0.5	+1.3
Bengal and Assam	+1.5	—0.6	—2.6	—1.9	—1.0	—0.3	+0.5	—0.6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—2.4	—7.0	—6.0	—4.7	—3.5	—2.7	—1.1	—3.9
Punjab	—5.9	—5.1	—2.3	—1.7	—0.1	+1.4	+2.7	—1.6
Bombay	+1.3	+1.8	—0.1	+0.7	+1.2	—0.3	—0.3	+0.6
Central Provinces and Berar	—0.4	—2.5	—2.8	—1.3	+0.6	—3.0	—1.1	—1.5
Central India and Gujarat	—2.8	—4.9	—3.7	—2.9	—1.3	+0.3	+0.8	—2.1
Sind and Rajputana	—3.3	—4.6	—3.0	—1.7	0	+1.7	+3.4	—1.1
Madras	+0.2	+2.5	+2.0	—0.6	—2.3	—3.1	—1.7	—0.4
Mean for whole of India	—1.1	—2.0	—1.8	—1.5	—0.5	—0.7	+0.4	—1.0

In North-Western India the temperature at the beginning of the week was considerably in defect, possibly owing to the indraught of cool air from the Afghan mountain region, as indicated by the strong northerly winds reported from Cherat; but towards the close of the week the day temperature rose very rapidly, and by the 31st was about 7° in excess of the normal in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana. The night temperature, however, due probably to the abnormal dryness of the atmosphere, was persistently below the normal throughout the week, which reduced the mean of the day to much nearer normal than it would otherwise have been. The mean temperature of Gujarat, Central India, and the North-Western Provinces varied similarly, the lowering of the temperature in these provinces being due to the advance of the cool wave from the north-west; the influence of which, in the case of the North-Western Provinces, was still discernible at the end of the week. In Burma, Madras, and Bombay, on the other hand, temperature was in excess at the commencement of the week and in defect towards its close. The somewhat irregular variations of temperature in the Central Provinces and Berar is probably traceable to the effects of local duststorms in that area. The mean temperature for the whole week was in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras nearly normal; in Burma it was slightly in excess, and in all other Provinces more or less in defect. For the whole of India it was 1° below normal.

Rainfall.—Only sixteen of the fifty-two rainfall divisions received any rain during the past week, and in five of these the average rainfall did not exceed one-tenth of an inch. Tenasserim received $\cdot 80$ inch, Bombay Deccan $\cdot 62$ inch, and Malabar $\cdot 59$ inch. These were the largest average rainfalls. The remaining eight divisions received less than half an inch. As will be seen from the table at the close, the rainfall of the week was practically confined to the Peninsula, the only divisions which received rain outside of that area being Tenasserim, Assam (Brahmaputra), Punjab (North-West), and Central Provinces (West). The rainfall for the week was thus decidedly below the normal. Tenasserim, Berar, Central Provinces (West), Madras (Central), and the divisions of the Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (with the exception of Coorg, which was normal) are the only divisions showing an excess.

The rainfall of the period for 4th to 31st March was also generally in defect. The Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts, Berar, Central Provinces (West), three of the Punjab divisions, two of the Madras divisions, and Tenasserim were the only parts of the country where the fall was in excess of the normal. The defect was greatest in Assam, where the actual fall was only $4\cdot 53$ inches, while the normal fall for this period is $12\cdot 21$ inches, thus showing a defect of $7\cdot 68$ inches.

The largest amounts registered during the week were $4\cdot 13$ inches at Karmala (Sholapur) in the Bombay Deccan, $3\cdot 48$ inches at Deulgaon Raja (Buldana) in Berar, and $3\cdot 40$ inches at Tellicherry (Calicut) on the Malabar Coast.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 4TH TO MARCH 31ST, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to March 31st.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	0.80	0.08	+ 0.72	0.80	0.25	+ 220
	Lower Burma	0	0.06	— 0.06	0	0.07	— 100
	Central Burma	0	0.02	— 0.02	0	0.09	— 100
	Upper Burma	0	?	?	0.63	?	?
	Arakan	0	0.06	— 0.06	0.06	0.28	— 79
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	0	0.98	— 0.98	2.02	2.48	— 19
	Assam (Surma)	0	2.09	— 2.09	2.82	8.51	— 67
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0.03	1.45	— 1.45	1.71	3.70	— 54
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0.61	— 0.61	0.66	1.53	— 57
	Central Bengal	0	0.36	— 0.36	0.08	0.60	— 91
	North Bengal	0	0.61	— 0.61	0.02	1.51	— 99
	Orissa	0	0.28	— 0.28	0.25	0.99	— 74
	Chota Nagpur	0	0.14	— 0.14	0.03	0.90	— 97
	Bihar (South)	0	0.07	— 0.07	0.01	0.32	— 97
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	Do. (North)	0	0.09	— 0.09	0	0.37	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (East Do. (Submontane) (a)	0	0.04	— 0.04	0.09	0.21	— 57
	Oudh (South)	0	0.05	— 0.05	0.02	0.24	— 92
	Do. (North)	0	0.12	— 0.12	0.23	0.43	— 47
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0.07	— 0.07	0.09	0.29	— 69
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0.06	— 0.06	0.11	0.37	— 70
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0	0.19	— 0.19	0.88	1.13	— 22
	Punjab (South)	0	0.05	— 0.05	0.12	0.44	— 73
	Do. (Central)	0	0.06	— 0.06	0.25	0.44	— 43
PUNJAB	Do. (Submontane)	0	0.17	— 0.17	0.85	0.94	— 10
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0.51	— 0.51	3.53	2.50	+ 41
	Do. (North-West)	0.17	0.49	— 0.32	2.61	1.74	+ 16
	Do. (West)	0	0.16	— 0.16	0.87	0.56	+ 55
	Malabar	0.59	0.17	+ 0.42	2.30	0.90	+ 156
	Madras (South Central)	0.36	0.27	+ 0.09	1.68	0.81	+ 107
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Coorg	0.21	0.23	— 0.02	2.23	0.89	+ 151
	Mysore	0.38	0.10	+ 0.28	0.70	0.31	+ 126
	Konkan	0.22	0.02	+ 0.20	0.24	0.04	+ 500
	Bombay Deccan	0.62	0.07	+ 0.55	1.01	0.17	+ 494
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0.26	0.01	+ 0.25	0.37	0.01	+ 3600
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0.33	0.18	+ 0.15	0.41	0.33	+ 24
	Central Provinces (West)	0.11	0.10	+ 0.01	0.51	0.20	+ 96
	Ditto (Central)	0	0.11	— 0.11	0.18	0.47	— 68
	Ditto (East)	0	0.09	— 0.09	0.01	0.60	— 98
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0	0	0	0.01	0	0
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0.08	— 100
	Sind	0	0	0	0.04	0.19	— 79
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0.03	— 0.03	0.05	0.12	— 58
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0.02	— 0.02	0.05	0.15	— 67
	Rajputana (West)	0	0.01	— 0.01	0	0.04	— 100
	East Coast (North)	0	0.19	— 0.19	0.12	0.49	— 76
MADRAS	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0.05	0.21	— 0.16	0.05	1.00	— 95
	Hyderabad (South)	0.03	0.03	0	0.03	0.50	— 94
	Madras (Central)	0.09	0.04	+ 0.05	0.10	0.14	— 28
	East Coast (Central)	0	0.12	— 0.12	0	0.32	— 100
	Ditto (South)	0	0.02	— 0.02	0.39	0.34	+ 15
	Madras (South)	0.08	0.23	— 0.15	2.55	1.02	+ 150

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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SIMLA, 5th March, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 31st March.*—Showers in parts of the Deccan, Coimbatore, and Tinnevely, and general in the Nilgiris and West Coast. Agricultural operations generally at a standstill, except where irrigation available. Supplies of water limited, but some cultivation proceeding in Central and Southern districts after recent rainfall. Standing crops generally good, except cotton in parts. Some harvest still going on with fair outturn. Pasturage scarce, but fodder sufficient, and cattle generally in good condition. Prices almost unaltered, though slightly easier in Central and Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th April.*—Rain generally slight in parts of fourteen districts. Standing crops damaged by blight, frost, or rain in parts of four districts; otherwise good except cotton in parts of Guzerat. Reaping of late crops progressing throughout Presidency, and ploughing and sowing operations going on in ten districts. Cotton picking progressing in six districts. Prices steady, except in ten districts. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient, except in parts of Baroda. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 574.

Bengal.—*For week ending 31st March.*—No rain, but fine settled weather prevailed throughout the week. Ploughing and early sowings have been retarded for want of rain. Spring rice and indigo are doing well, but would be benefited by rain. The spring harvest is being rapidly completed, and from most districts a good outturn is reported. In Nadia and Malda the outturn is below the average. The collection of opium is nearly finished, and weighments will shortly commence. The yield has been prejudiced by blight in Chota Nagpur. The *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) crop promises well, but mango prospects are indifferent. The price of common rice is stationary. The supply of fodder is generally sufficient, but want of water is beginning to be felt in parts of East Bengal, Nadia, and Jessore.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th April.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of spring crops, collection of opium, and sugarcane sowings are in progress. Prospects are favourable. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th April.*—Rainfall nil. Reaping of spring crops commenced. Sowings of extra spring crops in progress. Ploughings and sowings of sugarcane and cotton commenced. Condition and prospects of standing crops good. Crops are reported to have been injured by field rats in parts of Lahore and by rust in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Condition of poppy crop good. Prices falling in four districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 5th April.*—The weather has continued to be cloudy, and thundershowers have fallen in places. Wheat outturn about one anna in Saugor and Damoh, where wheat is selling at fourteen and thirteen seers respectively per rupee. Import of wheat into these districts has commenced. The Jabalpur crop is only six annas; elsewhere in the north the outturn is much better, except in one tahsil of Hoshangabad. In the Southern and Eastern districts a fair crop has been gathered. The cold weather pulses have done fairly everywhere.

Burma.—*For week ending 31st March.*—Showers of rain in three districts in Lower Burma; none elsewhere. No agricultural operations in progress. In Upper Burma ploughing and planting of dry weather paddy progressing. Standing crops looking healthy, but island crops slightly damaged by sudden rise

in river. Price of paddy stationary and much below normal. In nearly all districts the price of rice has fallen, and is now very low. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 3rd April.*—Weather variable. Sowing of early rice commenced. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th April.*—**MYSORE:** Slight rain has fallen throughout Mysore State. Standing crops in good condition. Rice sown in parts of Tumkur. No material change in prices.

COORG:—Slight rain. Manuring of rice fields continues, and threshing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) completed. Rain excessive and has injured coffee blossoms in some parts. Prices stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th April.*—**BERAR:** Weather warm and cloudy. Harvesting of spring crops nearing completion in Amraoti, and threshing of wheat, linseed, and gram continues in Ellichpur. Preparation of land for ensuing crop in progress. Fodder insufficient in parts of Ellichpur and Akola talukas. Water-supply enough for requirements. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week; total from 1st January 29 cents. Weeding of hot weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th March.*—Slight rain in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Western Malwa, and Bhopawar. Harvesting of crops continues in all parts. A fairly good outturn is expected in most agencies. In others crops have been slightly damaged, especially the wheat crop in Bundelkhand. Cattle in fairly good condition in all agencies, except Bhopal. Prices of food-grains rising in Bhopal, slightly fluctuating in parts of Bhopawar, and steady in other agencies. Opium crops indifferent in Dewas, Bhopal, and Neemuch; fairly good in other parts.

For week ending 4th April.—Slight rain fell during week in Bhopal and Bhopawar. Weather cloudy and warm in Indore. Harvesting operations still in progress in all parts of Central India. Good outturn expected in the Neemuch district, Bhopawar, and Western Malwa; average in Baghelkhand, and below average in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and Goona. Cattle in fairly good condition. Pasturage good and sufficient, except in parts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains steady at high rates, but low in Neemuch district. Opium crops indifferent in Dewas, Bhopal, and Neemuch; fair in other agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th April.*—Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Harvesting continues. Prospects generally good, but damage to crops reported from Karauli and Dholpur. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in three States, fluctuating in two, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 3rd April.*—Rain fell during the week. Land being prepared for autumn crops. Prospects of standing spring crops good. Water for irrigation sufficient. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 4th April.*—No rain. Crops in fair condition. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—Report not received.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 25TH MARCH 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 24TH MARCH 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	WEEK ENDING 25TH MARCH 1893.				WEEK ENDING 24TH MARCH 1894.				Earnings from 1st January to 25th March 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 24th March 1894.	Increases during the 1st-half of 1894.	Decreases during the 1st-half of 1894.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	per mile open per week.		Total.	per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	619	1,634	10,62,435	650	1,634	6,70,262	599	1,22,29,635	1,31,03,304	11,63,669	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	180	863	1,81,034	210	802	1,82,134	212	18,92,723	20,77,070	1,84,347	...	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,14,832	153	752	1,09,767	146	13,45,425	14,08,856	63,431	...	...
Bezwada Extension	90	21	2,177	104	21	1,070	51	27,552	10,951	...	10,601	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	206	1,601	5,18,258	305	1,719	4,37,310	254	60,34,941	62,42,958	2,08,017	...	...
South Indian	157	1,043	1,01,253	155	1,043	1,46,390	140	18,62,741	15,79,015	...	2,83,726	...	
Southern Mahratta (b)	109	1,107	1,13,474	103	1,104	1,29,790	111	13,17,328	13,98,418	81,090	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (c)	162	750	1,49,582	108	750	97,180	129	14,30,330	13,44,209	...	94,001	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	17,833	80	221	16,079	74	1,98,420	2,38,350	39,930	...	...
Palanpur-Deesa	...	...	...	...	16	910	57	...	8,813	...	...	...
TOTAL	772	8,095	23,21,501	287	8,196	21,01,094	256	2,63,45,095	2,77,08,604	13,01,509	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (d)	220	2,509	6,55,777	261	2,507	5,84,446	233	69,23,865	75,14,549	5,00,684	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	2,44,131	344	741	1,89,002	255	21,47,009	24,23,704	2,74,195	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	2,17,055	281	813	2,08,140	256	24,39,601	29,36,455	4,96,854	...	...
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	15,236	122	125	15,460	171	1,00,888	1,75,782	...	15,106	...	
East Coast (state)	55	91	(f) 5,546	61	206	22,493	85	(f) 22,445	2,32,998	2,10,553	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	224	715	1,86,510	261	730	1,68,837	231	23,38,305	20,42,320	...	2,95,985	...	
Special gauges—													
Joihat (state provincial)	46	28	1,704	46	28	1,335	48	12,468	12,811	343	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	404	62	8	512	64	5,916	5,540	...	376	...	
TOTAL	231	4,045	13,01,973	264	5,213	11,00,185	228	1,40,82,007	1,53,44,150	12,01,102	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	610	1,400	0,73,612	653	1,400	8,07,400	530	1,06,67,704	1,13,40,348	6,81,644	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	705	401	3,77,001	818	401	3,01,000	653	3,05,827	38,05,056	1,00,250	...	...
Madras	242	840	1,00,078	237	840	2,02,475	241	4,70,714	22,70,431	...	1,94,513	...	
TOTAL	557	2,701	15,47,721	553	2,791	13,05,884	408	1,68,34,275	1,74,30,615	5,06,300	...	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) Assisted companies.	304	15,834	51,78,095	327	10,705	45,07,163	283	5,75,62,307	6,04,83,128	32,21,001	...	...
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	2,4,011	149	161	25,612	150	2,52,485	2,73,072	20,587	...	...
Takessur	277	22	5,993	271	22	7,134	324	72,908	75,378	2,470	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	8,515	127	67	12,010	180	65,552	1,11,068	45,516	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	12,017	155	78	10,104	131	1,14,520	1,21,189	6,669	...	...
TOTAL	142	328	50,550	154	328	54,089	108	5,05,465	5,80,707	75,742	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	58,528	176	333	50,250	151	6,77,833	6,80,026	2,193	...	...
The Gaekwar's Poldad	103	13	1,227	94	11	1,310	101	10,457	13,587	...	2,870	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	124	108	15,717	146	108	15,068	140	1,52,292	1,81,916	29,624	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	104	331	39,448	119	362	33,105	91	4,15,176	3,59,629	...	55,547	...	
The Gaekwar's Melisana	80	93	8,789	95	93	8,700	91	85,801	1,02,614	16,812	...	...
Kolhapur	83	29	1,705	61	29	1,960	68	29,751	24,691	...	5,060	...	
Special gauge—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	5,938	82	72	5,930	81	62,229	63,531	1,302	...	...
TOTAL	125	979	1,31,412	134	1,010	1,10,283	115	14,39,540	14,25,994	...	13,546	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	334	51,025	153	334	41,176	123	5,25,505	5,08,733	...	22,772	...	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	...	...	...	46	2,225	48	...	34,641	34,641	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	53	291	19,075	66	304	27,200	75	2,20,581	3,07,824	87,243	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	70	94	5,306	56	54	4,664	50	74,578	79,505	5,017	...	...
TOTAL	93	719	75,406	105	818	75,205	90	8,20,664	9,24,793	1,04,129	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	17,860	54,35,569	304	18,381	48,43,700	264	6,00,28,036	6,34,14,922	3,86,886	...	...

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section from the date of opening, viz., 20th February 1893.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amraoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIX OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	WEEK ENDING 25TH MARCH 1893.				WEEK ENDING 24TH MARCH 1894.				Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 25th March 1893	Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 24th March 1894.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
		Mean mile-age worked.	Earnings.		Mean mile-age worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per		Total.	Per mile open per						
State lines worked by companies.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	580	1,634	10,62,438	650	1,634	9,79,262	599	4,83,72,547	5,02,24,900	18,52,353			
Bengal-Nagpur	140	863	1,81,634	210	862	1,82,434	212	58,90,194	64,10,460	5,20,266			
Indian Midland	129	752	1,14,832	153	752	1,09,767	146	49,34,939	50,17,857	82,918			
Bezwada Extension	80	21	2,177	104	21	1,076	51	99,515	96,115		3,400		
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	258	1,699	5,18,258	305	1,719	4,37,310	254	2,20,95,965	2,23,34,944	2,38,979	...		
South Indian	139	1,043	1,61,253	155	1,04	1,46,396	140	77,50,802	70,00,066	...	90,796		
Southern Mahratta (b)	87	1,107	1,13,474	103	1,164	1,29,780	11	40,46,742	58,84,136	12,37,394	...		
Bengal and North-Western (c)	137	756	1,49,582	198	756	97,180	129	57,74,045	50,82,893	...	1,91,752		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	223	17,853	80	229	16,079	74	6,84,415	7,45,755	61,260			
Pálanpur-Deesa					16	910	57		(d) 13,203	13,205			
TOTAL	243	8,098	23,21,501	287	8,196	21,01,094	256	9,07,49,904	9,34,76,331	37,26,427			
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (e)	201	2,509	6,55,777	261	2,507	5,84,406	233	2,54,70,037	2,94,49,528	39,79,491			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	2,24,131	324	741	1,89,002	255	82,73,863	87,74,133	5,00,270			
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	292	777	2,17,955	281	813	2,08,140	250	1,10,44,583	1,23,85,694	7,41,111	...		
Bengal Central (f)	120	125	15,236	122	125	15,460	174	7,67,667	7,50,089	...	11,378		
East Coast (state)		91	5,546	61	266	22,493	85	(g) 22,445	(h) 7,04,048	6,81,603	...		
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	194	715	1,86,540	261	730	1,68,837	231	70,76,565	62,79,164		7,97,401		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	28	1,294	46	28	1,335	48	65,692	69,347	3,655			
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	494	62	8	512	64	19,215	21,990	2,775			
TOTAL	217	4,945	13,06,973	264	5,218	11,90,185	228	5,33,40,067	5,84,39,993	50,99,926			
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	513	1,490	9,73,642	653	1,490	8,02,409	539	3,88,84,500	3,85,97,322		2,87,178		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	3,77,001	818	461	3,01,000	653	41,24,014	41,47,03,259	6,68,645			
Madras	226	840	1,99,078	237	840	2,02,475	241	9,90,602	1,01,33,015	4,42,413			
TOTAL	442	2,791	15,49,721	555	2,791	13,05,884	408	6,26,99,716	6,33,23,596	8,23,880			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,834	51,78,195	327	16,205	45,97,163	283	1,57,89,687	2,54,49,920	96,50,233			
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	161	24,011	149	161	25,612	159	10,78,938	12,03,848	1,24,910			
Tarkessur	252	22	5,963	271		7,134	324	2,83,683	2,80,314		3,369		
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	8,515	127		12,049	180	4,03,694	4,56,883	53,189			
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	12,067	155		10,194	131	4,90,076	5,10,538	20,462			
TOTAL	135	328	50,556	154	328	54,989	168	22,56,391	24,51,583	1,95,192			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	58,528	176	333	50,250	151	26,23,264	26,85,901	62,637			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	96	13	1,227	94	13	1,310	101	63,373	59,531	...	3,842		
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	15,717	146	108	15,068	140	5,40,911	7,07,238	1,66,327			
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (j)	94	331	39,448	119	362	33,105	91	15,15,852	16,90,502	1,74,650			
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	8,789	95	93	8,760	94	2,77,614	3,41,272	63,658			
Kolhápúr	67	29	1,765	61	29	1,960	68	98,740	1,10,992	12,252			
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	5,938	82	72	5,830	81	2,43,093	2,43,031		62		
TOTAL	107	979	1,31,412	134	1,010	1,16,283	115	53,62,847	58,38,467	4,75,620			
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Bhávagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	51,025	153	334	41,176	123	17,24,805	19,90,334	2,65,529			
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,225	48	...	(k) 1,37,648	1,37,648		
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	291	19,075	66	364	27,200	75	9,01,075	9,65,193	64,118			
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	65	94	5,306	56	94	4,664	50	3,11,999	3,22,530	10,531			
TOTAL	80	719	75,406	105	838	75,265	90	29,37,879	34,15,705	4,77,826			
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,860	54,35,569	304	18,381	48,43,700	264	2,03,46,804	3,71,45,675	7,98,871			

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.

(d) Total earnings from 8th November 1893 to 24th March 1894.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section from the date of opening, viz., 20th February 1893.

(h) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section from the 1st April 1893 and of the Godavari-Vizianagram section and the Cocanada and Vizagapatam branches from the date of opening, viz., 15th July 1893.

(i) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amrioti railways.

(j) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yessantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(k) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 24th March 1894.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Captain R.E.

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Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

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WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th April 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 886 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 7th April 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>No. 110 of 1894.—Kadar Buksh, Engineer, Hindoo Ice Company, Limited, Delhi, residing at the same place, for improvements in Deep Well Pumps.</p> | <p>1, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, Merchant, and William Robert Crozier, also of Leadenhall Buildings, 1, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, Merchant, and Henry Ferguson of 60, Ranelagh Road, Leytonstone, late of 10, Cleveland Terrace, Ranelagh Road, Leytonstone, in the County of Essex, England, Engineer, for improvements in the extraction and preparation of the fibres of Rhea and other grasses and fibrous vegetables.</p> |
| <p>No. 111 of 1894.—George William Pitt, Locomotive Foreman, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Kazipett, for a double Piston Balanced Slide Valve by which all weight is removed, for all kinds of steam engines, to be called "Pitt's Patent."</p> | <p>No. 116 of 1894.—Platt Brothers and Company, Limited, Machinists of Hartford Works, Oldham, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in the machines known as cotton gins and used for cleaning or separating the seeds from cotton.</p> |
| <p>No. 112 of 1894.—Robert Rickie of Messrs. Rickie & Co., Bangalore Iron Works, Bangalore City, for an improved machine for husking, decorticating and crushing seeds, grains or berries.</p> | <p>No. 117 of 1894.—The Myers Screw Propeller Syndicate, Limited, of 38 and 40, Lloyd Street, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Manufacturers, for improvements in air propellers or fans.</p> |
| <p>No. 113 of 1894.—Henry Livingstone Sulman of London, England, Analytical Chemist, for improvements in the treatment of Precious Ores.</p> | |
| <p>No. 114 of 1894.—Odilon Baltzar Hannibal Hanneborg of Urskong, in the Kingdom of Norway, Estate Owner, for improvements in ditching and tile laying machines.</p> | |
| <p>No. 115 of 1894.—Henry Cecil Fellowes of Leadenhall Buildings,</p> | |

No. 118 of 1894.—Thomas Toussaint Watson, District Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Jubbulpur, Central Provinces, for an improved Bullet to be called "The Pegasees."

No. 119 of 1894.—Richard Beaumont Walker, Tea Planter of the Sookerating Factory, Upper Assam, for an improved system or process for manufacturing tea, to be known as the "Budla Beta System or process."

No. 887 P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 44 of 1891.—Frederick Augustus Abel of Adam Street, Adelphi, in the County of London, England, Knight, and James Dewar of No. 1, Scroof Terrace, Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge, England, Professor of Chemistry, for improvements in explosives. (Filed 29th March 1894.)

No. 188 of 1893.—Alphonse Gallois of Berhampur, in the district of Moorshedabad, Indigo Manufacturer, for an improved method of increasing fermentation of, and produce from, indigo plant in ordinary steeping vats. (Filed 28th March 1894.)

No. 212 of 1893.—James Watson of 8 Pembroke Villas, Bayswater, London, England, Engineer, for improvements in baling presses. (Filed 2nd March 1894.)

No. 267 of 1893.—Samuel Lyndhurst Parker of Belford Street, St. Kilda, in the Colony of Victoria, Metallic Printer, for improvements in printing machinery and process in connection therewith. (Filed 26th March 1894.)

No. 279 of 1893.—Robert Greig Kennedy of Amritsar, in the Punjab,

British India, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, for rajbaha module gate. (Filed 20th March 1894.)

No. 291 of 1893.—George Augustus Macnutt of No. 24, Collins Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Doctor of Medicine, for an improved screw for woodwork and other purposes. (Filed 29th March 1894.)

No. 296 of 1893.—Peter Tyrer of Cranfield Lodge, Bexley Heath, Kent, England, Chemist, for improvements in postal and other tubes used for the transmission and protection of papers and other articles. (Filed 29th March 1894.)

No. 320 of 1893.—Walter William Smith of the Priory Works, High Road, Lower Clapton, in the County of London, Railway Rug and Lubricator Manufacturer, for improvements in journal lubricators. (Filed 29th March 1894.)

No. 326 of 1893.—William Dundas Scott-Moncrieff, Engineer, of 14, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England, for improvements in apparatus for the treatment of sewage. (Filed 29th March 1894.)

No. 337 of 1893.—James Bigler, Engineer and Contractor, residing at Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New York, one of the United States of America, for signal buoys. (Filed 29th March 1894.)

No. 353 of 1893.—Robert Blake McVittie Junior, of Harcourt Street, Dublin, Ireland, M.D., for an instrument for the better insertion of sutures in certain operations on the intestinal canal. (Filed 29th March 1894.)

No. 888 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 155 of 1888.—Ludwig Mond, Manufacturing Chemist of Northwich, in the County of Chester, and Dr. Carl Langer, Ph. D., of Hampstead, N. W., in the County of Middlesex, both in the Kingdom of England, for improvements in gas batteries. (From 10th April 1894 to 9th April 1895.)

No. 37 of 1889.—Samuel Cleland Davidson of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in rotary fans. (From 25th April 1894 to 24th April 1895.)

No. 218 of 1889.—Carl Olof Lundholm of Stevenston, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Chemist, for improvements in the manufacture of dynamite. (From 11th April 1894 to 10th April 1895.)

No. 121 of 1889.—La Société des Générateurs à Vaporisation Instantanée (Système Serpollet), a Company incorporated according to the laws of France, of Paris, France, Engineers, for improvements in apparatus for generating steam. (From 6th June 1894 to 5th June 1895.)

No. 889 P.—Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 140 of 1889.—Mr. T. A. Edison's invention for improvements in methods of, and apparatus for, effecting the separation of metals from their ores. (Specification filed 2nd January 1890.)

No. 217 of 1889.—Mr. T. Akitt's invention for improvements in

steeping the indigo plant in the manufacture of indigo. (Specification filed 7th January 1890.)

No. 256 of 1889.—Messrs. J. E. Emerson and T. Midgley's invention for improvements in, and relating to, the manufacture of wire belts. (Specification filed 6th January 1890.)

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

*Secy. under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.*

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed " Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as " Designs " under Part II of the " Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) " are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not " Designs " within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th April, 1894.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 13th April. 1894.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

**Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 33'9.**

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March, 1894.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS			4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS			TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1895-97.	GRAND TOTAL.	
	Of 1853-54.	Of 1893-94	TOTAL.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.
Balance of 15th March, 1894	50,100	8,02,000	8,52,100	20,02,400	2,91,99,500	15,73,60,800	3,48,10,700	1,78,93,500	24,23,56,913	36,000	24,000	4,41,400	5,01,400	31,200	24,38,78,413
Amount of 4/4 Notes trans-ferred to 6/4 in London . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6,400	...	...	6,400	...	...	...	...	...	6,400
Amount of trans-ferred to in London . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Madras between 10th and 31st March, 1894 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,000	...	...	2,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,000
Amount enforced at Bombay between 10th and 31st March, 1894 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	38,000	...	72,800	500	1,11,300	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,300
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 10th and 31st March, 1894 . . . . .	...	13,000	13,000	...	3,23,500	10,000	47,900	...	3,81,400	...	...	...	...	...	3,94,400
Amount written off in the London Registers	50,100	8,15,000	8,65,100	20,02,400	2,95,01,000	15,76,27,200	3,49,31,400	1,78,99,000	24,31,06,013	36,000	24,000	4,41,400	5,01,400	31,200	24,46,40,513
Balance on 31st March, 1894	50,100	8,15,000	8,65,100	19,91,000	2,93,77,400	15,52,79,400	3,47,46,400	1,77,93,800	24,02,73,013	36,000	24,000	2,89,300	3,49,300	31,200	24,16,55,413

Notes.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Jan. 1874, enforced from 1-4-74.

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1897, to 31st Jan., 1894, enforced from India 8,454 lakhs; re-transferred from London 7,300 lakhs.
 1st Feb., 1894, " 15th Feb., " ditto 3 " "
 16th " " 18th " " ditto 13 " "
 1st Mar., " 15th Mar., " ditto 7 " "
 16th " " 31st " " ditto 7 " "
 8,464 lakhs.
 7,424 " "
 Balance against India 1,060 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 6th April, 1894.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MUSHKAF-BOLAN STATE RAILWAY.

(SEE CHAPTER II, ARTICLE 171, VOLUME I, CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE.)

List of Government Promissory Notes in custody of Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 31st March, 1894, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Chapter II, Civil Account Code.

No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.				Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		4 per cent. of 1865.	4 per cent. of 1842-43	4 per cent. of 1854-55.	Other loans.	
187410	Moonshi Hirda Singh, Cashier, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.			100		Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, Quetta.
324183	Ditto ditto	400				
322683	Ditto ditto	500				
322672	Ditto ditto	1,000				
081245	Ditto ditto . . . . .	...			,000
Stock	Moonshi Baluk Singh, Cashier, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.	3,000				
230568	Lalla Keeratroy, Cashier, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.		1,000			
242169	Baboo Sundersingh, Cashier, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.		3,000			
240854	Baboo Fatehchand, Cashier, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.		1,000			
240855	Ditto ditto		1,000			
TOTAL .		4,900	6,100	1,000		

C. R. T. BALSTON,
*Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts,
 Baluchistan.*

EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MILITARY WORKS.

Account of Government Promissory Notes deposited as Security for the faithful performance of Contracts by persons having dealings with the Military Works Department, as per Register kept by the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, and posted to 31st March, 1894.

No. of ci	NAME, OCCUPATION, ETC., OF CONTRACTORS.	Division in which employed.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.				Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.	REMARKS.
			4 per cent. of 1854-55.	4 and 4½ per cent. of 1879.	4 per cent. of 1865.	Various 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent.		
1	129	Mohindronath Gangooly, Store-keeper.	...	...	...	1,000	Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department.	
2	223	Jhundoo Mull, Cashier .	...	...	...	2,000		
3	265	Bahadur Singh, Store-keeper.	...	...	500	...		
4	282	Adam's Monument Fund .	...	...	...	3,000		
5	283	Hari Das Bose, Cashier .	...	...	500	...		
6	476	Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Cashier.	...	...	800	200		
7	497	Rakhal Das Shome, Store-keeper.	...	...	...	100		
8	512	Jogul Kishore, Cashier .	...	...	...	1,000		
9	548	Mohindro Nath Bhatta-charjee, Sub-Overseer.	...	...	200	...		
10	557	Shanker Lall, Store-keeper.	...	...	100	...		
11	601	L. Nursimloo Naidoo, Cashier.	...	...	2,000	...		
12	653	Beni Pershad, Cashier .	...	...	1,000	...		
13	675	Kedar Nath, Cashier .	...	...	...	1,000		
14	683	Golak Nath Gupta, Cashier	...	...	1,000	...		
TOTAL			...	...	6,100	8,300		
			14,400					

Account of Government Promissory Notes deposited as Security for the faithful performance of Contracts by persons having dealings with the Military Works Department, as per Register kept by the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, and posted to 31st March, 1894—continued.

Item.	No. of cases.	NAME, OCCUPATION, ETC., OF CONTRACTORS.	Division in which employed.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.				Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.	REMARKS.
				4 per cent. of 1854-55.	4 and 4½ per cent. of 1879.	4 per cent. of 1865.	Various 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent.		

Held in Safe Custody by the Treasury Officer, Simla.

	521	Jewra Khan, Contractor	Lucknow	...	...	1,000	...		
	671	Mata Deen, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	1,000	...		
	705	Koylas Chunder Lah Contractor.	Ditto	...	...	1,000	...		
	713	Messrs. Mortin & Co. Contractors.	Ditto	1,000	...	...	5,000		
	531	Denobundo Mookerjee an Srinarayan Vedratna.	Barrackpore	...	...	100	...		
	676	Srinath Sircar and Nobi Chunder Bhattacharjee.	Ditto	...	...	...	200		
	682	H. F. Cook and Sons	Ditto	...	...	300	200		
	688	Srinath Sircar and Nobi Chunder Bhattacharjee.	Ditto	...	...	500	...		
10	691	Modhoo Soodan Chowdry	Ditto	...	...	100	...		Note being re- turned.
	698	Debindronath Mookerjee	Ditto	1,200	...	...	...
	699	Ramessur Gopa	Ditto	1,000	...	...	...
	707	Sarish Chunder Chowdry	Ditto	100	...	100	...		
	708	Moodhoosodhan Chowdr and Srimunto Halidar.	Ditto	...	...	100	200		
	711	Obhoy Churn Mullick	Ditto	...	...	1,000	6,100		
	715	Russick Lal Das	Ditto	...	...	...	4,000		
16	716	Kissory Lal Mookerjee	Ditto	...	...	...	4,500		
17	625	G. Dhujeeshaw Jamsedjee	Poona	...	...	1,000	...		ody.
18	655	G. Dhujeeshaw Jamsedjee	Ditto	...	...	1,000	...		
19	687	Mr. Bur orjee Bamorjee	Ditto	...	...	...	500		
20	701	Mr. G. Dhunjeeshaw Jam sedjee.	Ditto	...	...	500	...		
21	651	Gobindo Chunder Ghose	Fort William	...	100	...	100		
22	652	Kristo Nath Ghose	Ditto	...	...	100	...		
23	654	Kristo Nath Ghose	Ditto	...	...	100	200		
24	673	Kristo Nath Ghose	Ditto	...	...	100	...		
25	695	Hem Chunder Sircar	Ditto	...	...	100	...		
26	704	Jadu Nath Nath	Ditto	...	...	...	500		
27	714	Shib Nath Ghose and Nritto Lal Bhattacharjee.	Ditto	...	...	500	...		drawn w
28	678	Golab Singh	Umballa	...	...	...	300		
29	679	Messrs. Pallanjee Dinshaw	Aden	...	...	100	...		
...	...	Mr. Adamally Sultanally	Ditto	...	...	...	1,000		
30	...	Mr. Jewanjee Merwanjee	Ditto	...	...	1,000	...		
31	681	Deoomull & Co.	Quetta	...	...	...	1,000		
32	692	Ram Lal	hansi.	...	...	2,000	...		
33	693	Fakeer Chand	Lahore	...	...	...	100		
34	694	Major-General Gillispie's Memorial Fund.	Mhow.	...	...	300	...		
35	697	P. Candaswamy Chitty	Madras	...	...	...	500		
36	706	P. Candaswamy Chitty	Ditto	1,200	...	...	...
37	709	P. T. Kristnaswamy Chitty	Ditto	1,000	...	...	...
38	700	Deoomull and Horoon	'eshin	...	1,000	...	...
39	701	A. Cootiah Punthooloo	ecunderabad	...	...	100	...		
40	703	Gopal Chunder Mookerjee	ubhulpore	...	...	200	700		
41	712	Messrs. Jewanjee Ebra- himjee & Co.	Kurrachee	...	...	1,000	...		
				5,500	1,100	13,300	25,100		

TOTAL AMOUNT WITH TREASURY OFFICER, SIMLA.

45,000

5,500	1,100	19,400	33,400
59,400			

GRAND TOTAL

A. J. FOX,
for Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed
the following Medical Examinations :—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L. M. S.

In alphabetical order.

Bandyopadhyay, Haripada	Medical College.
Basak, Savibhushan	Ditto.
Basu, Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
" Kartikchandra	Ditto.
" Phakirchandra	Ditto.
" Saratchandra	Ditto.
" Satischandra	Ditto.
" Sibchandra	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Basantakumar	Ditto.
10 " Gauriprasad	Ditto.
" Mrigendranath	Ditto.
Biswas, Abhaychuran	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bipin bihari	Ditto.
" Pramathanath	Ditto.
Chandra, Lakshmichandra	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath	Ditto.
" Krishnalal	Ditto.
Cohen, Rachel	Ditto.
Das, Bipinchandra	Ditto.
20 Pannalal	Ditto.
" Satischandra	Ditto.
Datta, Rajanikanta	Ditto.
" Saratchandra	Ditto.
" Sureschandra	Ditto.
" Tulsicharan	Ditto.
De, Goshthabihari	Ditto.
" Pramathanath	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jnanendranath	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kshiradchandra	Ditto.
30 " Surendranath	Ditto.
Gupta, Saratchandra	Ditto.
Hajarika, Rupram	Ditto.
Hajra, Debendranath	Ditto.
Halder, Nagendranath	Ditto.
Lahiri, Kamakhyaprasad	Ditto.
Maitra, Pramathanath	Ditto.
" Rampran	Ditto.
Maung Tha Hla	Ditto.
Misra, Kunjeswar	Ditto.
40 Mitra, Annadaprasad	Ditto.
" Sureschandra I	Ditto.
" Sureschandra II	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Anandachandra	Ditto.
" Kumudnath	Ditto.
" Rajkrishna	Ditto.
Nath, Jagatchandra	Ditto.
Niyogi, Sasidhar	Ditto.
Pal, Sisirkumar	Ditto.
" Satischandra	Ditto.
50 Pradhan, Mahendranath	Ditto.
Ray, Ambikacharan	Ditto.
" Manmohan	Ditto.
Sarkar, Baradaprasad	Ditto.
" Gobindacharan	Ditto.
" Nalinikanta	Ditto.
Sen, Brajalal	Ditto.
" Dhiresjmohan	Ditto.
" Dwarikanath	Ditto.
" Jyotindranath	Ditto.
60 " Nisakanta	Ditto.
61 Sinha, Nrisinhadas	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S.

In alphabetical order.

Basak, Baidyanath	Medical College.
Basu, Narendranath	Ditto.
Biswas, Hemchandra	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Rajendralal	Ditto.
" Satyasaran	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Krishnalal	Ditto.
Das, Isaachandra	Ditto.
" Kisorimohan	Ditto.
Datta, Haridhan	Ditto.
10 " Jageschandra	Ditto.
De, Bipinchandra	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Khagendranath	Ditto.
Ghosh, Krishnakumar	Ditto.
" Kshirodchandra	Ditto.
" Purnachandra	Ditto.
Halder, Manibhushan	Ditto.
Karmakar, Tarakanath	Ditto.
Mitra, Jnanendranath	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Pramathanath	Medical College.
30 " Purendramohan	Ditto.
" Sitanath	Ditto.
Mustafi, Jyotishchandra	Ditto.
Pramanik, Nanilal	Ditto.
Ray, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
Sanyal, Apurbachandra	Ditto.
Sen, Jamini	Ditto.
" Kalimohan	Ditto.
" Satischandra	Ditto.
Sengupta, Satyacharan	Ditto.
30 Set, Nripendranath	Ditto.
Sil, Sudamchandra	Ditto.
Sinha, Hiralal	Ditto.
Som, Rajaninath	Ditto.
34 Sur, Saratchandra	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S.

In alphabetical order.

Bandyopadhyay, Haritaran	Medical College.
Chaliha, Lakshmiprasad	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Haripada	Ditto.
Pal, Prabhasnath	Ditto.
Ray, Jogindragopal	Ditto.
6 Sanyal, Nisinath	Ditto.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE,
The 11th April 1894.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th April 1894.

No. 1.—Offices reported opened and closed
during March, 1894 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Barkola	Assam	1894. 27th Mar.	Opened.
Buxar	Railway Bihar	5th "	Ditto.
Station.			
Ganjam New Port	Madras	7th	Closed.
Kaitamabi	Assam	5th	Ditto.
Kalain	Ditto	6th	Opened.
Murud Janjira	Bombay	1st	Ditto.
Ranikhet	N.-W. Provinces	24th	Ditto.
Rawvan	Southern Chin Hills.	23rd	Closed.
Sadda	Kurram Valley	3rd	Opened.
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Bodeli	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Ry.	1894. 12th Mar.	Opened.
Jeikot	Godhra Rutlam Ry.	3rd "	Ditto.
Kuttra	Bengal North Western Ry.	5th "	Closed.
Maniram	Ditto	15th "	Ditto.
Marwani	Godhra-Rutlam Ry.	3rd "	Opened.
New Bank	North Western Ry.	26th "	Closed.
Rajgan	East Indian Ry.	6th "	Ditto.
Rampura	Godhra-Rutlam Ry.	3rd "	Opened.
Revelganjghat	Bengal North Western Ry.	15th "	Closed.
Tikri	Ditto	5th "	Ditto.
Turki	Tirhut State Ry.	10th "	Opened.

W. F. MELHUISE,
*Director, Traffic Branch,
for Director-General of Telegraphs.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th April, 1894.

No. 10.—Colonel J. R. Wilmer, S.C., Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 3rd April, 1894, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Military Department Notification No. 21, dated 16th March, 1894, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Mr. G. H. Cooke, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain S. G. Burrard, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. C. Wood, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. S. Pemberton, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor-General of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 7th April, 1894.

A Special Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank, on Thursday, the 3rd May, at 10-15 A.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. A. F. Simson, who is proceeding to England.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 5th April, 1894.

No. 1148-G.—Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, returned to duty on the afternoon of 3rd April, 1894, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 412-C., dated the 27th February, 1894, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 5th March, 1894.

The 6th April, 1894.

No. 1181-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 473-G., dated the 30th March, 1894, it is hereby notified that Colonel W. F. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, took over charge of the Jeypore Residency from Colonel H. P. Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, on the afternoon of the 31st idem.

By Order,
O. V. BOSANQUET,
*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 10th April, 1894.

No. 2419.—In supersession of the leave granted in Central India Agency Notifications Nos. 1498 and 1969, dated 7th and 22nd March, 1894, respectively, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burne, Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 8th March, 1894.

By Order,
A. D. BANNERMAN, Lieut.,
*Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th April, 1894.

No. 8-A.—Lieutenant R. E. Greer, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade (supernumerary), passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 21st March, 1894.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, Captain, R.E.,
for Director General of Military Works.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealdah, the 10th April, 1894.

No. 4.—Mr. J. S. Forbes, Assistant Storekeeper, is granted leave for six months on medical certificate, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th April, 1894, or any such date as he may avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 7th April, 1894.

No. 4.—Captain S. L. Craster, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is granted, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for eighteen months, with effect from 26th March, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. BOUGHEY, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 10th January, 1894, Rs 23 in current coin were found hidden in proprietary land in Mathalabupeta, a hamlet of Redam, in the Chiccacole Taluk, Ganjam District.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Ganjam, at his Office, on the 10th August, 1894, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

C. J. WEIR,

Actg. Collector of Ganjam.

CHATRAPUR,

The 3rd April, 1894.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the grave of James Robert Sale Henderson, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 11th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, in the Kurseong Cemetery, needs immediate attention. If no communication is received from any friend or relation of the above, the Chaplain will take the necessary measures, as laid down in Rule XIX of the Rules and Regulations relating to Cemeteries.

ROBT. W. H. STUART,

Chaplain.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th April, 1894.

No. 85-I.—Mr. F. R. Fraser, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, having been granted leave on medical certificate out of India for nine months, together with subsidiary leave from the 14th March, 1894, the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders :—

Mr. C. Currie, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. Dorabji M. Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, on privilege leave, to act in the 3rd grade.

No. 88-I.—Rai P. Anantha Charlu, Bahadur, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days, with effect from the 17th April, 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following acting appointments are made, during the absence of Rai P. Anantha Charlu, Bahadur, or until further orders :—

Mr. G. R. Peter, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Sufder Hussain Sahib, B.A., to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 10th April, 1894.

Arrangements have been made to forward extra mails for Europe *via* Marseilles by the extra steamer "Shannon" of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, leaving Bombay on the 17th April, 1894.

Only articles superscribed "by S. S. Shannon" will be forwarded by the extra steamer.

The latest date for posting in Calcutta for conveyance by the S. S. "Shannon" will be the 14th April, 1894.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 10th April, 1894

Anderson, H.	Low, Wm.	Olson, Charles.
Bandaiz and Sons	Maclean, F. G.	Peters & Co.
Bains, Mrs. J.	Manager, Afghanistan	Reichmeinn, Marie.
Bevan, G., & Co.	tan and Cape Sarkie, Mrs.	
Camela, R., & Co.	Gold Jewellery Wilkie, Mrs James	
Cox, C., & Co.	Company.	
Greyer, M.	Meyers, E., & Co.	
Hewett, H. M.	Moore, & Harris	
Hooley, S. P.	*(Shirt-Makers.)	
Laskey, Miss M.	Nicholas & Co.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allmuch, T. B.	Hainworth, F. S.	Nebel, W. H.
Affleck, Miss.	Hamilton, Miss A.	Neven, Gus.
Arnal Antionette	Harris, J. G.	Newington, D.
Atkinson, J.	Heffernan, W.	Oertli, F. O.
Bailey, G. W.	Henery, J.	Parkinson, H.
Barkie, R. Clegg.	Hodges, G. H.	Pascal, E. M.
Beal, W. R.	Howard, J.	Plunkett, W. S.
Bellosta, Guiho,	Hoyles, H. W.	Raubal, Guido.
Signor.	Hulton, Eustace.	Rebello, Mrs. J.
Bent, Mrs. H.	Imhoff, A.	Remington, Capt.
Binder, Monsieur.	Ingram, J. H.	F. A.
Brian, Mrs. J. F.	Johnson, Capt. T.S.	Rentoch, Wm.
Brian, Miss Marie.	Keane, Mrs.	Remfry, Mrs. J.
Cargill, St. Cal. S.	Keay, Seymour.	Robert, W. J.
Carne, Percy T. R.	Keys, R.	Roper, E. W.
Chamberlain, Miss	Klevan, J.	Roper, Miss.
L.	Kromer, Moritz.	Roper, Miss C.
Chazal, Edgar de.	Lang, A. H., Rev.	Ross, W. L.
Cohen, J. E.	Langdon, Mrs. N.	Rothange, Mrs. E.
Coles, J. R.	E.	Rothayge, Franz.
Clans, Miss.	Liddell, F. A.	Salvatore, B.
Crake, L. H.	Lindgren, Oscar.	Schade, F.
Crake, D. H.	Lock, J. G. C.	Slaven, C. E.
Crouch, Madame.	Logan, Miss B. Y.	Smale, Agnew.
Cuthbertson, W.	Lucatos, Fanis.	Sonthall, Mrs.
Dame, Frank M.	Lutmann, F.	Spangen, Comte de.
DeBaux, W.	Mackenzie, Mrs. A.	Speyht, Edwin.
DeSchmid, G.	M.	Stuart, Elyston.
Deighton, A.	Mackenzie, M. M.	Sykes, Mrs.
Dion, Mrs. N.	Macneill, Col. J. G.	Templeton, Wm.
Dominica Angello.	R. D.	Tour, Mrs Chan.
Dudley, Miss	Malcolm, A.	Irherne, F. H.
Edds, Miss Mary.	Mann, J. C.	Verbeck, Professor
Edwards, Mr.	McCarthy, Florence.	C.
Editor, I. M.	Mason, Mrs. A.	Waldram, Mr.
Exchange.	Merton, C. W.	Watson, A. C.
English, M. A.	Meyer, Hans.	Webster, Capt
Ferguson, T. A.	Mellor, J.	Fred.
Fonseca, J. C.	Miller, Rev. C.	William, G. E.
Frank, Madame	Stewart.	Witham, Geo.
Rose.	Minto, J.	Whitfield, E. J.
Froucorman, Rosa,	Mitchell, W. J.	Wilson, Frank.
Madame.	Moore, Miss Alice.	Wyatt, Dudley.
Grey, Mrs. L.	Mulholland, J. H.	Wyourd, Mrs. W.
Gruen, Maurice.	Myrray, Miss.	

Registered Letters.

Delagramaticas, N. D.	Mahor, M.	Ross, Dr. A.
Fillatran, Paul.	Merton, C. W.	Vera, L.
Landan, Leil.	Phillips & Co.	Wittenboker, J. E.
	Raubal, Guido.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aron, Kalara.	Fiency, J. L.	Pierzr, O. Arenborg.
Angus, Maj. J.	Feerberg P., Mrs. P.	Pellen, F.
Andrews, James.	Galimidi, J.	Rasmussen, Mrs.
Abdul Rakim H. Sidick.	Gibbs, F.	Rasenborg, M.
Albn, C. H.	Gillour, Mrs.	Roger, Miss.
Ajzleek, Miss Edith.	Heyer, Mrs.	Rumly, Mair.
Alarak bin Iah.	Hall, Surgn -Capt. G. E.	Rriter, Rebuca.
Braine, Miss.	Holt, Geo.	Roger, Miss C.
Blanche, Miss.	Hamilton F., Mrs.	Rasenblum, M.
Berknowich, Fanny.	Hitchens, P.	Rubb echt, Marie.
Bobadrb Chakerjee, Babu.	Hamilton, F. W. D.	Stephen-on, G. B.
Bancovieh, J. B.	Hill, T. C.	S. Peight, E.
Bree, Capt. R. A.	Hashagen, M. G.	Stack, A. C.
Barrington, Lt. P.	Jors, R. J.	Smith, Mrs. J. G.
randenbury, A.E.	Joyner, R.	Shankland, J.
Biges, E.	Jones, Capt. R. D.	Stuart, Mrs. W.
Brown, Miss Mary.	P.	Snelling, T.
Baird, John.	Jones, Miss Mary.	Sven, R. L.
Cheron, Mons. Henri.	Kanureuther, F. S.	Spencer, H. J.
Conningham, G. H.	Lambert, F. G.	Sharpe, F. S.
Challinger, H. L.	Lcao, Capt. A. M.	Storcham, G. A.
Chappel, Dr G. P.	Legait, Mrs. E.	Thornton, Miss.
Clark, Capt. A. C.	Laughton, E.	Thomas, A. H.
Davies, Sydney W.	Mason, F. S.	Tale, Miss.
Drewity, Hans.	Mowis, Mrs.	Thompson, G. P.
Dunmore, Earl of.	Moritz, Mrs.	Van Crotraten, Mr.
Dharamdass Mukarji.	Madge, D. F.	Vincent, G.
Dwarkanath Jhosi.	Montague, J. D.	Warwick & Co
Duval Maurice Raom.	Michel, Ch.	Wilson, Lady Sarah.
Denham, Mr.	Minto, J.	White, Mrs. D.
Diamanti, O.	Neville, Mrs.	Withy, E. G.
Dundee, Dr. J. C.	O'Reilly, Surj. L. P.	Williams, E. H.
Forrester, A.	Col.	Wilson, J.
Fox, H. W.	Orr, Geo.	Winckler, C. I.
Fendale.	Otto, J. E.	Woleo, H. R. L.
Fideber, Carl.	Paton, Fred. Noel.	Wells, Miss E. F.
	P'o Hingar, Mrs.	Wil on, Gordon.
	Pandalini, P.	Xydias, P.
	Santino.	
	Peterson, P.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 9th April, 1894.

Nil.

The 14th April, 1894
SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	1894 18th Apl.	Per P and O Steamer from Bombay
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	17th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	18th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	14th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	14th "	Ditto.
Australasian Colonies . . .	20th "	Via Bombay and Tuticorn.
Madras and Colombo . . .	17th "	Per P. & O. Str. Coromandel.
Straits, China, and Japan . .	20th "	Per Steamer Kulsang.
Rangoon and Moulmein . . .	17th "	Per Steamer Pentakota.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	20th "	Per Steamer Ethiopia.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	18th "	Per Steamer Kistna.
Port Blair	19th "	Per Steamer Shahjehan.
Mauritius	27th "	Via Tuticorn and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits, and Hong-Kong.	14th "	Per A. Lloyd's Str. Aglaia.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M.

precisely, after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

For sale, four elephants, all valuable fine tusk-ers, as per following description:—

Name.	Age (probable).	Size.	Disposition or temper.
	Years.		
1. Bada Motiguz . . .	50	9' 3"	Good.
2. Pown Guz . . .	53	9' 3"	Good.
3. Jung Bahadur . . .	53	9' 0"	Good.
4. Captain Gunning . .	48	8' 3"	Sometimes vicious.

All trained for dragging timber in forests and carriage of baggage.

Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are in good condition.

No. 2 is at present under treatment for an ulcer on the leg.

Applicants intending to buy them should apply to the undersigned, Vizagapatam.

A. W. PEET,

Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE, NORTHERN CIRCLE,
MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
Vizagapatam, 18th July, 1893.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th June, 1894, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity) . . .	100	50
Dictation, spelling, punctuation, etc.) . . .	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole) . .	240	160
Mensuration (a) the whole .	60	30
Book-keeping (b), mercantile	100	50
TOTAL	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(a) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.

(b) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.

"Book-keeping", by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed, but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Govern-

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies if such is pensionable by the British Government.

ment employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age,

and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it, but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of Rs 10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned.—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application).

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts, to whom the candidate submits his application, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. He will only forward the names of accepted candidates to the Principal together with their applications in their own handwriting, statement of their ages, and fees. These should be transmitted altogether under one covering letter on the last day allowed by the rule.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

N.B.—The attention of candidates is drawn to the alteration in Rule 2 (3). In future no candidate is to apply direct to the Principal for permission to attend the examination, but must send his application through an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will decide whether the candidate is to be admitted.

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J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 30th March, 1894.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 212466, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller-General, and last endorsed to Syed Ally Zamin, the proprietor, by whom it was never

endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of proprietor.

SYED ALLY ZAMIN,

Shahjahanpur.

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL replied :

" My Lord, these questions were submitted by the Hon'ble Mahārājā on the 26th instant. They are therefore not within time, and under the rules might have been excluded, but, with Your Lordship's permission, I will answer them.

" The answer to the first question is supplied by official papers submitted to Parliament last year. From one of those papers, a letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, I make the following quotation :

' Under clause (c), section 34 (of the North-Western Provinces Municipal Act), the Municipal Board has exempted from the rate all buildings which are exclusively used for religious purposes. A Hindu temple, equally with a Muhammadan mosque or Christian church or chapel, is entitled to the benefit of this exemption if it is not used for any purpose other than that of religious worship. But in Benares, as elsewhere, the premises of Hindu temples are frequently occupied by Brahmans and others for residential purposes, and in such cases exemption is not claimable. The Gonesh temple at Benares has been assessed to the water-rate because it has been occupied by about twelve persons. The Anapurṇa temple includes a refectory where Brahmans are fed and lodged. The Municipal Board has therefore held that these two temples are liable to pay the water-rate. The majority of the Members of the Board are Hindus and are elected by the townspeople, and may therefore be assumed to be not unfriendly to the claims of their co-religionists '

" This statement of fact then justifies an answer in the negative to the Hon'ble Member's question.

" The answer to the second question is still under consideration.

" The answer to the third question is in the negative, the matter being one which would be more suitably submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council."

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882. He said: " I must take this opportunity of saying that under present arrangements the Bill will not be further proceeded with until a copy of the Report has been sent home and considered by the Secretary of State in Council."

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, be taken into consideration. He said: " My Lord, it will be seen from the Report that the Select Committee have modified the Bill in only one point. The last provision of the Bill, that enabling the Local Governments to appoint village-headmen for the purposes of the Act, stood originally in the shape of an *explanation*. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in his comments on the Bill drew attention to that provision, and demurred to its taking the form of an *explanation*. The Select Committee have met His Honour's wishes by throwing the provision into a separate section, and have also accepted His Honour's suggestion that Local Governments should be enabled to make rules in order to control the operation of the section. We were unable to accept the only other change in the Bill advocated by His Honour, namely, the exclusion of the word 'occupiers' from section 45, because, under the law as it now stands, the responsibility of reporting offences rests on 'occupiers,' and it is not the object of the Government to diminish that responsibility.

" Generally speaking, the Bill has been favourably reported on by Local Governments, but Native political associations are not in favour of it. Some are more pronounced in their opposition than others, but the following passage which I quote from the opinion of the Bengal Zamindari Panchayat appears to me to express moderate Native opinion :

' The amendments, the Committee of the Zamindari Panchayat believe, have suggested themselves to the Legislature by the frequent occurrence lately of riots in several parts of the country, and they are of opinion that the amendments proposed are sound in principle. Having regard, however, to the backward condition of education in the country

and the general ignorance of the rural population, also to the nature of their ordinary pursuits, habits and manners, there is reason to fear that the provisions of the draft Bill are calculated to throw on the public responsibilities which they are incapable of discharging and which may prove meddlesome in the hands of the police, as well as cause considerable annoyance to the mass.'

"In this opinion, my Lord, the soundness of the principle on which the Bill is based is not challenged, but it is thought that, owing to the ignorance of the people, the Bill will remain inoperative; while it is feared that, owing to the character of the police, it may be used as an engine of oppression. If Your Lordship permits me, I will say a few words on each of these objections, beginning with the last.

"No one is more alive than I am to the defects in our police, nor, if I may be permitted to say so, has any one striven more earnestly for many years to correct them. The importance of this question of police reform is fully recognized, and already much has been done in all—I think I may say all—provinces to improve the prospects and *personnel* of the force. I do not think that the Native public realize the difficulties with which the Government have to contend in this matter. The Native public are urgent in their demands for a better police, but they forget that the morality of our police cannot be much better than the morality of the classes from which the police are drawn. Some improvement is no doubt effected by the checks and the discipline which we impose: but at bottom the morality of the police is the morality of the classes of Native society which furnish the police. Now, the Government of India cannot raise the standard of public morality by an order in the Gazette, and, if we are to postpone those precautions which the maintenance of law and order requires until the guardians of order shall have outgrown the frailties of their origin and environment, we shall have to wait a long time. As practical men, we must make the most of our instruments, doing, meanwhile, all we can to improve them. Besides, in the matter in hand, the police will have no arbitrary power of interference at all. Failure to comply with the injunctions of this Bill will not be a cognizable offence into which the police can enquire or with which the police can interfere of their own motion.

"The objection that the Bill, if passed into law, will be inoperative appeals to a different order of ideas—the prophetic order, if I may use the phrase. To an argument of this order all one can say is that he believes or does not believe. If he believes, there is nothing more to be said; if he doesn't believe, the matter is equally at an end. My own experience of prophecies, my Lord, whether as prophet or as disciple, has not been encouraging, and I am therefore loath to take prophecy for argument in the present matter. I am assured by responsible administrators that the law is defective on the points with which this Bill deals; I am assured by them that the proposals of this Bill are calculated to correct the defects, and my judgment confirms their assurances. In these circumstances we ought not to be deterred by forebodings of failure. If we do fail, we shall be no worse off than before.

"The Council will notice that the Calcutta High Court object to the inclusion of 'unlawful assembly' among the offences of which the public is by the Bill bound to give notice. It is hardly necessary for me to say that I entertain great respect for the opinion of the Hon'ble Judges of the Calcutta High Court, and I should in this matter have hesitated to differ from them did I not believe that the Hon'ble Court have not looked at the matter from our standpoint. Had the object of the Government of India been punitive, had we wished to secure the punishment of malefactors, I should have been disposed to accept the views of the Hon'ble Judges; but our object has not been punitive, but preventive. We want to prevent the commission of the crime more than to punish the criminal. Take the case of riots. Riots begin with unlawful assemblies, and, if we maintain (with the High Court) the obligation to report the commission of a riot, we should, I submit, take the riot in its inchoate form and nip it in the bud. This we cannot do unless we make it incumbent on people to report the occurrence of an unlawful assembly.

"But it is urged that an unlawful assembly may be a most trivial matter, not calling for the submission of any information to the authorities. That no doubt often is the case, and then the Magistrate would not expect a report and would naturally ignore the omission to make it. But an unlawful assembly may

also be of a different complexion, and may lead to very serious infringements of personal rights and individual liberty. Then it becomes a very serious matter indeed, and leads to developments of much greater moment than even a riot. It is in connexion with such cases that this Bill has been considered necessary, and I submit to the Council that the power which it confers should not be withheld from Local Governments.

"The last point I wish to notice is that clause (f) of the Bill (as it now stands, after the incorporation in the law of the provisions of Act III of 1894) is objected to as being too wide and as likely to lead to the harassment of the public. But I would point out now, as I was careful to point out in my speech introducing the Bill, that clause (f) of section 45 does not apply to the general public, but only to the village-officers enumerated in the first clause of the section—that is say, to village-headmen, village-watchmen, village-accountants, village-police-officers and the owners and occupiers of land with their agents. The obligation of giving information in response to the Magistrate's call under clause (f) touching matters affecting the preservation of the peace will, if this Bill becomes law, be imposed—not on the general public—but on those persons enumerated in the section who from their position in the village and means of information are specially able to give it, and who by order of the Magistrate, with the previous consent of Government, have been directed to give it. This is a very different thing from placing an obligation on the public generally.

"His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in his written comments on the Bill is doubtful whether breaches of the obligation imposed by clause (f) can be brought home to the delinquents, and thinks that the clause will have little or no practical effect. But His Honour will, I think, admit that, if the provisions of the clause do have the effect anticipated, the effect will be far-reaching and beneficial in the interests of order. A provision similar to this has worked very usefully in Burma, and, as I said before, if the provision does not work in India, we shall be no worse off than we were. I would submit to the Council that when we have on the one side responsible and experienced administrators coming up to us with the statement that the law is defective on this point, and that the defect will be probably cured by this provision, which has already been tried with advantage—and when, on the other side, the soundness of the principle is admitted, while only doubts as to its effectiveness are expressed,—then I would, I repeat, submit to the Council that as practical men we are bound to give the remedy a trial. If it turns out to be ineffectual, no harm will have been done, while we shall have gained experience on a matter in which we can only advance securely by cautiously feeling our way. With these remarks, my Lord, I would commend this Bill to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE said: "I wish to say a few words on the motion before the Council. The Bill has met with considerable opposition from my countrymen, but the opposition, if I understand it rightly, is not to the principle of the Bill, but only to the way in which it is feared it may be worked by an unscrupulous police. Now, my Lord, I must say I am not altogether free from such misgivings, possibly because, as Sir Antony MacDonnell would say, I cannot rise superior to my environments. But two considerations have mainly influenced me in giving my support to the Bill. The first duty of the Government is to keep the peace, and when a spirit of lawlessness is abroad, if its responsible advisers think that special powers are needed to maintain the public peace, anybody who opposes such a measure must incur a very serious responsibility, which I, for my part, am not prepared to risk in the present instance. The second consideration is that section 44 of the present Act, the proposed addition to which has called forth the strongest opposition, imposes upon the public the duty of giving notice of a great many offences, but I have never heard that it has been oppressively used by the police. Sir Antony MacDonnell has warned us against prophesying till you know; but there is a well known saying that the best prophet of the future is the past. The history of section 44 is a blank, like the chapter on snakes in the famous History of Iceland. There can be therefore no serious cause for alarm, at least in the minds of those who believe that by widening the responsibility of the public you would

not add a new terror to section 44. The offence, moreover, is not a cognisable one. On these grounds, although fully appreciating the anxiety of my countrymen, I am prepared to give my support to the measure."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said: "I did not intend to make any remarks on this Bill, as the objections which I had taken to it have been mentioned with perfect fairness by my hon'ble friend in his opening speech; they have been considered by the Select Committee, and some of the suggestions have carried weight; while others have not been thought of sufficient importance to necessitate any alterations in the terms of the Bill. I do not therefore wish to press them any further. My only reason for making a remark on the present occasion is that I wish to refer to an observation which fell from the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, who seemed to imply, if I understood him rightly, that the Bill was likely to be altogether a dead-letter. I should be very sorry if this impression got abroad. I believe that the genesis of the Bill arose to a great extent out of the lamentable anti-cow-killing riots which occurred in various places up-country last year, and because it was found necessary to strengthen the hands of the Executive with a view to putting down any recurrence of cases of this kind. But I should very much regret if an impression got abroad that when cases of this kind occurred—if widespread and nefarious conspiracies should again be hatched over a large extent of country, inducing Hindus to attack Muhammadans in the exercise of their religious privileges or of their private rights—I should, I say, be sorry if any impression got abroad that the Government would not take advantage of the provisions created by this amended Bill to punish any headmen of villages, or any officers of any kind who could be proved to be cognisant of such conspiracies beforehand, and who had failed to report them to the Government whose business it is to put such riots down. Speaking for myself, I can safely say that my endeavour will be to work these sections effectively if any such unfortunate occurrences should again break out, and I sincerely trust that if the law does turn out to be a dead-letter, as the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose seems to think it will, it will be a dead-letter for this reason, that it will arise from fear of the consequences of the provisions of the Bill being given effect to, so that it will not be necessary to put the law into force because conspiracies will not be hatched or riot will not break out. I trust it will be distinctly understood that it is the intention of the Government to put this law into force, and, if occasion should unfortunately occur, that the Bill will not be allowed to remain a dead-letter."

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE, with the permission of His Excellency the President, said that his observations had been somewhat misunderstood by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His, the speaker's, remarks had been confined to section 44 only of the Code, the proposed amendment of which had caused widespread alarm, and he had wished only to draw attention to the fact that, although, even under the present law, the public are bound to give information of the commission of a variety of offences, it was not said by the critics of the present Bill that the law had been vexatiously or oppressively used by the police.

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL said: "I think that I express the feeling of the Council when I say that we recognise the loyal and patriotic spirit which animated the remarks of the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose. He says that when responsible administrators think, with reference to events which have unhappily taken place, that it is desirable to strengthen the means of preserving order, that it becomes every patriotic and loyal subject of Her Majesty the Queen not to reject at once the demands which have been made by those administrators, but, where they are reasonable and do not exceed the bounds of wisdom, to agree to them. I consider that Dr. Ghose's remarks on this point are conceived in good spirit, and I wish to express my acknowledgments to him. I do not, however, take the same view that he does that this Bill will be inoperative. His argument on this point seems to be that because, in his opinion, section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been inoperative, therefore this Bill must also fail. I am not prepared to admit that section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been inoperative. I have no statistics at hand just now as to its working, but even if the general public have not given the information which the section requires, the information has, all the same, reached the

authorities. It is not necessary that the public should give information to the police with regard to such offences as murder, attempted robbery, etc. The people who are injured in such cases come forward, and they take off the general public the responsibility of making these reports. The police are in possession of the reports regarding the serious offences in section 44, and it is only to enable them to get information with regard to other offences which individuals have not the same interest in reporting that we now desire to enlarge the bounds of the section.

"I have listened to my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks with satisfaction, inasmuch as they shew that this Bill will, in the interests of law and order, be put into operation, not oppressively, but in such a manner that information will reach the Executive in time to prevent such outrages as some of those which took place during the last year. It is unnecessary for me to say more, and I am glad to find that the Bill commends itself to the judgment of the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACTS, 1879 TO 1886, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. LEE-WARNER moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1886. He said: "My Lord, the comparatively short Bill which I now ask leave to introduce represents the desire of the Government of Bombay to give effect to the recommendations made by a Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Government of India. If it does not go to the full length of the resolutions of that body, it goes further than the Local Government would of itself have proposed, and it continues the policy which the Government of Bombay has pursued since 1879 of courting full criticism and discussion upon an interesting experiment, and accepting amendments which will not interrupt the success of past legislation. Before explaining the amendments, I will briefly recall to mind the course of events leading up to the recent Commission which has now brought us to further legislation. On the 17th of July, 1879, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope introduced a Bill for amending the procedure of the Courts in certain classes of litigation in four districts in the Dekkhan, and relieving, so far as any Legislature can deal with a great agrarian and social problem, certain incidents of agricultural distress and discontent which had attracted prominent notice in that part of India. He catalogued his objects in these terms:

'(1) Precautions against fraud by either debtor or creditor in their original transactions with each other; (2) interposition of friendly conciliation between disputants previous to litigation; (3) approximation of the Courts to the homes of the people; (4) some small simplification of procedure and diminution of the expense and technicalities arising from legal practitioners, (5) equitable jurisdiction to reduce all exorbitant, fictitious and fraudulent claims; (6) finality of judicial decisions, subject to adequate safeguards; (7) prompt and unfailing enforcement, through the Collector when necessary, of all adjudicated claims of reasonable amount; (8) discharge of the debtor from such claims, or the balance of them, as after all reasonable enforcement for a long period could not be fully realised, except by demoralisation and life-long bondage.'

"The Bill as amended became law in October, and, in 1881, 1882 and 1886, the Act, XVII of 1879, was further amended by this Council.

"A healthy and most beneficial criticism of the Act was excited both in this Council and elsewhere—a criticism to which must be attributed the popularity which the Acts have on the whole enjoyed in the districts where they run, and in the surrounding territory. Some of the fears which then racked the minds of observant critics may be mentioned. It was feared that any attempt to place the peasant-debtor, weighted with ignorance and inherited debt, and his creditor, with his superior advantages of purse and intelligence, upon a fairer footing would produce injustice by intercepting some of the legitimate profits of the

moneylender's trade. The exercise of a correctional power over contracts and improvident bargains seemed a novel and dangerous task, and it was anticipated that the moneylending class would soon discover methods of evading the law, partly by insisting on the actual transfer of the land as security, and partly by means of fictitious proceedings before the conciliator or by other transactions. The demoralisation of rural society was predicted as a consequence of the temptations offered by paternal legislation to the setting up of false defences. Errors due to corruption, incapacity and irresponsibility were expected to flow from the substitution of revision for regular appeals. The system of conciliation would only create delay and offer opportunities for evasion of the Act and for corrupt practices. The 'blundering benevolence' of the provisions as to registration would lead to oral contracts. Such were some of the criticisms offered in this Council which found echo elsewhere. The amending Act of 1881 enabled Mr. Justice West to express in his usual weighty and thoughtful style the fears which occurred to his mind in looking forward to the probable effects of the Act. The Secretary of State for India, Lord Hartington, thereon called for a special report, which was drawn up and submitted by Mr. Woodward in 1883. Certain issues raised in it were subjected to further discussion by a Committee, sometimes called Mr. Gonne's Committee, and upon this information the Government of Bombay assured the Secretary of State for India that the Act had proved a success. In November, 1884, Lord Kimberley, the Secretary of State, accepted the following conclusions :

'It is shown that cultivation has extended in area since the Act became law ; that it has not fallen off in quality ; that the revenue is realised as punctually as ever ; that it has ordinarily been paid from the produce of the land, not by borrowing or by the sacrifice of agricultural stock ; and that, in those tracts which have suffered at once from short harvests and low prices, the people have struggled against the difficulties of the seasons as successfully as they did before the Act was passed. It is the opinion of officers who possess intimate knowledge both of the working of the law and of the condition of the people that the moral effect of the law has been good ; that it has encouraged thrift, prudence and mutual help. Finally, it is confidently stated that the opinion of the raiyats themselves is altogether in favour of the Act.'

" Lord Kimberley's despatch eventually led to the amendments which were embodied in Act XXIII of 1886, and it is principally in regard to the sections then added to the original Bill that the Bill which I now seek leave to introduce asks for further powers from the Legislature. In 1888 Lord Cross suggested a special report upon the working of the Act if the continuance of the Special Judge was advocated. In April, 1889, Mr. Woodburn submitted his report, and it received the most searching criticism at the hands of Sir Raymond West, who had then become a Member of the Bombay Council. In view of the large issues raised, upon which, so far as the Bill is concerned, the Council need not be troubled to exercise its judgment, the Government of India decided to appoint an independent Commission, under the presidentship of Mr. J. W. Neill, to ascertain how far the results of the legislation had justified the anticipations of its promoters. The report of the Commissioners, dated 11th June, 1892, confirmed the opinions expressed by those who preceded them, that a load of debt had been taken off the raiyat's shoulders without demoralising him or shaking his credit and without ruining the moneylender. They affirmed the success of the six leading provisions of the Act, namely, (1) the provisions against *ex parte* decrees, (2) those for going behind the bond, (3) those for redemption-suits and suits for account, (4) those for payment by instalments, (5) the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and (6) the limitations upon sales of immovable property to cases where it was specially pledged, and recommended the retention of conciliation and compulsory registration. They criticised each section of the Acts and advocated a series of amendments. They went further and proposed an outline of a general Act for agriculturists throughout India, and certain amendments of the general laws affecting all classes of the community in respect of contracts, civil procedure, evidence and limitation, which lie beyond the scope of this simple Bill. Upon their report the matured views of Sir Raymond West are not wanting, and a paper which he read before the Society of Arts in London on the 18th of May, 1893, will no doubt have attracted the attention of those who are interested in the whole question. Meanwhile, the Government of Bombay had in March of

last year arrived at its conclusions upon the report, so far as that report dealt with the law actually in force in the Dekkhan, and addressed the Government of India. The Bill which I seek to introduce gives effect to the final decision of the Government of India upon the particular issues so raised.

"I have thought it my duty, my Lord, to give the Council this outline of the discussion through which the Acts introduced by Sir Theodore Hope have passed. The Council will not fail to observe the unusual degree of attention given to the operations of the Acts by the Local Government, the ability with which actual and potential objections to the Acts have been brought to public notice, the deliberate judgments passed by Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, and more recently by the Commission appointed by the Government of India, and the safe foothold thus obtained by experience and deliberation for further action. Having served in two of the districts in several capacities both before and after the introduction of the Dekkhan Relief Acts, I might be justified in stating the results and grounds of my own experience; but I think it unnecessary to trouble the Council with any general remarks in view of the more simple and narrow issue raised by my present motion. I am sure that the Council will attach weight to the view that a law dealing with contracts and transactions of rural society, which has been in force for nearly fifteen years in a certain area, could not be materially altered without a grave dislocation of existing relations and calculations, and that neither the opinion of the Local Government or of the population affected, nor that of the Secretary of State, nor that of the recent Commission would justify such a reversal of our past proceedings. The principle of avoiding great changes of law will, I trust, commend itself to this Council as a reasonable proposition, and as it involves no tax upon their critical or jural faculties will tend to disarm controversy. If that is conceded, I have only to show that the few amendments which it is proposed to introduce are reasonable and uncontentious.

"The changes which require mention are the following. A power to extend the Act to any other districts was conferred on Government in 1886; but there may be strong reasons for extending its operations to parts of a district and not to the whole of it. The district of Nasik, for instance, was created by severing talukas from Ahmadnagar and Khandesh, by the annexation of Peint, and by raising the core of the district round Nasik from a sub-district to the dignity of a district. With the Act in force in Ahmadnagar, its extension to the talukas in similar circumstances which have been transferred from it and added to Nasik might be necessary without bringing Peint or some of the Khandesh talukas under the law. Section 1 as amended will give this power. The alterations in section 2 in the definition of 'agriculturist' explain themselves, and, in one instance, the change of phrase from 'includes' to 'means' actually represents what was originally intended. A well-guarded addition is made to section 13, so as to give what effect is possible to the Commission's recommendations in favour of agreements for the set-off of profits against interest and assessment. The present section 14 is made of general application and transferred to Chapter XI as section 69B. The amendment to section 15D (3) is an obvious improvement, since it gives the mortgagor time to find the money payable under the decree, and so gives effect to the intention of the Legislature. It is probable that hereafter section 61 will be altered so as to place the village-registration under the district-officers. The administration of the Relief Acts was intended to be the especial care of the revenue-officers, and there is not a revenue-officer in Bombay outside the four districts who, in view of the great agrarian question (the sale of rights in the soil) that is pressing for decision, can afford to treat as of no concern to him the working of the Dekkhan Acts. The separation of village-registration from the control of the district-officers was not intended by the framers of the Act, and the Government of Bombay has been addressed on the subject of amending this section. A new clause has been added in new section 69A providing for payments out of Court, which is in accordance with the spirit of decisions passed by various High Courts in India. For the rest the omissions of sections 8, 9, 15, 19 and 73 of the existing Acts will no doubt meet with the approval of this Council, and they require no detailed explanation. In conclusion section 72 is

amended so as to exclude from the 'special limitation' period any new tracts of country to which the Dekkhan Relief Acts may be extended, in the expectation that the ordinary law of limitation will presently be amended so as to provide a reasonable time within which all suits will be brought."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. LEE-WARNER also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. LEE-WARNER also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Bombay Government Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

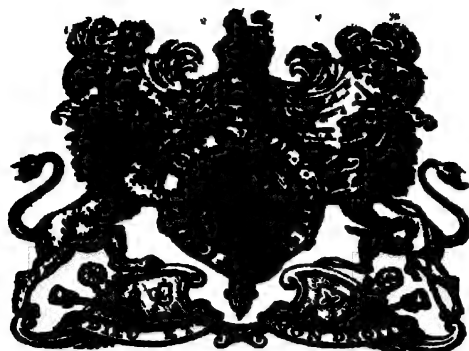
The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

SIMLA;
The 12th April, 1894. }

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 15.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, can be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, April 7th, 1894.**

General Summary.—The great uniformity in the distribution of pressure and its large excess in Northern India, which formed the chief features of the meteorology of the previous week, did not continue long during the week under review. A rapid fall of pressure over nearly the whole of India had taken place by the morning of the 1st; and, though pressure still continued pretty uniform, the changes accompanying a further fall during the next twenty-four hours made important modifications in the pressure distribution, and steepish gradients, with pressure more or less largely in defect in North-Western India, prevailed till the morning of the 5th. By the morning of the 6th a rapid fall in North-Eastern India and a rapid rise in the north-west had produced greater uniformity in the pressure distribution, and had restored pressure to nearly the normal over the whole of India, preparatory to a reversal next day of the conditions that had prevailed hitherto; for by the following morning an unusually rapid fall in North-Eastern India had transferred the area of largest defect to that part of the country. A deepish depression was shown over North Bengal and North Bihar, with steep gradients to the south and west, giving strong easterly winds in the Assam Valley, very strong southerly winds at the head of the Bay, and steady west winds increasing in strength down the Gangetic Plain. The depression was evidently due to a disturbance in the mountain or plateau area to the north of Bengal. It gave heavy rain to some parts of Assam and snow in Upper Sikkim, but in Bengal the westerly winds it produced showed their influence in a decrease of humidity and an increase of temperature. The first part of the week was marked by steadily increasing temperature in North-Western India, and on the 2nd the maximum day temperature rose to $110\cdot3^{\circ}$ at Jacobabad, or 13° above the normal maximum temperature of the day; but from the 3rd temperature in North-Western India commenced to decrease, and the area of

highest temperature was gradually transferred eastwards, until by the end of the week the highest maximum recorded in India was 106.3° at Chaibassa in Western Bengal. With the exception of a few showers of rain generally accompanying thunderstorms in the Punjab, Bengal, and the south of the Peninsula, fine weather prevailed throughout the week. The mean temperature for the whole of India for the week was 1.1° in excess of the normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday*—A general fall of pressure over the whole of India reduced pressure to practically the normal everywhere. Shallow low pressure areas lay over Sind and North-West Rajputana and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, but they were not of much importance. Light showers of rain were reported from a few stations. Ordinary hot weather conditions prevailed generally.

Monday.—Pressure continued to give way everywhere, the fall being greatest in the Punjab and Sind, where a deepish depression was shown accompanying the rapid increase of temperature in that area. A shallow depression of no great importance lay over Central Burma. Winds had increased in strength on the Sind and Kathiawar and the Bengal and Orissa Coasts. A few showers of rain were reported, the heaviest being one of .70 inch at Sibsagar.

Tuesday.—Pressure had changed irregularly and by small amounts, and its distribution differed but little from that of the previous day. The Central Burma depression was unchanged in position and character, but the one in the north-west had moved eastwards, and now lay over the Central and South Punjab. Local thunderstorms were reported from Bengal, the Circars, and the Punjab Hills, and rain had fallen at several stations, Cocanada receiving 1.03 inches, Bogra .66 inch, False Point .59 inch, and Mymensingh .50 inch.

Wednesday.—A general rise of pressure had taken place, and pressure was shown considerably in excess in Assam. The South Punjab depression had moved eastwards, and had broken up among the hills, and the hot weather depression in Sind had reappeared with pressure nearly a sixth of an inch in defect at Jacobabad. Strong winds continued on the Bengal Coast and in Cutch, Kathiawar, and the western districts of Rajputana and Central India. Rain was reported from Bengal, Assam, and the Punjab and Kashmir Hills, and a few showers from the south of the Peninsula. Sriragar received 1.02 inches and three other stations over half an inch.

Thursday.—Pressure continued to increase, but the barometric changes, as for some days past, were very irregular. The hot weather depression in Sind was more clearly defined, and another very shallow depression, with winds showing a feeble cyclonic tendency, lay over the central districts of the Gangetic plain. Strong easterly winds were blowing in the Lower Assam Valley, and strong southerly winds continued on the Bengal Coast. Showers of rain exceeding half an inch were reported from Mangalore (1.45 inches), Colombo (1.15 inches), Silchar, and Sibsagar.

Friday.—Temperature had fallen rapidly in the Punjab and Sind, due to numerous duststorms, and the hot weather depression in that area had temporarily filled up. The barometric changes were large and irregular, and the pressure distribution was more uniform than it had been for some days past. The Central Burma low pressure area was more prominent, and a shallow depression was shown over West Bengal. Over half an inch of rain was received at Colombo (.75 inch), and at a few stations in Bengal, Assam, and the Punjab.

Saturday.—The barometric changes were large and important. Pressure had given way very rapidly in North-Eastern India and Upper Burma, the fall amounting to nearly two tenths of an inch in Assam and North Bengal. A low pressure area with steep gradients to the south and west covered North Bengal and North Bihar. Winds had increased considerably in South Bengal. Easterly winds were blowing in the Assam Valley and westerly winds down the Gangetic plain, extending across Bihar into West Bengal, where they had caused a considerable decrease in humidity. Heavy rain was reported from Silchar (2.75 inches) and Sibsagar (2.09 inches), and nearly 1 foot of snow from Gnatong. Rain had also fallen in the Punjab, at the Upper India Hill station, and in the south of the Peninsula, but the falls were generally very light. Calicut received 1.48 inches during a thunderstorm.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India :

PROVINCE.	April 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	1st.	2nd	3rd	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1°0	—0°3	—1°4	—0°8	+0°7	+1°4	+1°3	+0°3
Bengal and Assam	+0°9	+1°7	—0°1	—0°7	—1°8	—1°6	+0°1	—0°2
North-Western Provinces, and Oudh.	—1°3	+0°8	+1°3	+2°6	+1°4	+2°0	+1°6	+1°3
Punjab	+4°0	+4°8	+6°9	+6°1	+6°3	+0°8	+0°1	+4°1
Bombay	—0°8	—0°8	—1°9	—1°1	—1°0	+0°8	+1°2	—0°5
Central Provinces and Berar	—1°7	—2°9	—1°6	+0°1	+1°0	+1°3	+2°7	—0°2
Central India and Gujarat	+0°8	+1°5	—0°5	+0°5	+1°1	+1°8	+1°4	+0°9
Sind and Rajputana	+5°5	+4°7	+0°0	+5°3	+1°1	+3°5	+1°6	+4°4
Madras	—0°4	0	—0°8	+0°3	—0°4	—1°3	—1°7	—0°6
Mean for whole of India	+0°9	+1°1	+0°9	+1°4	+1°3	+1°0	+0°9	+1°1

The only feature of the temperature of the week calling for special notice is the excessive temperature registered in the Punjab and in Sind and Rajputana. In all the other Provinces the variations from the normal were not large; and, with the exception of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where it was slightly in excess, the mean temperature for the week may be considered normal. But in the Punjab and in Sind and Rajputana the mean temperature for the week was more than 4° in excess. In the Punjab the excess varied between 4° and 7° each day until the morning of the 6th, when a large fall of 5½ degrees took place in the mean temperature of the whole Province, caused by the occurrence of numerous duststorms in that area during the previous day. The mean temperature for the whole of India was in more or less slight excess on every day of the week. For the whole week it was 1°1 above the normal.

Rainfall—The rainfall of the week, though mostly small in amount, has been more general than that of the previous week. Thirty-one of the fifty-two rainfall divisions received rain. In eleven the average rainfall for the week did not exceed a tenth of an inch, in fifteen others it varied from a tenth to half an inch; and in only three did it exceed one inch. The largest average rainfall was that of Assam, where it amounted to 4·11 inches in the Sumi Valley and 2·35 inches in the Brahmaputra Valley. In twenty-one divisions the rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal, but in only Assam, Central Bengal, the Punjab Hill Districts, and Malabar did the excess amount to more than 25 inch.

As will be seen from the following table, the rainfall for the period 4th March to 7th April was generally in defect. It was in excess only in Tenasserim, Berar, Central Provinces (West), Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts, Madras (South and Central), the Punjab Hill Districts, and the North-West and West Punjab. But since the normal rainfall for this period is small, the defect in all cases was also necessarily but small. The largest defect continued to be in Assam, where it amounted to 5·50 inches this week as against 7·68 inches last week.

The largest amounts received at individual rain-gauge stations during the week are all reported from Assam and Bengal, and are the following: Cheria (Khasia and Jaintia Hills), 8·35 inches; Sylhet, 6·72 inches; Silchar, 4·95 inches; Bogra, 4·17 inches (3·51 inches of which fell in one day, the 4th), and Brahminbaria (Tipperah), 4·13 inches.

An important snowfall report received during the week from the Superintendent of the Observatory at Leh in Ladak for the month of February stated that the snowfall in Ladak during the past winter had been unusually heavy and quite abnormal. The passes were all blocked with snow up to the end of February, and it was estimated that the accumulation of snow on the higher passes was not less than 20 feet. Snow had been lying continuously since the 21st January in the open Indus Valley down to an elevation of 8,200 feet, which is a very rare occurrence.

highest temperature was gradually transferred eastwards, until by the end of the week the highest maximum recorded in India was 106.3° at Chaibassa in Western Bengal. With the exception of a few showers of rain generally accompanying thunderstorms in the Punjab, Bengal, and the south of the Peninsula, fine weather prevailed throughout the week. The mean temperature for the whole of India for the week was 1.1° in excess of the normal.

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Monday.—Pressure continued to give way everywhere, the fall being greatest in the Punjab and Sind, where a deepish depression was shown accompanying the rapid increase of temperature in that area. A shallow depression of no great importance lay over Central Burma. Winds had increased in strength on the Sind and Kathiawar and the Bengal and Orissa Coasts. A few showers of rain were reported, the heaviest being one of .70 inch at Sibsagar.

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Burma	+1.0	—0.3	—1.4	—0.8	+0.7	+1.4	+1.3	+0.3
Bengal and Assam	+0.9	+1.7	—0.1	—0.7	—1.8	—1.6	+0.1	—0.2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—1.3	+0.8	+1.3	+2.6	+1.1	+2.0	+1.0	+1.3
Punjab	+4.0	+4.8	+6.9	+6.1	+6.3	+0.8	+0.1	+4.1
Bombay	—0.8	—0.8	—1.9	—1.1	—1.0	+0.8	+1.2	—0.5
Central Provinces and Berar	—1.7	—2.9	—1.6	+0.1	+1.0	+1.3	+2.7	—0.2
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Sind and Rajputana	+5.5	+4.7	+6.0	+5.3	+4.1	+3.5	+1.6	+4.4
Madras	—0.4	0	—0.8	+0.3	—0.4	—1.3	—1.7	—0.6
Mean for whole of India	+0.9	+1.1	+0.9	+1.4	+1.3	+1.0	+0.9	+1.1

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The largest amounts received at individual rain-gauge stations during the week are all reported from Assam and Bengal, and are the following: Cherra (Khasia and Jaintia Hills), 8.85 inches; Sylhet, 6.72 inches; Silehar, 4.95 inches; Bogra, 4.17 inches (3.51 inches of which fell in one day, the 4th); and Brahminbaria (Tipperah), 4.13 inches.

An important snowfall report received during the week from the Superintendent of the Observatory at Leh in Ladak for the month of February stated that the snowfall in Ladak during the past winter had been unusually heavy and quite abnormal. The passes were all blocked with snow up to the end of February, and it was estimated that the accumulation of snow on the higher passes was not less than 20 feet. Snow had been lying continuously since the 21st January in the open Indus Valley down to an elevation of 8,000 feet, which is a very rare occurrence.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 7TH, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 4TH TO APRIL 7TH, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to April 7th.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	0'05	0'58	— 0'53	0'85	0'83	+ 2
	Lower Burma	0	0'44	— 0'44	0	0'50	— 100
	Central Burma	0	0'20	— 0'20	0	0'28	— 100
	Upper Burma	0'11	?	?	0'68	?	?
	Arakan	0	0'07	— 0'07	0'06	0'35	— 83
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	0'61	0'45	+ 0'16	2'64	2'93	— 10
	Assam (Surma)	4'11	2'93	+ 1'18	6'93	11'44	— 39
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2'35	1'35	+ 1'00	4'06	5'05	— 20
	Deltaic Bengal	0'41	0'33	+ 0'08	1'07	1'86	— 42
	Central Bengal	0'45	0'20	+ 0'28	0'55	1'06	— 48
	North Bengal	0'40	0'43	— 0'03	0'42	1'94	— 78
	Orissa	0'35	0'17	+ 0'18	0'60	1'13	— 97
	Chota Nagpur	0	0'09	— 0'09	0'03	0'99	— 97
	Bihar (South)	0	0'05	— 0'05	0'01	0'38	— 97
	Do. (North)	0	0'07	— 0'07	0	0'44	— 100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0'06	— 0'06	0'09	0'28	— 68
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0	0'06	— 0'06	0'02	0'29	— 93
	Oudh (South)	0	0'04	— 0'04	0'02	0'35	— 94
	Do. (North)	0	0'04	— 0'04	0'23	0'47	— 51
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'09	0'31	— 71
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0'04	— 0'04	0'12	0'41	— 71
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0'06	0'11	— 0'05	0'94	1'24	— 24
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0'05	— 0'05	0'12	0'49	— 76
	Do. (Central)	0'01	0'05	— 0'04	0'25	0'50	— 50
	Do. (Submontane)	0'10	0'10	0	0'94	1'04	— 10
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'81	0'44	+ 0'37	4'34	2'94	+ 48
	Do. (North-West)	0'43	0'35	+ 0'08	2'44	2'09	+ 17
	Do. (West)	0'25	0'13	+ 0'12	1'12	0'69	+ 62
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	1'24	0'42	+ 0'82	3'54	1'32	+ 164
	Madras (South Central)	0'50	0'32	+ 0'18	2'19	1'13	+ 94
	Coorg	0'30	0'52	— 0'22	2'53	1'41	+ 79
	Mysore	0'35	0'16	+ 0'19	1'05	0'47	+ 123
	Konkan	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'24	0'07	+ 243
	Bombay Deccan	0'21	0'13	+ 0'08	1'23	0'30	+ 310
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0'05	0'03	+ 0'02	0'42	0'04	+ 950
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0'06	0'04	+ 0'02	0'47	0'37	+ 27
	Central Provinces (West)	0'02	0'05	— 0'03	0'53	0'32	+ 66
	Ditto (Central)	0'02	0'09	— 0'07	0'19	0'56	— 66
	Ditto (East)	0	0'14	— 0'14	0'01	0'74	— 99
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0	0	0	0'01	0'01	0
	Kathiawar	0'04	0	+ 0'04	0'04	0'08	— 50
	Sind	0	0'02	— 0'02	0'04	0'21	— 81
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0'01	— 0'01	0'06	0'13	— 54
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0'01	— 0'01	0'05	0'16	— 69
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'02	— 0'02	0	0'06	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'19	0'09	+ 0'10	0'30	0'58	— 49
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0'25	0'07	+ 0'18	0'30	1'07	— 72
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0'21	— 0'21	0'03	0'70	— 95
	Madras (Central)	0'13	0'05	+ 0'08	0'23	0'19	+ 21
	East Coast (Central)	0'09	0'01	+ 0'08	0'09	0'32	— 72
	Ditto (South)	0'01	0'07	— 0'06	0'40	0'42	— 5
	Madras (South)	0'43	0'23	+ 0'20	2'98	1'25	+ 138

W. A. BION,

SIMLA, 12th April, 1894.

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 7th April.*—Showers have fallen in many parts, especially in the Central, Southern, and Western districts. Agricultural operations almost at a standstill, but some harvesting still proceeds with moderate yield. Standing crops generally fair. Pasturage scarce, but fodder abundant, and condition of cattle good generally. Prices generally easier, and especially in the southern half of the presidency.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Rain generally slight in parts of ten districts. Standing crops damaged by blight, rust, insects, or scorching winds in parts of three districts; otherwise good, except cotton in parts of Guzerat. Reaping of late crops progressing in thirteen, and ploughing and sowing operations in as many districts. Cotton picking progressing in six districts. Agricultural stock poor in one district, and fodder insufficient in three others. Prices steady, except in one district. Numbers on relief works Baroda, 615.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th April.*—There were storms with rain over the greater part of Bengal Proper and Orissa. Ploughing and early sowings are going on, but more rain is wanted. Prospects of spring rice and indigo are good. Sugarcane is being planted. The spring harvest is nearly over, and from most districts the outturn is reported to be satisfactory. The weighment of opium has begun; a somewhat deficient result is expected owing to damage by late blight. The *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) crop is giving a good outturn in Chota Nagpur, but is not up to average in the Sonthal Parganas. Cattle are generally in good condition, and the supply of fodder and water is sufficient. The price of common rice is steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of spring crops approaching completion. Threshing and winnowing in progress. Sugarcane is being irrigated in the Eastern and Central districts; elsewhere sowings are in progress. Irrigation of summer crops going on. Opium collections nearly finished. Markets well supplied and prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Rain has fallen in six districts. Harvesting of spring crops commenced. Sugarcane and cotton sowings in hand. Land is being prepared for other autumn crops. Standing crops are in good condition, and the yield is expected to be good. Crops injured by field rats in parts of Lahore and by hail in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. The poppy crop is in good condition. Prices unsettled in one district, rising in another, falling in five districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Weather hot and generally cloudy. Wheat crops a complete failure in Damoh. Scarcity of food

beginning to make itself felt in parts of Saugor, and imports of grain have commenced. Harvesting of linseed and gram completed in Bilaspur and in progress in Raipur; that of wheat is either complete or in full swing. Ploughing for autumn sowings commenced in Nagpur, Nimar, and in parts of Seoni. Prices stationary, except in Nagpur, where the price of wheat is rising.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th April.*—Showers of rain have fallen in one district of Lower Burma and in six districts of Upper Burma. In Upper Burma planting of dry-weather paddy continues in some districts and is completed in others. Sowing of early wet-weather paddy has commenced. Plucking of pulse crops and tobacco progressing. Standing crops generally are looking well, but slight damage by insects is reported from three districts. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon, where the prices both of paddy and rice are much below the normal; fluctuations in prices elsewhere are unimportant.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th April.*—Weather warm. Sowing of early rice continues. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th April.*—**MYSORE:** Rainfall good in parts of the Hassan district, and slight elsewhere. Crops and prospects good. Rice harvested in parts of the Tumkur district. Prices fallen in the Bangalore district.

COORG:—Rainfall moderate. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th April.*—**BERAR:** Rainfall moderate. Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops continues in the Amraoti and Ellichpur districts. Preparation of land for the ensuing rain-crop in progress. Water-supply ample. Grazing reported insufficient in the Akot taluka. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate during the week. Weeding of hot-weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Some rain fell during the week in the Bhopal Agency. Harvesting completed in Western Malwa and Neemuch; in progress in other Agencies. Crops have been more or less damaged in Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Bhopawar, and Goona, and the outturn in these Agencies will probably be below average. Agricultural stock in good condition, except in parts of Bhopal. Pasturage good and sufficient in all Agencies, except in some parts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains steady at high rates, but fluctuating in parts of Bhopawar. Opium crop indifferent in Bhopal; fair elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Agricultural operations, standing crops, and prospects generally satisfactory, but damage to the crops by insects is reported from Karauli and Dholpur. Harvesting continues. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in five States; steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 10th April.*—Rainfall moderate during the week. Weather again fine. Ploughing in progress for the autumn crops. Prospects of spring crops good. Water ample for irrigation. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 11th April.*—No rain. Crops fair. Cattle in good condition. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th April.*—Weather fine. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 15.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 12th April, 1894.

No. 702.—The relative rank of officers of the Royal Indian Marine having been determined by Her Majesty's Orders in Council, dated the 20th March and 30th July 1891, clauses (1) and (2) of section (a) of Home Department Notification No. 26, dated the 8th January 1894, are hereby cancelled. The entries of "Commanders of the Indian Marine" in the second class and of "First grade officers of six years' seniority and Chief Engineers of the Indian Marine" in the third class of the supplementary graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service, appended to the Warrant of Precedence for India, will accordingly be deleted from that list.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 7th April, 1894.

No. 182.—The services of Mr A Mayne, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 11th April, 1894.

No. 188.—Mr. H. G. Sharp has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 24th January 1894.

The 12th April, 1894.

No. 193.—The services of the following officers serving in Assam are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:

Mr. J. D. Anderson, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Darrang.

Mr. J. L. Herald, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, Cachar.

Mr. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, Goalpara.

Mr. H. E. Ransom, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Mangaldai.

No. 194.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam:

Mr. A. E. Harward, I.C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra.

Mr. F. MacBlaine, I.C.S., substantive *pro tempore*, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr.

Mr. B. B. Newbould, I.C.S., Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri.

Mr. H. F. Samman, I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca.

No. 198.—Mr. J. W. Neill is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service from the 1st April 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 203.—Mr. F. E. Elliot is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 17th March 1894.

MEDICAL.

The 13th April, 1894.

No. 226.—The services of Surgeon-Captain E. C. Hare, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

POLICE.

The 13th April, 1894.

No. 187.—The services of Mr. W. F. S. Allen, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th April, 1894.

No. 70.—The services of the Reverend S. Scott, Officiating Chaplain of Saugor, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 2nd April 1894, or from the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 9th April, 1894.

No. 1383.—Sir E. C. Buck having returned on the forenoon of the 9th April 1894 from the privilege leave granted him in this Department's

Notification No. 967-C., dated the 3rd March 1894, the services of Mr. M. Finucane, C.S., who was officiating as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the same date.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

The 10th April, 1894.

No. 835—59.—The services of Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. B. Hallen, C.I.E., Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 19th May 1894.

FORESTS.

The 11th April, 1894.

No. 378-F.—Major C. T. Bingham, I.S.C., Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, Tenasserim Circle, Lower Burma, is granted, under Article 282 (a) (i), Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, with effect from 1st March 1894.

EMIGRATION.

The 12th April, 1894.

No. 851—26.—In the Notification No. 822—10-3 of the 30th April 1891, which has been amended by Notification No. 659—26 of the 16th March 1894, the word "while" in the fourth line should be omitted.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th April, 1894.

No. 503-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. J. Davidson as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein, *vice* Mr. J. E. Orr, resigned.

No. 506-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw as Acting Consul for Portugal at Aden, *vice* Mr. Hormasji Cowasji, and during the absence of Mr. Dorabji Dinshaw.

The 10th April, 1894.

No. 511-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Charles Gairdner as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. W. G. Reddie.

No. 514-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of

Mr. Gustav Schmidt as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. G. A. Schröder.

The 11th April, 1894.

No. 517-G.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Caldecott, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Western Malwa Political Agency, is appointed to be Residency Surgeon and Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, with effect from the 26th March, 1894, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Keegan, M.D., retired.

No. 519-G.—Surgeon-Captain C. M. Moore, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is appointed to be Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Western Malwa Political Agency, with effect from the 26th March, 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Caldecott, appointed Residency Surgeon and Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

No. 522-G.—Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, is, on reversion from boundary duty in Rajputana, re-appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, or until further orders.

No. 524-G.—Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted leave in India on private affairs for six months, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 15th April, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 526-G.—Mr. A. Williams, Indian Civil Service, Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 15th March, 1894. Mr. Williams will continue to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 528-G.—The leave to study the Native languages granted in Foreign Department notification, No. 217-G., dated the 8th February, 1894, to Lieutenant S. A. Cooke, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is extended to the 10th April, 1894.

The 12th April, 1894.

No. 533-G.—Mr. C. S. Bayley, Indian Civil Service, Political Agent of the 1st (Additional 1st) Class and Political Agent in Bikanir, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as General-Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of the *Honourable* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd (Additional 2nd) Class and Boundary Settlement Officer in

Marwar and Assistant to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and as Political Agent in Bikanir, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Bayley.

No. 536-G.—Captain C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to be an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and Political Agent in Kotah, with effect from the 15th March, 1894, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, appointed Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in Meywar.

No. 1204-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of Act I of 1894 (The Land Acquisition Act, 1894) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, subject to the following modifications, namely:

- (1) For the words "Local Government" and "official gazette," or "local official gazette," wherever they occur in the Act, the words "Resident at Hyderabad" and "Hyderabad Residency Orders" respectively shall be read.
- (2) In section 1, the sub-sections (2) and (3) shall be omitted.
- (3) In section 2, the words "and section 74 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884," shall be omitted, and for the word "are" in the same section the word "is" shall be read.
- (4) In section 4, sub-section (2), for the words "such Government," the words "the Resident at Hyderabad" shall be substituted.
- (5) In section 6, for the words "a Secretary to such Government," the words "the Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad" shall be read.
- (6) In section 47, the words "or (within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) to the Commissioner of Police" and the words "or Commissioner (as the case may be)" shall be omitted.
- (7) In section 54, for the words "High Court" the words "Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts," shall be substituted.

2. So much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 212-J., dated the 24th October, 1873, as applied the Land Acquisition Act (X of 1870) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the notification of the said Government in the same Department, No. 209-I.J., dated the 20th October, 1881, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1219-I.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; In exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in

Council is pleased to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore the provisions of Act IV of 1889 (The Merchandise Marks Act), as amended by Act IX of 1891, so far as they may be suitable.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Act as so applied, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct that the provisions of Home Department notification No. 1474, dated the 13th November, 1891, shall apply to that station.

The 13th April, 1894.

No. 1221-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of the manufacture, preparation, and sale of articles of food and drink within the Cantonment of Secunderabad:

1. The Cantonment Committee at Secunderabad may by bye-law—

(a) prohibit the manufacture or preparation for sale of any specified articles of food or drink in any premises not licensed by the Cantonment Committee;

(b) regulate the grant and withdrawal of licenses to premises for the manufacture or preparation for sale of such specified articles of food or drink;

(c) regulate the hours and manner of transport within the cantonment of any specified articles of food or drink;

(d) fix the places in which any specified article of food or drink may be sold or exposed for sale, or the places in which it may not be sold or exposed for sale:

Provided that no person shall be punishable for breach of any such bye-law made under clause (a) or clause (d) of this rule by reason of the continuance of such manufacture, preparation, or exposure for sale, or sale upon any premises which are at the time of the making of such bye-law used for such purpose, until he has received from the Cantonment Committee six months' notice in writing to discontinue such manufacture, preparation, or exposure for sale or such sale in such premises.

2. In making any bye-law under the last foregoing rule, the Cantonment Committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

3. (1) No bye-law made under the powers hereby conferred shall come into force in the Cantonment of Secunderabad until it has been confirmed by the Resident at Hyderabad, and published for such time and in such manner as the Resident may prescribe in this behalf.

(2) The Resident may cancel his confirmation of any such bye-law, and thereupon the bye-law shall cease to have effect.

4. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to confer power on the Cantonment Committee with regard to alcoholic drinks.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 13th April, 1894.

No. 1869-P.—Mr. J. C. Mitra, Probationer in the Office of the Comptroller, Burma, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 2nd April 1894.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 11th April, 1894.

No. 1865-A.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st March 1894 published, as required, by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	12,80,79,620	3,88,38,202		3,88,38,202
Allahabad	1,14,53,975	3,35,21,505		3,35,21,505
Lahore	1,21,39,645	2,78,24,510		2,78,24,510
Bombay	10,36,24,265	6,35,31,668		6,35,31,668
Kurrachee	71,65,385	59,69,445		59,69,445
Madras	3,64,9,620	3,46,09,795		3,46,09,795
Calicut	12,20,420	9,37,345		9,37,345
Rangoon	39,53,380	1,89,83,840		1,88,83,840
TOTAL	30,41,16,310	22,41,16,310		22,41,16,310
		Net Total		22,41,16,310
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
		GRAND TOTAL		30,41,16,310

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th April, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 329.—Captain H. S. Mayhew, Border Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Major Irwin, whose tenure has expired. Dated 31st March 1894.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 330.—Lieutenant T. G. P. Lawrenson, Indian Staff Corps, 6th Madras Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 9th

February 1894, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. M. Francklyn, Assistant Commissary-General, and class, Madras Commissariat-Transport Department.

(Joined his appointment on the 13th March 1894.)

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 331.—*2nd Infantry*—

Lieutenant A. T. Kirkwood, officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant Buckle, resigned. Dated 3rd April 1894.

No. 332.—*5th Infantry*—

Lieutenant W. L. Cotton, officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer, *vice* Lieutenant Smith, resigned. Dated 23rd February 1894.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 333.—Lieutenant S. Lethbridge, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an ordnance officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 23rd March 1894.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 334.—*15th Bengal Lancers*—

Ressaidar Faizullah Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 1148 of 1892, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 15th March 1892.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 335.—Captain J. A. Gibbon, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 336.—Colonel R. H. F. Rennick, Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 18th Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave, (p. a.) till the 6th March 1894, inclusive.

PENSIONS.

No. 337.—Conductor Bernard Smith Crumey, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 338.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Majors who have completed twenty years' full pay service to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st March 1894.

Samuel Haslett Browne, M.D.

Edward Mair, M.B.

James Armstrong, M.B.

Horace Parr Yeld.

John Campbell Fullerton, M.B.

Charles James Hislop Warden.

Surgeon-Captains who have completed twelve years' full pay service to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 1st April 1894.

Richard Havelock Charles, M.D.

George Duncan, M.B.

William Ainley Sykes, D.S.O., M.B.

NATIVE ARMY.*

No. 339.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

18th Bengal Lancers.

Dafadar Gul Mawaz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Muhammad Khan, resigned, with effect from the 1st March 1894.

Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Sudh Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Abdur Rahim Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Jag Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sundar Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1894.

*4th (Prince Albert * Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.*

Havildar Ram-Parshad Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1894.

10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Chur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jai Ram, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1894.

17th (The Loyal Purbyia) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Color-Havildar Hussain Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Inayat Ullah, deceased, with effect from the 16th October 1893.

36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Diwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dewa Singh, deceased, with effect from the 29th January 1894.

39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Sher Bahadur Mal to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopi Negi, deceased, with effect from the 25th January 1894.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Dafadar Nawab Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Malik Muhammad Muzafar Khan, resigned, with effect from the 1st March 1894.

and Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Surain Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Naurang Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhag Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1894.

Havildar Isar Singa to be Jemadar, *vice* Sham Singh, transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 15th

and Punjab Infantry

Jemadar Buta Ram to be Subadar and Havildar Atru to be Jemadar, *vice* Gur Baksh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1894.

REWARDS.

No. 340.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion under the provisions of clause 48, India Army Circulars of 1884, in recognition of services rendered while serving in the Commissariat-Transport Department in Gilgit:

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

Sub-Conductor Alfred Stoddard to be Conductor.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 341.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Philip Morton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment

No. 342.—*Sasam Valley Mounted Rifles*—

Harry Playfair Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment

No. 343.—*St. Michael's School Cadet Corp*—

The Revd Father Bartholomew to be Honorary Chaplain, *vice* Petronius, resigned

NO. 344.—

No. 344.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Macalister Thomson to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 6th June 1893, *vice* Steward, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS

No. 345.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant L. Christie resigns his commission.

No. 346.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant C. H. C. Bickerton, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 14th March 1894.

No. 347.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Captain J. Stevenson (supernumerary) resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th March 1894.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 21.—Mr. Arthur St. Clare Bowden has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th January 1894.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th April, 1894.

No. 164.—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. I. S. Sherlock-Hubbard.

The 12th April, 1894.

No. 165.—Public Works Department Notification No. 160, dated the 6th April 1894, placing the services of Surgeon-Captain H. Smith, M.D., I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, at the disposal of the Home Department, is hereby cancelled.

No. 166.—Mr. H. J. Strickland, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 31st January 1894.

No. 167.—Mr. G. W. Faulkner, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th March 1894, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. M. King.

The 13th April, 1894.

No. 168.—Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 118, dated 9th March 1894, transferring Major W. J. Lister, R.E., from the Bombay Public Works Department to Burma, is hereby cancelled.

No. 169.—Mr. A. H. Barron, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. V. Corbett, R.E.

No. 170.—Mr. W. Good, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. Grant.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India
assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND
REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN
COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67,
AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).**

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 29th March,
1894.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., LL.D.,
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, K.T., Q.C.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.

The Hon'ble J. Westland, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.

The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Fazulbhai Vishram.

The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.

The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis.

The Hon'ble H. F. Clogstoun, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. Playfair.

The Hon'ble Mahārājā Partab Narayan Singh of Ajudhiá.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE asked :

(1) Whether the Chief Commissioner of Assam originally proposed an
increase of land-revenue in revising the assessments in the Assam Valley

Districts amounting on an average to nearly 70 per cent., and in a large number of cases to about 100 per cent.

(2) Whether the raiyats of the affected districts submitted memorials complaining of the excessive character of the increase, and whether the Chief Commissioner of Assam rejected those memorials and confirmed the rates originally fixed by him.

(3) Whether, after the rejection of those memorials and about four months before the final orders of the Government of India were passed, the Chief Commissioner did not reduce the increase in the rates to about 50 per cent. in a large number of cases and an average of about 40 per cent.

(4) Whether the Chief Commissioner did not pass orders for the realisation of the revenue according to the revised scale of rates while the appeals submitted to the Government of India against his orders were still pending.

(5) Whether the Chief Commissioner did not disallow the prayer of the raiyats for the postponement of the realisation of the increased revenue till the final orders of the Government of India were passed.

(6) Whether, as stated in the newspapers, a large number of Gossains or religious dignitaries of the Hindu religion and other respectable persons in the Kamrup District were confined in the lock-up at Rangia, and were, while so confined, employed on earthwork as a form of out-door labour.

(7) Whether the Government revenue in the lower districts of the Assam Valley is not now being realised by the agency of the respectable inhabitants of the place, who have been appointed special constables for the purpose of realising Government revenue.

(8) Whether the Government of India will be pleased to lay on the table papers showing (a) the cause or causes of the recent riots in the different places in Assam; (b) the places where such riots occurred, and the circumstances under which the police used arms for the purpose of suppressing the riots; (c) whether, as stated in the newspapers, ball cartridge was used by the police; (d) the number of people killed and wounded in each place; and (e) the places, if any, where the police fired upon the crowd without the authority of the Magistrate.

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL replied :

" *First question.*—The answer is that in some cases the increase, as originally proposed, was 100 per cent., but on the average the increase was 53 per cent.

" *Second question.*—The answer is in the affirmative.

" *Third question.*—The answer is yes: the Chief Commissioner, having observed the operation of the rules, reduced the increase from an average of 53 per cent. to an average of 37 per cent.

" *Fourth question.*—The answer is yes.

" *Fifth question.*—The answer is yes, the raiyats having been at the same time informed that full credit would be given to them for payments in excess of whatever rates might be finally fixed by the Government of India. I may add that the Government of India have reduced the increase from an average of 37 per cent. to an average of 32·7 per cent., and have limited the maximum enhancement on an individual holding to about 50 per cent. on the previous rental.

" *Sixth question.*—Certain prisoners, arrested for rioting and confined in the Rangia lock-up, have been employed in constructing temporary houses for themselves, the accommodation afforded by the lock-up being insufficient. But on this point further detailed enquiry will be made.

" *Seventh question.*—The answer is no. Special constables have been appointed under the Act to assist in preserving the peace, but not for collecting the revenue.

" *Eighth question.*—The Government of India have reported on the occurrences to the Secretary of State, and intend to publish the correspondence for general information after the despatch shall have reached the India Office—that is, within about a fortnight. It may, however, be said that the reductions ordered by the Government of India had been communicated to the people before the

riot at Mangaldai, and that the police in firing on the mob acted in self-defence and in the dispersion of an illegal assembly."

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE asked :

Whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the conflict of opinion between the Punjab Chief Court and the Allahabad High Court in their interpretation of the word "object" in section 295 of the Indian Penal Code, the former regarding it as wide enough to include *animate* objects, and the latter restricting it to *inanimate* objects ; and whether, having regard to such conflict, the Government of India do not deem it expedient to set the question at rest by explicit legislation.

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL replied :

"The answer to the first part of the question is yes. To the second part of the question, the Government has not as yet come to any decision on the subject."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA PARTAB NARAYAN SINGH OF AJUDHIA asked :

1. Is the Government aware of the feeling which prevails as regards the management of religious endowments throughout the country, and is it aware that the funds of these endowments are misapplied and diverted from their original purposes, with the result that throughout the country a strong feeling exists of dissatisfaction at the mismanagement of endowments ?

2. Will the Government of India instruct the Local Governments and Administrations to enquire into this matter and submit reports at an early date ?

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL replied :

"To question 1 I would reply : The Government has no recent official information on the subject, but it has noticed in the public newspapers certain expressions of dissatisfaction in regard to it.

"To question 2 I would reply : The position of Government as regulated by Act XX of 1863 in relation to religious endowments and trusts is one of neutrality : but that Act enables persons interested in such trusts to sue the trustees for misfeasance ; and a further remedy for malversation in respect to such trust-funds is supplied by section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code.

"It is for the persons or public bodies interested in the religious endowments in question to submit, if they are dissatisfied with such remedy, such representations as they think fit, accompanied by the evidence which they consider to support them, to the Local Government in the first instance, and through that Government to the Government of India, if they desire an enquiry to be made with a view to a better remedy being applied than those provided by the enactments I have mentioned. In the absence of any such well-supported representations, the Government of India do not propose to direct Local Governments and Administrations to enquire into the matter."

The Hon'ble GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS asked :

Is Government aware that under section 47 of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, sources of miscellaneous income cannot be taken into account in the assessment of land-revenue without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council ?

Was such sanction applied for by the Chief Commissioner or granted by the Supreme Government in the settlement already made in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts ?

Whether it is the fact that miscellaneous income of all sorts has been taken into account to form the basis of assessment in the above districts, and in other districts where the settlement proceedings are now in progress ?

Is it not the fact that miscellaneous income in many villages is of a trifling and precarious character, and in many instances is generally appropriated by the villages and not by the proprietors ?

Will the Government be pleased in view of the above facts to exempt such incomes of a trifling and precarious character from being taken into account in the matter of assessment?

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL replied :

"The miscellaneous income referred to by the Hon'ble Member is the *julkur*, *bankur* and *phalkur* of the Bengal Revenue Regulations. To a share of this income the State has an incontestable right.

"The settlement procedure in force in the Central Provinces was based on the rules in force in the North-Western Provinces, one of which runs as follows :

'In addition to the assessment on rentals, the Settlement-officer may take into consideration the average receipts from natural products, such as fruit, fish and other sayar, and add them to the total of the corrected rent-rolls.'

"I may further add that, in reporting for the sanction of the Government of India the special settlement procedure proposed for the Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioner submitted a pattern assessment statement which clearly exhibited siwai or sayar income among the assessable assets.

"The Government of India approved of the Chief Commissioner's proposals, subject to a restriction which does not touch the present questions.

"From this explanation it will be apparent that the answers to the Hon'ble Member's first, second and third questions are in the affirmative. To the first part of the fourth question the answer may also be in the affirmative, as doubtless there are estates without any sayar income, while that source of income is large in others. To the second part of the fourth question I can give no answer, having no specific information on the point. To the fifth question the answer must be in the negative, because, while the share of the sayar income taken as revenue should never exceed a moderate proportion, it is not proper to exempt from assessment altogether without special reason any legitimate source of land-revenue. The proper course to follow in the cases, if any such there be, to which the question refers is to make sure that the right of the State is moderately and fairly assessed wherever siwai income exists and not otherwise."

The Hon'ble GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS asked :

Whether the Government would enquire fully and consider whether in the interests of improvident raiyats it is not desirable that occupancy-raiyats' holdings should be included in the first proviso to section 266 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The Hon'ble SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL replied :

"I understand the Hon'ble Member to ask the Government whether they will take into their consideration the question of imposing restrictions on the free transferability of raiyats' holdings. This is a most important matter on which various representations have reached the Government, but they are not at present in a position to state whether any action, and, if so, what action, may be suitably taken upon them."

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE said that he had been requested, in the absence of the Hon'ble THE MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA, to put the questions standing in his name. The questions were—

1. Is it not a fact that the Municipality of Benares has assessed the Hindu temples of worship, whereas the Muhammadan mosques and Christian churches have not been so assessed?

2. Whether the Madras Proprietary Village Service Bill has received the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council?

3. Will the Government be pleased to publish the report of Mr. J. D. Rees, while Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely in 1879, on the increase of crimes in certain of the raiyatwari villages consequent on the changes in the immemorial village-system by the introduction of Village Service Act, which transferred the control of the village-watchmen from the inhabitants of the village to the direct control of Government.

Summary of Financial Statement, 1894-95.

The Financial Statement was presented in the Legislative Council on March 22nd.

The accounts of 1892-93 had been closed with a deficit of Rx. 833,000, being better by Rx. 248,000 than the results anticipated last March.

The Revised Estimates for 1893-94 show a deficit of Rx. 1,793,000, being worse than Budget by Rx. 198,000. The Imperial Revenue is better than Budget by Rx. 319,000, which is made up of a large improvement of Land Revenue, and a remarkable improvement in Railway Revenue; but a great loss in Opium, and a considerable falling off in Salt. The Land Revenue exceeds by half a million any realizations yet recorded, and Railways show a Revenue of a million better than last year. On the other hand, the Opium Revenue is Rx. 1,185,000 lower than any recorded in recent years.

On the Expenditure side there is a saving in Opium Expenditure, due to a short crop, of Rx. 370,000. An excess of other Imperial Expenditure in India of Rx. 514,000, due chiefly to discount and charges on new Loan, Rx. 160,000, Railway Expenditure, Rx. 151,000, and Army charges Rx. 318,000. The greater part of this last excess arises from the payment of Exchange Compensation Allowance, the charge for which in the Civil Departments has been mostly met by savings in the Budgetted Expenditure.

The saving on Special Defences was in India Rx. 89,000 and in England £66,000. In England there is an excess expenditure of £104,000 in interest due to the Secretary of State having had to raise money in England by borrowing.

Exchange charges are estimated to cost Rx. 307,000 in excess of estimate.

Total expenditure in excess of Budget Rx. 517,000.

The Budget Estimates for 1894-95 are first explained without reference to three special measures taken to meet the deficit.

The Imperial Revenue is taken at Rx. 155,000 better than the Revised Estimates of this year, a very low estimate of Opium Revenue and the loss of seignorage on coinage being made up for by improved Land, Salt, and Railway Revenue.

The Budget Estimates of Imperial Expenditure compared with Budget Estimates of 1893-94 shew, excess in India Rx. 444,000, saving in England £13,000, and additional exchange charges Rx. 1,371,000.

The principal items under the first are, the Expenditure under the recent agreement with the Ameer, Rx. 110,000, Exchange Compensation, Rx. 713,000, partly met by general economies, Railway Revenue Account, Rx. 295,000 due to larger traffic; against reductions of Expenditure under Works, Military and Civil, of Rx. 371,000, and under Special Defence, Rx. 139,000. In England the new charges for interest are made up for by less expenditure under Marine, and on Special Defences.

These figures leave the accounts of 1894-95 in deficit by Rx. 2,923,000. This deficit is met by new Import Duties, net Rx. 1,140,000, suspension of Famine Railway Expenditure, Rx. 1,076,000, and Contributions from Provincial Balances of Rx. 405,000.

The final deficit stands at Rx. 302,000.

The Finance Member's Statement proceeds to review the history of the Currency legislation, and its effects on Council Bills and on the price of silver. It announces with the usual reserve that Secretary of State proposes to draw in 1894-95 for £17,000,000 and to raise by temporary loans £2,300,000 besides renewing £6,000,000 outstanding at end of the current year. There will be no loan in India, where the silver balances are over 26 crores.

The Statement concludes with describing the programme as one of retrenchment and vigilance, intended to tide over a transition period; and after pointing out the temporary nature of the relief obtained, says that the position will have to be reconsidered a year hence in the light of the more definite knowledge then available of the conditions on which the future financial position depends.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be published separately at per page, 2 pice.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

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WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 19th April 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 936 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 14th April 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 120 of 1894.—Mir Sultan Mohideen, Acting Deputy Collector, Madura, for "Sultany Picottah."

No. 121 of 1894.—Thomas Albert Reardon, Oil Manufacturer, Kodambakum, Madras, for "Reardon's Power Horizontal Screw Oil Press."

No. 122 of 1894.—James Donnan, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., of Balaghat, in the Central Provinces, for Improvements in Range Finders.

No. 123 of 1894.—John James Davidge Cleminson, Civil Engineer, of Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, England, for Improvements in railway and tramway locomotives

and other vehicles.
No. 124 of 1894.—Henry FitzGerald Beale, Civil Engineer, Public Works Department, Poona, Bombay Presidency, for a new form of bit and bridle, both for riding and driving.

No. 125 of 1894.—Charles Graham Hannay, of Romai Tea Estate, in the district of Lakhimpur, Assam, Tea Planter, for the prevention and cure of "Mosquito Blight."

No. 126 of 1894.—Ernest Collins Chard, care of E. Eaton, 27, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E. C., Artist, for Improvements in Automatic scale weighing machines.

No. 937 P.—Specifications of the under mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment

of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 141 of 1893.—Scott McKenzie, Engineer, resident of Karachi, Sind, for a road watering cart, known as the "McKenzie Watering Cart." (Filed 11th January 1894.)

No. 163 of 1893.—John Julius Adler, Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, for an improved dust shield for railway axle-boxes. (Filed 5th April 1894.)

No. 29 of 1894.—R. R. Giles, Engineer, of No. 3, Gas Street, Calcutta, for an attachment or covering for

protecting the tyres of bicycles, tricycles and other vehicles. (Filed 4th April 1894.)

No. 86 of 1894.—William Louis Winans of 15, Kensington Palace Gardens, in the County of London, England, Gentleman, for improvements in spindle-shaped ocean steamers. (Filed 3rd April 1894.)

No. 101 of 1894.—Paul Dubian, of 10, Rue de Parades, Marseilles, in the Republic of France, Engineer, for improvements in, or connected with, steam generators. (Filed 3rd April 1894.)

No. 938 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 133 of 1889.—William Bull, of Southborough Tunbridge Wells, England, for improvements in the construction and working of continuous kilns. (From 14th June 1894 to 13th June 1895.)

No. 229 of 1889.—Arthur Elphinstone Cummins, of 118, Haverstock Hill, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improve-

ments in apparatus for compressing cotton or other materials into bales. (From 11th April 1894 to 10th April 1895)

No. 318 of 1889.—Leopold Cassella and Company, of Frankfort on Main, Germany, Manufacturing Chemists, for production of new red colouring matters. (From 16th April 1894 to 15th April 1895.)

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

H. S. JARRETT, Colonel,
for Secy. under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th April, 1894.

LIABILITIES.				<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				56,00,000	0	0
	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>			
Public Deposits at Head Office .	1,06,72,342	0	3	2,11,29,840	14	8
Public Deposits at Branches .	1,04,57,498	14	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,64,84,489	1	11
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .				6,02,382	12	1
Sundries				30,31,301	11	1
	RUPEES			8,68,48,014	7	9

ASSETS.				<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Government Securities . .				43,94,635	0	0
Other authorized Investments .				42,61,110	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . .				1,70,60,266	14	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,24,99,853	14	11
Bills discounted and purchased .				2,53,95,705	15	9
Balances with other Banks . .				9,92,045	0	6
Hullion				1,396	11	5
Dead Stock				12,98,066	12	0
Stamps				8,396	9	9
Sundries				18,63,441	6	3
				6,77,75,578	12	9
	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	56,67,749	0	3	1,90,72,435	11	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,34,04,686	10	9			
	RUPEES			8,68,48,014	7	9

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th April, 1894.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 31.1.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MARI-ATTOCK EXTENSION
RAILWAY AND FRONTIER RAILWAY SURVEYS.

(FORM NO. 19, CHAPTER 11, ARTICLE 171, VOLUME 1, CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE.)

List of Government Promissory Notes in the Custody of Comptroller and Auditor General on 31st March, 1894, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

No.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.		Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
		4 per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1893-94.	
	Babu Hurro Pershad Chatterjee, Cashier, Mari-Attock Railway Division.	R 1,000		Examiner of Accounts, Mari-Attock Ex- tension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys.
	Lala Ram Chand, Cashier, Gradient Im- provement Works, North Western Rail- way.		2,000	

MUNGUL SAIN,
Deputy Examiner, in charge
M.-A. Extn. Ry. & Fr. Ry. Surveys.

RAWALPINDI,
The 10th April, 1894.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Pay Branch, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited since the year 1843 with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and Rank of Father.	Corps.	Names of Children.	Amount.
				R a. p.
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Farrier Sergt.	4th Troops and B. H. A.	Ellen	112 9 0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. N. Arty	Charlotte	4 2 8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Aastil	7 13 3
Mar. 9, 1844	Shiehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary-Ann and Cathrine	19 14 0
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, G., Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	James	156 12 5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergt. Major		Harriet, M., and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th B. Arty.		12 6 9
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergt. Major		Thomas	101 5 4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd B. H. A.	Henry and James	292 15 8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd T., 3rd Bde, H. A.	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Catherine-Ann	167 15 5
" 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergt.		Julia-P. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.		Hannah	152 0 9
	Glascon, John, Corporal		Ellen-Sarah	66 10 3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner		Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner		Martha	83 3 6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier		Adam-T. and John	79 14 0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal		Maria	50 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.		C.-William and William H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	noor Bn. .	Johannah, Frederick, and David Edwin.	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah-C.	9 8 4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor		Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergt. Major		George	60 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th B. Arty.	James and another	26 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergt.	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and another	29 15 0
Aug. 10, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	P-trick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwardes, Michael, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Arracan Bn. .	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	William	206 1 2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept. .	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.		Mary	566 3 10
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William-Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 28, 1860	McDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June , 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. Frs. .	James and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergt.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd B. R. Arty.	Henrietta-Dalzell	39 5 0
Mar. 10, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th B., 25th B. R. Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
May 19, 1864	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia-M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 0 0
July 18, 1865				
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary-Ann and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Comst. Dept.	Rose	26 2 0
" 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21 1 4
Sept. 22, 1877	Murphy, William, Private	12th Foot	Ernest-Reuben	40 7 3
Mar. 27, 1888	Oxford, William, Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	W.	6 12 10

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.

W. R. L. ANDERSON, Major,

Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, and
ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th April 1894.

No. 2.—Mr. J. H. Lane, Deputy Director General, is allowed special leave for three months and one day, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st March, 1894.

The 12th April, 1894.

No. 3.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 7th February, 1894.—

NAME.	From	To
H. Mayston	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.

W. R. BROOKE.

Director-General of Telegraphs.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 12th April, 1894.

No. 44.—Mr. W. T. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, Sambhar Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Articles 277 and 291, Section II, Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations.

A B PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

AGENT TO THE GOV.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 9th April, 1894.

No. 2187.—Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi is granted privilege leave for two months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd March, 1894.

No. 2188.—Lala Tola Ram, Tahsildar, 1st grade, and Tahsildar of Sibi, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Diwan Ganpat Rai, or until further orders.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 10th April, 1894.

No. 2419.—In supersession of the leave granted in Central India Agency Notifications, Nos. 1498 and 1969, dated 7th and 22nd March, 1894, respectively, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burne, Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 8th March, 1894.

The 13th April, 1894.

No. 390.—Under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), Bhakur Gaj Singh of Bandanwara is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate, and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Istimrari Estate of Bhandanwara.

By Order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Lieut.,*

*Asst. Agent to the Gov.-Genl.
for Central India.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 24th March, 1894.

No. 302-A.—It is hereby notified that Mr. Govind Ramchandra Khandekar availed himself, on the forenoon of the 24th March, 1894, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 403-C., dated the 24th February, 1894, making over charge of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmere, to Munshi Harnam Dass.

With effect from the date of assuming charge and until further orders, Munshi Harnam Dass is appointed to act as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, Ajmere.

No. 302-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Munshi Harnam Dass, while officiating as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmere, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the local limits of the Ajmere District.

No. 302-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 185-A of Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code) and under the authority vested in him by Section 357 of Act X of 1882 (Code of Criminal Procedure), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that in all cases in which an appeal is allowed, and in all criminal cases to which the provisions of Section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are applicable, tried by Munshi Harnam Dass, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer in the English language only.

The 11th April, 1894.

No. 365.—Under Sections 12 and 37 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, is invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, and with powers to try summarily, within the Ajmere District the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the said Act.

No. 368.—Under Section 22, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

The 4th April, 1894.

No. 371.—It is hereby notified that Captain M. A. Tighe, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 31st March, 1894, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 285, dated the 21st March, 1894, making over charge of his duties to Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

*First Asst. to the Agent to the Govt. Genl.,
Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 11th April, 1894.

No. 1328—3484.—Surgeon-Major H. Armstrong delivered over, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel I. Mayne assumed, charge of the Office of the Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 31st March, 1894, pending the arrival of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Johnson, M.D., who relieved Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne, on the forenoon of the 10th April, 1894.

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major,*
First Assistant Resident.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th April, 1894.

No. 26-F.—In supersession of Gazette Notification No. 503-F., dated 30th March, 1894, it is hereby notified that Mr. R. L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary, Indian Museum, will continue to officiate as First Assistant until the day he makes over charge to proceed on leave on medical certificate, when he will resume his substantive appointment.

By Order,

WILLIAM KING,
Honorary Secretary.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th April, 1894.

No. 9-A.—In Notification No. 7-A., dated 26th March 1894, in last two lines for "Lieutenant E. C. Ogilvie, R.E.," read "Lieutenant G. C. Kemp, R.E."

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.,*
for Director General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th April, 1894.

No. 15.—Mr. J. N. A. Eaton, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate, without pay, in extension of the leave published in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 74, dated 9th October, 1893.

The 12th April, 1894.

No. 16.—Lieutenant R. E. Tomlin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in paragraph 18, Chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code, on the 10th April, 1894.

The 13th April, 1894.

No. 17.—Rai Sahib Sheo Nath, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the North Western Railway.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, dated at Allahabad, this 13th day of April, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name, | At what Place Enlisted,—	
—No. 2983, Private | Lurgan.	
John Mallon.	Parish and County in which
Age,—25 years 7 months.	Born,—Aghagallon, Lurgan, Antrim.
Height,—5 feet 5½ inches.	
Colour of—	
Complexion, fresh; Hair, | Place of residence for last	
brown; Eyes, grey.	12 months before enlistment,—Lurgan.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—8th April, 1894.	Marks,—
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Allahabad.	Trade,—Weaver.
Date of Enlistment,—7th August, 1888.	Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
	Under 6 years' service.

C. A. BARKER, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Irish Fusiliers.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the grave of James Robert Sale Henderson, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 11th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, in the Kurseong Cemetery, needs immediate attention. If no communication is received from any friend or relation of the above, the Chaplain will take the necessary measures, as laid down in Rule XIX of the Rules and Regulations relating to Cemeteries.

ROBT. W. H. STUART,
Chaplain.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th April, 1894.

No. 126-I.—An extension of privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. Dorabji M. Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

The 16th April, 1894.

No. 182-I.—Mr. H. H. Jahans, Postmaster, Cawnpore, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following acting appointments are made during the absence of Mr. Jahans, or until further orders:—

Mr. C. H. Stuart, Postmaster, Naini Tal, to act as Postmaster, Cawnpore.

Mr. Zalim Singh to act as Postmaster, Naini Tal

The 18th April, 1894.

No. 207-I.—Mr. A. J. Bray, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade from the 1st to the 5th March, 1894, *vice* Mr. F. W. Tytler, on leave on medical certificate.

The 19th April, 1894.

No. 220-I.—Mr. Cursetji Sorabji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th March, 1894.

The following acting appointments are made during the absence of Mr. Cursetji Sorabji, or until further orders:—

Mr. Chhotalal Motiram, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Erachsha Kavasji Karanjavala to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 226-I.—Mr. Vinayak Karnanand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 26th March, 1894.

The following acting appointments are made during the absence of Mr. Vinayak Karnanand, or until further orders:—

Mr. Guresh Narshiv Joshi, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Krishnaji Ballal Kelkar to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 230 I.—Babu Purna Chandra Mustaufi, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of furlough for 6 months from the 29th March, 1894.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on
17th April, 1894.*

Anderson, H.	Geyer, J.	Nicholson, Dr.
Bandaz and Sons.	ow, Mr.	Peters & Co.
Bevan, G., & Co	Hewett, H. M.	Ravenstone, John.
Bowyer & Sowden.	Hooley, S. P.	Sarkie, Mrs.
Boyant, Dr. F.	Joseph, A. L., Mrs.	St. Andrews School
Burrowes, P., & Co.	Kupell, Geo.	Head Master.
Camela, R., & Co.	Linton, James.	Toomey, P.
Crew, Chas. E.	Lisdra, Baronessa.	Universal Stamp
Dunlop Mitchell &	Low, Wm.	Exchange Co.
Co.	Meyers, E., & Co.	Wilson, Lady.
East India Asso-	Moir, J. H.	Wien & Co.
ciation Secretary.	Moore, E. Paley.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Affleck, Miss.	Grey, Mrs. L.	Parkinson, H.
Allmuck, T. B.	Griffen, Maurice.	Pascal, E. M.
Anderson, G. M.	Hainworth, F. S.	Plunkett, W. S.
Arnal Antionette.	Hamilton, Miss A.	Raubal, Guido.
Atkinson, J.	Harris, J. G.	Rentoch, Wm.
Bailey, G. W.	Heffernan, W.	Remfry, Mrs. J.
Baikle, R. Clegg.	Henery, J.	Robert, W. J.
Barnett, Rev. T. H.	Hodges, G. H.	Roberts, P. M.
Beal, W. R.	Howard, J.	Roper, E. W.
Bellosta, Guilio,	Hoyles, H. W.	Roper, Miss.
Signor.	Hulton, Eustace.	Roper, Miss C.
Binder, Monsieur.	Johnson, Capt. T. S.	Ross, W. L.
Brian, Mrs. J. F.	Keane, Mrs.	Rothange, Mrs. E.
Brian, Miss Marie.	Keay, Seymour.	Rothayge, Franz.
Brown, S. E.	Keys, R.	Russell, H.
Calperson, Joseph.	Kromer, Moritz.	Sagehomme Leon.
Cargill, St. Cal. S.	Lang, A. H., Rev.	Schade, F.
Cairne, Percy T. R.	Langdon, Mrs. N. E.	Singlehurst, J. H.,
Chamberlain, Miss L.	Liddell, F. A.	Mrs.
Chazal, Edgar de.	Lock, J. G. C.	Slaven, C. E.
Cohen, J. E.	Lonsdale, W.	Spangen, Comte de.
Claus, Miss.	Lucator, Fanis.	Speyht, Edwin.
Crake, L. H.	Lutmann, F.	Stuart, Elyston.
Crake, D. H.	Macneill, Col. J. G.	Suzor, S.
Crouch, Madame.	R. D.	Sykes, Mrs.
Cuddy, P. J.	Malcolm, A.	Templeton, Wm.
Cuthbertson, W.	Mann, J. C.	Tow, Mrs. Chan.
Dame, Frank M.	McCarthy, Florence	Treherne, F. H.
DeBaux, W.	Mason, Mrs. A.	Ufford, Charles.
DeSchmied, G.	Merton, C. W.	Verbeck, Professor
Deighton, A.	Meyer, Hans.	C.
Dominico, Angello.	Mellor, J.	Walshe, Mrs. N.
Editor, I. M.	Miller, Rev. C.	Watson, A. C.
Exchange.	Stewart.	Webster, Capt.
English, M. A.	Minto, J.	Fred.
Ferguson, T. A.	Mitchell, W. J.	Webster, Mrs.
Fischelsohn, E.	Mulhalland, J. H.	William, G. E.
Fonseca, J. C.	Murray, Miss.	Witham, Geo.
Foster, R. B.	Nebel, W. H.	Whitheld, E. J.
Frank, Madame	Neven, Gus.	Wilson, Frank.
Rose.	Newington, D.	Wyatt, Dudley.
Fzoucorman, Rosa,	Oertil, F. O.	Wyourd, Mrs. W.
Madame.	O'Leary, C.	

Registered Letters.

Delagramaticas, N.	Fillatran, Paul.	Ross, D. R. A.
D.	Landan, Leil.	Vera, L.
European Life Assu-	Mahor, M.	Wittenboker, J.
rance Society of	Merton, C. W.	Wessel, Hubert.
Bombay and	Phillips & Co.	
Calcutta.	Raubal, Guido.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aron, Klara.	Fox, H. W.	P. O. Hinger, Mrs.
Andrews, James.	Feriberg, Miss P.	Pandolfini, D.
Abdul Rahim H.	Gilbs, F.	Santino.
Sidick.	Gillour, Mrs.	Peterson, P.
Allen, C. H.	Hall, Serg.-Capt.	Pierze, O. Arerberg.
Ajzbrek, Mj's Edith.	Geo.	Pellon, F.
Alaraki bin Tali.	Holt, Geo.	Rosenberg, M.
Braine, Miss.	Hamilton, F., Mrs.	Reiter, Rebecca.
Blanche, Miss	Hatihens, P.	Roper, Miss C.
Emma.	Hamilton, F. W. D.	Rosenblum, M.
Berkowich, Fanny.	Hill, T. C.	Smith, Mrs. J. G.
Bobadeb Chakerjee,	Hashagen, Mrs. G.	Shankland, J.
Babu.	Joos, R. J.	Snelling, T.
Bancevich, J. B.	Joyner, R.	Shape, F. S.
Bell, Capt. R. A.	Jones, Capt. R. W.	Thornten, Mrs.
Brandenbury, Ar.	P.	Thomas, A. H.
Biges, E.	Kanurruther, F. S.	Tate, Mrs.
Baird, J. M.	Lambert, F. G.	Van Osoctraten,
Cheron, Mons.	Lcao, Capt. A. M.	Mrs.
Henri.	Legart, Mrs. E.	Vincent, G.
Conningham, G. H.	Laughton, E.	Warwick & Co.
Challinger, H. L.	Mowis, Mrs.	Wilson, Lady
Chappel, Dr. G. P.	Moritz, M.	Sarah.
Clark, Capt. A. C.	Madge, D. F.	Whitby, E. G.
Davies, Sydney N.	Montague, J. D.	Williams, E. H.
Drewity, Hans.	Michel, Ch.	Winckler, C. J.
Dunmora, Earl of.	Minto, J.	Wells, Mids E. F.
Dwarkanath Jhosi.	O'Reilly, Surg.-Col.	Wilson, Gordon.
Deamanti, O.	Orr, Geo.	Xydias, P.
Dundee, Dr. J. C.	Otto, J. E.	
Forrester, A.	Paton, Fred. Norl.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 9th April, 1894.

Nil.

The 21st April, 1894.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom.	1894 25th Apl.	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	24th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	25th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	28th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania		
Madras and Colombo	1st May	Per P. & O. Str. <i>Chusan</i> .
Straits, China, and Japan . .	27th Apl.	Per Steamer <i>C. Apar</i> .
Rangoon and Moumein	24th "	Per Steamer <i>Nuddea</i> .
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	27th "	Per Steamer <i>Malda</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	25th "	Per Steamer <i>Katoria</i> .
Port Blair	24th "	Via Rangoon.
Mauritius	27th "	Via Tuticorin and Colombo.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

For sale, four elephants, all valuable fine tusk-ers, as per following description:—

Name.	Age (probable).	Size.	Disposition or temper.
	Years.		
1. Bada Motiguz	50	9' 3"	Good.
2. Pown Guz	53	9' 3"	Good.
3. Jung Bahadur	53	9' 0"	Good.
4. Captain Gunning . . .	48	8' 3"	Sometimes vicious.

All trained for dragging timber in forests and carriage of baggage.

Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are in good condition.

No. 2 is at present under treatment for an ulcer on the leg.

Applicants intending to buy them should apply to the undersigned, Vizagapatam.

A. W. PEET,

Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE, NORTHERN CIRCLE,
MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
Vizagapatam, 18th July, 1893.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th June, 1894, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity)	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.)	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole) . .	240	160
Mensuration (a), the whole .	60	30
Book-keeping (b), mercantile	100	50

TOTAL 600 400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(a) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.

(b) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.

"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed, but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it, but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of Rs 10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned:—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application).

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts, to whom the candidate submits his application, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. He will only forward the names of accepted candidates to the Principal together with their applications in their own handwriting, statement of their ages, and fees. These should be transmitted altogether under one covering letter on the last day allowed by the rule.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission

to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

N.B.—The attention of candidates is drawn to the alteration in Rule 2 (3). In future no candidate is to apply direct to the Principal for permission to attend the examination, but must send his application through an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will decide whether the candidate is to be admitted.

The Principal will attend to no applications received direct.

J. S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 30th March, 1894.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1894. The session begins on Monday, the 4th June, 1894. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

(1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B. A. Examination in the B. Course. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd-year class.)

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 19th April, 1894.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, Rs 8; eight-ounce tin, Rs 5; one pound tin, Rs 10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent,

Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R*3; per eight-ounce tin, *R*6; per pound tin, *R*12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

স্বল্প সিনকোনার মূল্য কম করণ ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি বাবৎ অস্ত্র আঞ্জা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার ষোটানিকেল গাউণের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের স্থপারিটেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেন্টের কর্তৃত্বাধীন এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কাণীন দশ পৌণ্ড কর্তৃক নিয়মিত হিসাবে স্বল্প সিনকোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ওন্স টিন ২১০ টাকায়, আট ওন্স টিন ৩৬ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৬ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের স্থপারিটেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দরে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ওন্স টিন ৩৬ টাকায়, আট ওন্স টিন ৬৬ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৬ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ওন্স টিনের ১০, আট ওন্স টিনের ১০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ১০ ডাক মাওল দিতে হইবে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengai Government

Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows :—

1 Pound tin, *R*16, or, post free, *R*16-12

$\frac{1}{2}$ " *R* 8, " *R* 8-8

$\frac{1}{4}$ " *R* 4, " *R* 4-8

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloïds, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেন্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন ।

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

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১ আধ " " ৮ বা ডাকমাওল বিনা ৮-৮

১ শিকি " " ৪ বা ডাকমাওল বিনা ৪-৮

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনা, তাহীন ন্যূনক অপকৃষ্ট কারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার পরীক্ষা দেওয়া বাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেন্টের কর্তৃত্বাধীন নিকট বিক্রয় করা বাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ নিম্নপুয়ের কোম্পানির বাগানের স্থপারিটেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া বাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা গাঢ়ল বর্ণের পাওয়া বাইতে পারিবে।

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N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

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Section	VI.	Buildings	(1891), <i>R</i> 1-8
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J. CLIBBORN, Major, I.S.C.,

Principal, Thomason College.

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The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1894.

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PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st July 1893.	For the quarter ending 31st July 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	a. p.	a. p.	Rs a. p.	a. p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	1,24,77,829 11 2	1,21,50,920 14 8	3,26,908 12 6	
ADD RECEIPTS--				
Subscriptions from 1st May to 31st July in the Widows' Fund	1,34,689 11 9	1,31,264 9 9	3,425 2 0	
Subscriptions from 1st May to 31st July in the Children's Fund	86,903 1 3	85,997 0 9	906 0 6	
Entrance fees, etc., from 1st May to 31st July	348 9 1	318 4 3	30 4 10	
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	678 6 0	756 0 0		77 10 0
Amount of interest charged on subscriptions in arrear		2 2 0		2 2 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,22,619 12 1	2,18,338 0 9	4,361 7 4	79 12 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,27,00,449 7 3	1,23,69,258 15 5	A 3,31,270 3 10	79 12 0
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS--				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,14,117 6 6	1,11,453 13 11	2,664 8 7	
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	77,815 3 4	76,543 7 2	1,271 12 2	
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	9,348 5 8	9,398 4 4	.....	49 14 8
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	18,667 7 0	19,974 4 1	.....	1,306 13 1
Commission paid on account of money-orders	538 8 6	525 11 6	12 13 0	
Amount of divisible surplus divided among qualified subscribers in the Widows' Fund	2,20,481 8 0	2,55,938 4 0		35,456 11 2 0
Amount of divisible surplus divided among qualified subscribers in the Children's Fund	1,11,539 4 0	1,41,221 4 0		29,682 0 0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	5,52,507 11 0	6,15,054 1 0	3,949	66,495 7 9
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,47,941 12 3	1,17,54,204 14 5	C 3,27,321 2 1	66,415 11 9
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	83,005 3	99,289 14 0		16,284 11 0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widow Fund.	C
Number of subscribers	1,517	1,023	1,518	1,017		
Ditto of incumbents	523	753	516	746		
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,259	810	1,234	802	7 25	

A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts . . . 3,31,190 7 10
B.—Net decrease in total disbursements . . . 62,546 6 0
C.—Net increase in balance . . . 3,93,736 13 10

LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants,
S. GEORGE, Professional Accountant,

Auditors.

R. A. FINK,
Accountant.

Published by order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary, U. S. F. P. Fund.

FUND OFFICE:
NO. 15, KYD STREET, CALCUTTA,
The 20th March, 1894.

PROMISSORY NOTES.**Lost.**

The Government Promissory Note, No. 212466, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller-General, and last endorsed to Syed Ally Zamin, the proprietor, by whom it was never

endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of proprietor.

SYED ALLY ZAMIN,

Shahjahanpur.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 16.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.**

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1ST HALF OF MARCH 1894.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

[illegible]

Bengal—									
Eastern Hill Tracts—									
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts (a) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—									
Bachergang . . .	6 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonthali . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . .	12 8	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera . . .	4 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . .	17 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh . . .	12 8	2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi—									
Khulna . . .	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . .	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore . . .	16 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . .	8 0	16 6	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoochly . . .	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagar)	22 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore . . .	13 0	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur . . .	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—									
Bankura . . .	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bardwan . . .	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum . . .	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad . . .	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southal P . . .	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna . . .	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra . . .	16 14	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi . . .	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda . . .	16 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—									
Rangpur . . .	17 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur . . .	14 12	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri . . .	16 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling . . .	12 0	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Visa—									
Peri . . .	5 1	3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack . . .	6 7	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagp									
Singbhum . . .	2 1	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum . . .	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau .									
Hasaribag . . .	14 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No

No

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1894--continued.

[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGNI OR ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ANNAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 10	12 10
S. Canara	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 11	10 13	12 11	11 13	19 2	17 0	19 2	19 2	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	131 3	12 11	13 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 10	16 14	16 14	14 0	15 6	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	10 2
Salem	9 6	7 11	...	...	10 5	9 13	13 3	12 3	22 5	18 11	19 11	17 3	22 3	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 3	9 10	10 13	10 5	23 3	21 10	21 10	20 11	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	72 14	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	8 10	8 8	...	...	11 13	12 5	12 6	13 0	21 10	21 10	22 10	22 10	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	11 9	10 5	...	...	10 5	9 14	12 6	12 0	17 0	17 0	20 5	20 5	20 3	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	10 13	9 8	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	24 5	22 10	20 10	20 10	20 3	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Gajum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 8	86 8	10 2	10 2
Vinayapatnam	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	20 8	21 10	22 13	23 13	23 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	10 13	9 0	...	...	9 6	8 14	13 0	13 0	15 6	15 6	24 10	24 10	25 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kutna	9 14	8 14	...	...	10 14	11 8	11 10	12 10	17 13	14 3	...	...	29 13	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	14 13	13 13	20 10	18 8	...	...	21 2	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 6	9 5	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 5	11 5	16 10	15 2	18 3	13 3	19 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 8	105 14	12 11	13 2
Chinglepet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 14	10 10	...	...	12 8	12 8	18 13	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	13 3	13 3
N. Arcot	7 11	7 2	...	...	9 6	10 5	11 5	11 5	18 3	18 3	16 8	14 14	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 11	10 13	14 0	13 2	13 6	14 5	16 14	18 8	17 8	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 2	6 10	...	...	14 8	14 14	15 0	13 8	16 8	16 8	14 8	14 8	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	13 0	13 5	13 6	13 13	16 8	16 8	20 5	20 5	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	13 0
Southern—																										
Timoreilly	9 3	9 3	...	...	11 2	10 5	12 6	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 14	13 14
Madura	8 8	8 8	...	...	11 5	10 8	11 13	11 6	15 6	19 6	14 11	14 11	20 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4	8 0	10 8	10 8	24 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	10 4	10 0
Bangalore	10 2	10 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	7 8	8 8	8 0	23 6	24 0	...	...	26 3	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 12	8 12	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 4	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 0	9 8
Tamil	12 0	12 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	25 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224 0	224 0	10 0	10 8
Hannan . . . . .	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 0
Kadur	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	35 11	34 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	11 0	10 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	13 10	13 6	27 13	20 6	...	...	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272 0	272 0	10 8	10 8
Chitalcoog	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	28 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 12
Aden	7 0	8 0	...	...	5 14	6 3	6 9	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 0	65 5	32 0	32 0

• Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Indian Sea and Land Custom Revenue (excluding Silt Revenue, the 've 'hs of the official year 893-94 and of the twenty-two preceding years.

IN 'THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH

141

YEAR.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	YEAR.
1871-72	70.95		11	48.75	.66			89	74	12.57	14	.62	1,52	30.25	23.50	1,38.22	1,61.72	1872
1872-73	68.43		54	46.08				31	12.55	12	.81	3.01	43.75	25.91	1,33.58	1,59.49	80.66	1873
1873-74	65.09		97.51	51.69	4.34			3.70	9	14.02	15	.01	3.40	39.63	26.43	1,37.29	1,63.72	1874
1874-75			107.57	51.92	5.44			3.	16	13.22	14	.20	3.86	36.94	28.53	1,48.99	1,77.52	1875
1875-76			101.42	40.98	4.43			3.	31	13.44	11	.04	3.77	43.26	30.83	1,43.17	1,74.00	1876
1876-77			116.16	49.56	1.51			2.	15	11.83	6	.93	4.24	41.44	33.18	1,28.19	1,62.06	1877
1877-78			97.36									.94	4.93	41.01	35.66	1,48.20	1,83.86	1878
1878-79			87.40									.84	6.96	47.33	35.35	1,24.70	1,61.05	1879
1879-80			89.73					9	17			.62	8.31	52.95	38.73	1,17.30	1,56.03	1880
1880-81								5	43			.98	5.37	57.01	37.89	1,35.72	1,73.61	1881
1881-82								5.76	.01	20	4.99	9.20	7.53	63.10	40.57	1,10.98	1,51.55	1882
1882-83								4.09	.14	8	4.37	9.89	8.18	62.70	41.84	—58	41.26	1883
1883-84								4.31	4.39	10	6.07	1.06	8.11	51.68	42.07	1.28	43.35	1884
1884-85								4.73	4.44	4	4.08	9.56	7.57	42.32	40.11	1.03	41.14	1885
1885-86								5.41		12	3.85	9.00	6.96	56.13	41.75	1.07	42.82	1886
1886-87								6.50		15	5.16	2.18	9.72	56.64	48.67	1.39	50.06	1887
1887-88								6.10		17	4.84	15.14	9.08	55.25	53.43	2.72	55.15	1888
1888-89								6.62		86	5.39	16.63	8.96	46.32	54.39	13.39	67.78	1889
1889-90								6.98		86	6.15	17.30	8.98	57.81	55.50	17.05	72.55	1890
1890-91								8.36	.093	20	4.56	16.69	9.09	72.75	59.77	17.79	77.56	1891
1891-92								8.09	.037	60	3.72	15.69	8.67	67.66	58.57	18.73	77.30	1892
1892-93								7.61	.039	.07	4.24	15.70	10.33	58.66	60.61	21.67	82.28	1893
1893-94								8.14	.553	.81	5.20	16.54	8.82	50.77	59.11	37.32	96.43	1894

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(Statistical Branch);
Calcutta, 19th Ap il 1894.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 16.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 16.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th April, 1894.

No. 7.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Kenworthy Brown, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras, leave of absence from 7th April 1894 to 1st November 1894, or until further orders.

No. 8.—Mr. R. A. Nelson, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Principal of the Law College, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras, during the absence on leave of Mr. Kenworthy Brown, or until further orders.

The 20th April, 1894.

No. 9.—Whereas the non-official Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of the

Presidency of Fort St. George have, in accordance with the Regulations published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated 23rd June 1893, recommended the Hon'ble V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Rai Bahadur, for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E., His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Chap. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., Chap. 14), has been pleased to nominate the said Hon'ble V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Rai Bahadur, to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 19th April, 1894.

No. 733.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the first sentence of Home Department Notification No. 591, dated the 29th April 1886, so far as it relates to bullets, and the second sentence of that Notification altogether.

No. 734.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that leaden bird-shot and bullets, when possessed in quantities exceeding 1 cwt. at any one time throughout India and in any quantity in Burma, shall be deemed to be military stores within the meaning of the said Act, and shall be subject to the same restrictions as those placed on lead by clause (b) of Home Department Notification No. 508, dated the 1st March 1888.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 19th April, 1894.

No. 215.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 16th April 1894:

Mr. Henry Babington Smith to be Private Secretary.

MEDICAL.

The 19th April, 1894.

No. 237.—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. Duer, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 20th April, 1894.

No. 239.—Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry, Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College, to officiate as Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence on special leave on urgent private affairs of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. O. Sanders, with effect from the 24th April 1894.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th April, 1894.

No. 426.—Under section 26, sub-section (2), of the Petroleum Act, 1886, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that drafts of proposed rules relating to Upper Burma under the Act shall be published:

- (a) When the authority making the rules is the Chief Commissioner, in one issue of the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Chief Commissioner may direct; and

- (b) When the authority making the rules is the Governor General in Council, in one issue of the *Gazette of India* in English and in one issue of the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

The 19th April, 1894.

No. 443.—Mr. H. W. Gordon, Indian Civil Service, took his seat as an officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the afternoon of the 9th April 1894.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rangoon, the 16th April, 1894.

No. 134.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Burma is pleased to extend Act XII of 1850 (for avoiding loss by the default of public Accountants) to the whole of Upper Burma (except the Shan States).

By order,

F. C. GATES,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 18th April, 1894.

No. 1007.—The services of Colonel G. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Surveyor General, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st May 1894.

No. 1010.—The appointment of Deputy Surveyor General, in charge Trigonometrical Branch, is abolished, with effect from 1st May 1894.

Major St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, is appointed to be Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, with effect from the same date.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 18th April, 1894.**No. 12-S.I.*

The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated the 23rd February, 1894, is republished for general information :

INDIA OFFICE, *February 23rd, 1894.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint His Highness Saiyid Hamad-bin-Thoweni, Sultan of Zanzibar, to be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

By Order of the Grand Master,

A. WILLIAMS,

for *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order*
of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April, 1894.

No. 543-G.—Lieutenant E. G. Jones, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 16th Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from date of joining, *vice* Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller.

The 16th April, 1894.

No. 557-G.—Captain H. Daly, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is reappointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 3rd April, 1894.

Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Attaché in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 3rd April, 1894.

The 17th April, 1894.

No. 562-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointments of Messrs. A. Rehling and R. Tocke as Acting Vice-Consuls for Denmark at Bassein and Moulmein respectively.

H. M. DURAND,

*Secretary to the Government of India.**The 18th April, 1894.*

No. 566-G.—Surgeon-Captain P. J. Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is confirmed in the appointment of Residency Surgeon in

the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 25th December, 1893, *vice* Surgeon-Major D. R. Ross, M.D., retired.

No. 1299-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, to apply the provisions, so far as they are suitable, of the Indian Registration Act (III of 1877), and of all subsequent amending Acts, to the lands (hereinafter styled the railway lands) in the territory of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, which are or may be hereafter occupied by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, by the Dhond-Manmad Railway, and by the Madras Railway respectively (including the lands occupied as stations and out-buildings and for other railway purposes), subject to the following modifications:

(1) The third paragraph of section 1 and section 2 shall be omitted.

(2) References to British India and a Local Government shall be read respectively as referring to the aforesaid railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory and the Residency at Hyderabad.

(3) For the first paragraph of section 17 the following shall be read:

"The documents next hereinafter mentioned shall be registered if the property to which they relate is situate within the railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory (that is to say,) "

(4) For clauses (a), (b), and (c) of section 33 the following clauses shall be read:

"(a) If the principal at the time of executing the power of attorney resides within the railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory, a power of attorney executed before, and authenticated by, the Registrar within the railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory;

"(b) If the principal at the time aforesaid resides in any part of British India in which the Indian Registration Act, 1877, is for the time being in force, a power of attorney executed before, and authenticated by, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose district or sub-district, as defined in the said Act, the principal resides ;

"(c) If the principal at the time aforesaid does not reside within the railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory or in any part of British India in which the Indian Registration Act, 1877, is for the time being in force, a power of attorney executed before, and authenticated by, a notary public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India."

(5) For the words "clauses (a) and (b)" in the proviso to section 33 the words "clause (a)" shall be read.

(6) In section 4 for the words "territories subject to such Government" and in section 69 for the words "territories under the Local Government," the words "railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory" shall be read.

So much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1144-I., dated the 22nd March, 1888, Part I, as relates to Act III of 1877 is hereby superseded.

No. 1300-I.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the notification of the Government of India in Foreign Department, No. 212-J., dated the 24th October, 1873, and in supersession of the orders contained in clause (6) under heading A of the notification by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4650, dated the 10th September, 1889, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1015-I., dated the 26th March, 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the notification No. 4344-S. R., dated the 6th October, 1893, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce under the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), section 35, shall apply to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 1301-I.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 213-J., dated the 24th October, 1873, and in supersession of the orders contained in clause (6) under heading A of the notification by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4650, dated the 10th September, 1889, as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1244-I., dated the 19th March, 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the notification No. 4344-S. R., dated the 16th October, 1893, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce under the Court Fees Act (VII

of 1870), section 35, shall apply to the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

No. 1304-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872) as modified by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(a) to grant a license to the Reverend Stephen H. Kearsey, Wesleyan Chaplain at Jhansi, to solemnise marriages within the Central India Agency; and

(b) to grant a license to the said Reverend Stephen H. Kearsey authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said Agency.

The 20th April, 1894.

No. 800-F.—The following letter is published for information :

No. 766-F., dated Simla, the 18th April, 1894.

From—W. J. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—SIR H. MORTIMER DURAND, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

I am directed to convey to you the acknowledgment by the Government of India and by Her Majesty's Government of the very efficient manner in which your recent special duty in Kabul was performed.

2. The Government of India thus expressed themselves in writing on this subject to the Secretary of State—"We desire to place upon record our high sense of the service rendered by Sir Mortimer Durand in discharging the arduous and difficult task confided to him. A settlement such as that which has been arrived at would, in our opinion, have been altogether unattainable but for the confidence with which Sir Mortimer Durand was able to inspire the Amir. That confidence was probably in some measure due to Sir Mortimer Durand's decision to enter Afghan territory without any escort and as the Amir's guest, and there can be no doubt that, as the negotiations proceeded, His Highness became more and more impressed with the sincerity and goodwill of our representative and of the British Government, and gradually abandoned all idea of suspicion or mistrust. To conduct a protracted negotiation of this kind to a successful close required no ordinary qualities of tact and patience—qualities which, together with all others required for so exceptional a negotiation, have been found united to a remarkable degree in Sir Mortimer Durand." To this Lord Kimberley replied—"The warm terms in which your Government acknowledge the services of Sir M. Durand and of the officers attached to him are fully deserved by the admirable tact and discretion with which this most difficult negotiation has been carried through from the beginning to its very satisfactory conclusion. I des-

Telegram, dated the 10th November, 1893.

From—The Secretary of State,

To—The Viceroy.

"Your telegram of 8th. I congratulate Your Excellency and Sir Mortimer Durand on the successful result of the mission to the Amir. The arrangements seem very satisfactory. I await detailed report before commenting on them."

to Sir M. Durand the entire approval by Her

patched to you on the 10th November the telegram quoted on the margin, and I now take this opportunity of requesting that you will communicate

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 14th April.*—Moderate to heavy showers in most parts, except in South Carnatic. Cultivation commencing on the West Coast and to a small extent in other parts, where recent rain has fallen. Standing crops generally fair. Harvest still yielding moderately. Water-supply seasonable. Pasture scarcer, but fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Prices generally slightly easier.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Rain generally slight in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak, and Sind. Standing crops damaged by blight, rust, or high winds in parts of two districts; otherwise good, except cotton in parts of Guzerat. Reaping of late crops progressing in thirteen, and ploughing and sowing operations in fourteen, districts. Cotton picking progressing in six districts. Agricultural stock good. Fodder insufficient in two districts. Prices generally steady. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 609.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th April.*—There was rain in the greater part of East Bengal during the week, and a few local showers are also reported from North and South-West Bengal and Orissa. Except in East Bengal, more rain is generally much wanted for ploughing and early sowings. Indigo and spring rice also require rain in some districts. The planting of sugarcane is in progress. The spring harvest is over with a fair outturn for the whole province. The opium weighments indicate that the general yield will be somewhat deficient. *Mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) has yielded well in Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas. The supply of fodder and water for cattle is generally sufficient. The price of common rice is almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th April.*—No rain. Weather cloudy at times. Harvesting nearly completed. Threshing and winnowing in full swing. Sugarcane and other summer crops being irrigated. Opium collections are over and weighments have commenced. Prospects good. Markets well stocked. Fodder abundant. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Reaping of spring crops going on and sowings of extra spring crops in hand. Sowings and weedings of sugarcane and cotton commenced. Standing crops are promising, and their prospects are generally said to be good. Spring crops have been injured by field rats in parts of Lahore and by hail in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Condition of cattle is generally reported good. Fodder sufficient throughout the province. The poppy crop has ripened. Prices rising in four districts, falling in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting completed in Saugor, continues in Jabalpur, Seoni,

Hoshangabad, Raipur, and Bilaspur, and nearly completed in Nimar. Wheat outturn estimated at about one anna and linseed at five annas in a rupee in Damoh. In Jabalpur the former varies from two to eight annas and the latter is one anna. Some pressure is apprehended now in Saugor, where imports of grain have nearly doubled. Imports of wheat commenced in Damoh. Water-supply reported to be insufficient in parts of Raipur. Prices rising in Saugor, Nagpur, and one tehsil of Seoni.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th April.*—Rain has fallen in two districts of Lower Burma and in most districts of Upper Burma. The showers were in most cases light. In Upper Burma planting of dry-weather paddy continues, and sowing of early wet-weather paddy and preparation of hill clearings for paddy commenced. Plucking of pulse crops nearly completed. Standing crops healthy, but slight damage by insects and floods is reported from three districts. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Akyab and risen considerably in Bassein and Pokokko.

Assam.—*For week ending 17th April.*—Weather warm. Sowing of early rice continues. Planting of sugarcane commenced. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th April.*—**MYSORE** : Slight rain has fallen throughout the State. Standing crops in good condition. Rice harvested in parts of the Tumkur district. No material change in prices.

COORG :—Rainfall heavy. Prospect of coffee crops less favourable owing to rain. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th April.*—**BERAR** : Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of spring crops nearing completion in the Amraoti district. Threshing of wheat and linseed continues in parts of the Melghat taluka. Land under preparation for ensuing crop. Water-supply sufficient. Fodder insufficient in the Akot and Akola talukas. Prices fallen in Buldana owing to the good harvest.

HYDERABAD : Rainfall moderate. Harvesting of spring crops in progress. Weeding of hot-weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Slight rain during the week in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Western Malwa. Harvesting continues in the Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and Baghelkhand Agencies; the probable outturn in these Agencies will be below average. Pasturage good in nearly all parts of Central India. The price of food-grains is rising in Goona; steady in other Agencies. Opium gathered in Bhopal and parts of Gwalior; condition generally fair.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Rainfall moderate in parts of Bikanir. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and prospects generally satisfactory, but damage to crops by insects is reported from Dholpur. Harvesting continues. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in three States, rising in two, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 17th April.*—Rainfall moderate. Weather again fine. Standing crops in good condition. Ploughing for the autumn crop going on. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th April.*—Weather fine. Crops in good condition, but require rain.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{2}{39}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Surveys),—dated Simla, the 13th April, 1894.

Read—

Letter No. 426, dated 14th February 1894, from the Director, Geological Survey of India, submitting the Annual Report of the Geological Department and Museum for the year 1893.

R E S O L U T I O N .

1. The work upon which the officers of the Department were engaged during the year under review is shown in the following table :

Name of officer.	Locality where employed.	Character of work.	Whether main object scientific or practical.
Dr. King	Sukkur	Inspection of oil borings	Practical.
	Tenasserim	" of coal exploitation	"
	Warora	" of the colliery	"
	Madras	Examination of hypersthenic igneous rocks.	Scientific.
	Katha	Examination of gold occurrences	Practical.
Mr. Griesbach	Baluchistan	Geological survey	Chiefly scientific and partly practical.
" Oldham	Calcutta	Revision of the Manual of Geology	Scientific.
	Rangoon	Preparation of a scheme for artesian water-supply.	Practical.
	Yenangyaung	Inspection of oil region	"
Dr. Noetling	Upper Burma	Exploration of gold, lead, and coal...	Chiefly practical and partly scientific.
	Dandot	Investigation into causes of accidents at the colliery.	Ditto ditto.
Mr. LaTouche	Bhaganwalla	Coal boring	Practical.
" Bose	Tenasserim	Coal exploration	Chiefly practical.
" Middlemiss	Hazara	Geological survey	Scientific.
" Datta	Tenasserim	Coal exploration	Chiefly practical.
" Holland	Coimbatore and Nilgiri Districts.	Field petrology and mineral survey	Scientific.
	Calcutta	In charge of Museum and Lectures to Geological students at the Presidency College.	Scientific and educational.
" Edwards	Quetta	Geological survey	Scientific.
" Smith	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Rewa	Ditto	Scientific and partly practical.

The rule determining the distribution of the officers of the Department for scientific and practical work was laid down in this Department Resolution

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Customs-duties, and for other purposes, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th March, 1894:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend

From Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association, dated 3rd March, 1894, and enclosure (Papers No. 1).

From Messrs. Birkmyr Brothers, dated 6th March, 1894 [Paper No. 2].

Telegrams from Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 6th March, 1894; from Bombay Trades Association, dated 6th March, 1894; from Millowners' Association, Bombay, dated 6th March, 1894; from Madras Trades Association, dated 6th March, 1894; from Chamber of Commerce Bombay, dated 6th March, 1894; from Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, dated 6th March, 1894; from Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon, dated 6th March, 1894; from Poona Sarvajanic Sabha, dated 7th March, 1894 [Papers No. 3].

From Messrs. W. H. Harton & Co., dated 7th March, 1894 [Paper No. 4].

From Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, dated 7th March, 1894, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].

From the Manager, New Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Ltd., dated 6th March, 1894 [Paper No. 6].

Telegram from Messrs. Best & Co., Madras, dated 7th March, 1894 [Paper No. 7].

the law relating to Customs-duties, and for other purposes, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill, as amended by us, annexed thereto.

2. In the eleven sections of the Bill we have proposed no substantive alteration except in section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a), which we have made applicable to Foreign European Settlements in India generally.

3. *Schedules*.—We have proposed several alterations in the schedules. Those in Schedule I call for no remark.

4. *Schedule II—Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores*.—We have varied Exception II with reference to exemptions now in force in pursuance of remissive orders of the Governor General in Council.

5. *Schedule III, Article 1, Wine*.—Following English laws, we have reduced from forty-five to forty-two per cent. the percentage of proof spirit in wines which is to regulate the rate of duty to be levied on them.

6. *Schedule III, Article 4, Salted Fish*.—We have removed the word "ngapi" as superfluous.

7. *Schedule IV, Article 5, Sugar*.—We have re-classified "sugar," leaving duty to be levied *ad valorem* on all kinds which are not China candy, loaf or crystallised beet. We have added crystallised beet with a tariff valuation of Rs. 14 per cwt.

8. *Schedule IV, Article 10, Agricultural Implements*.—We have removed this article from separate enumeration in the schedule.

9. *Schedule IV, Article 12 (now 11), Metals*.—We have proposed to reduce from five to one per cent. the duty on iron and steel of all kinds.

We have also proposed to make the duty on "lametta, single reels," payable *ad valorem*; and have added words expressly excluding gold bullion and coin from the list of dutiable metals.

10. *Schedule IV, Article 13 (now 12), Oils*.—We have added benzoline to the articles enumerated in the definition of petroleum, and have proposed to make the duty on batching and lubricating petroleum five per cent. *ad valorem* instead of half an anna a gallon.

11. *Schedule IV, Articles 30 (now 29) and (new) 38, Flax and Lac*.—We have proposed that there shall be an uniform duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* on all flax and articles made of flax (including linen-thread). We have also separately enumerated lac of all sorts.

12. *Schedule IV, Article 38 (now 37), Jute*.—We have proposed to remove the exception in favour of gunny-bags.

13. *Schedule IV, Article 45, Paper*.—We propose that a duty of five per centum *ad valorem* be levied on paper of all kinds.

14. *Schedule IV, Article 61, Wood and Timber*.—We have proposed to except railway sleepers and firewood and leave them free.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

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RESOLUTION.

1. The work upon which the officers of the Department were engaged during the year under review is shown in the following table:

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	Tenasserim	" of coal exploitation	"
	Warora	" of the colliery	"
	Madras	Examination of hypersthenic igneous rocks.	Scientific.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Customs-duties, and for other purposes, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th March, 1894 —

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend

the law relating to Customs-duties, and for other purposes, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill, as amended by us, annexed thereto

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From the Manager, New Egerton Woollen Mills Company Ltd dated 6th March 1894 [Paper No 6]

Telegram from Messrs Best & Co Madras dated 7th March, 1894 [Paper No 7]

2 In the eleven sections of the Bill we have proposed no substantive alteration except in section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a), which we have made applicable to Foreign European Settlements in India generally

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9 *Schedule IV, Article 12 (now 11), Metals*.—We have proposed to reduce from five to one per cent. the duty on iron and steel of all kinds.

We have also proposed to make the duty on “lametta, single reels,” payable *ad valorem* and have added words expressly excluding gold bullion and coin from the list of dutiable metals.

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14. *Schedule IV, Article 61, Wood and Timber*—We have proposed to except railway sleepers and firewood and leave them free.

15. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

<i>In English.</i>		
<i>Gazette.</i>		<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India . . . .	.	3rd March, 1894.
Fort St. George Gazette . .	.	6th March, 1894.
Bombay Government Gazette	.	6th March, 1894.
Calcutta Gazette . . . .	.	7th March, 1894.
Burma Gazette . . . .	.	8th March, 1894.

Publication in the remaining local Gazettes has been ordered, but dates of publication have not yet been reported, and they will be later than the date of this Report.

16. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. WESTLAND.

ALEX. EDW. MILLER.

C. B. PRITCHARD.

H. F. CLOGSTOUN.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM.

P. PLAYFAIR.

The 9th March, 1894.

We accept this Report as far as it goes, but we desire to dissent in so far as it does not include our recommendation for the imposition of customs-duties on cotton fabrics, yarns and thread.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM.

P. PLAYFAIR.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 3—74, dated 8th March 1893, and it has since been explained by the Government of India that in future eleven out of the fifteen executive officers above the grade of Sub-Assistant should be employed on the scientific work of the survey and four on practical investigation.

2. The most important of the scientific enquiries carried on during the season were in Baluchistan, the Salt Range, Hazara, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, and in Upper and Lower Burma. The connected survey of Baluchistan was continued under Mr. Griesbach, with the result that a completely mapped and reported record of the area from Sibi to Mangi along the line of the Sind-Pishin Railway has been obtained. Valuable information on the geology of the Salt Range has been furnished by Mr. LaTouche, and the survey of Hazara was brought to a close by Mr. Middlemiss, who has prepared an organised account and a complete map of the geology of the whole district. The petrology of the Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts has been examined by Mr. Holland. The geology of Northern Burma has been explored by Dr. Noetling; and Messrs. Bose and Datta, while engaged on the search for coal on the Great Tenasserim river, have devoted a considerable part of their time in working out the geology of the neighbouring region.

3. At the same time investigations of economic importance have not been neglected. The coal in the neighbourhood of Quetta and in the Harnai Valley has been examined: and satisfactory reports have been prepared on the estimated resources of the Bhaganwalla colliery in the Salt Range and of the Tenasserim coal area. An expert, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to be Inspector of Mines in India, reached the country towards the close of the year under report, and has been placed under the Director of the Geological Survey.

The auriferous tracts in Wuntho, in Upper Burma, were visited by Dr. Noetling, who was able also to devote his attention to the coal and lead found in the Katha district. Inquiry has also been made as to the presence of lead in Rewa, and the extended occurrence of corundum and iron ores in the Madras Presidency has received a certain amount of attention.

4. At head-quarters Mr. Holland was in charge of the Museum, and the Government of India have learnt with satisfaction that he has made considerable progress in the classification and microscopic description of the large series of rocks collected by officers of the Department and private individuals. Mr. Oldham has brought out a revised edition of the Manual of Indian Geology, in which the letter-press has been largely re-written and the number of plates, maps, and page illustrations has been considerably increased.

The records of the Department and the *Palæontologia Indica* have at the same time continued to maintain their standard of excellence.

5. The thanks of the Government of India are due to the Director and the other officers of the Department for their exertions during the year. His Excellency in Council has it in contemplation to define still further the policy which should guide the Department and Local Governments in connexion with the prosecution of geological enquiries and the better development of the mineral resources of the country.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Director, Geological Survey of India, and to Local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 8TH APRIL 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 7TH APRIL 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1894, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	FIRST 8 DAYS OF APRIL 1893.		WEEK ENDING 7TH APRIL 1894.		Earnings from 1st January to 8th April 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 7th April 1894.	Increases during the 1st-half of 1894.	Decreases during the 1st-half of 1894.		
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
East Indian	619	1,634	12,18,986	746	1,634	11,32,262	697	1,43,80,323	1,86,04,458	12,24,135	...
Bengal-Nagpur	180	863	2,38,406	276	862	1,72,310	200	23,17,307	24,49,090	1,31,723	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,40,993	187	752	1,16,258	155	15,84,142	16,52,972	67,630	...
Bezwa Extension	90	21	2,228	100	21	1,552	74	31,449	20,483	...	10,961
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	206	1,690	5,48,222	323	1,710	5,29,040	308	60,90,447	73,21,644	3,22,197	...
South Indian	157	1,043	1,83,598	170	1,242	1,42,958	139	21,04,901	18,76,271	...	3,18,690
Southern Mahratta (b)	100	1,107	1,55,653	141	1,101	1,33,000	114	15,07,226	16,84,155	80,929	...
Bengal and North-Western (c)	102	750	1,48,470	183	759	1,37,190	181	16,95,228	15,81,102	...	1,14,066
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	18,844	85	231	29,630	128	2,78,432	2,91,753	63,321	...
Palanpur-Deesa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	17	910	54	...	11,111	11,111	...
TOTAL	772	8,008	26,45,406	327	8,193	24,01,219	203	1,10,28,875	1,24,92,204	14,63,329	...
State lines worked by the State.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
North Western (state) (d)	220	2,500	7,02,630	280	2,507	6,76,962	270	81,60,661	88,97,961	7,37,292	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	2,44,981	354	741	2,30,390	311	20,10,178	28,75,714	2,05,236	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	2,21,006	284	813	2,18,970	269	28,22,016	31,18,393	5,95,477	...
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	10,091	136	125	15,220	122	2,20,211	2,08,441	...	11,768
East Coast (state)	55	91	8,690	89	200	19,851	75	1,35,008	2,74,803	2,39,167	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Burma (state)	224	715	1,78,505	250	730	1,28,143	170	20,64,167	23,42,372	...	3,21,795
<i>Special gauges—</i>											
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	28	1,508	51	28	1,030	37	14,782	15,158	376	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	650	82	8	412	51	7,016	6,378	...	668
TOTAL	231	4,945	13,74,370	278	5,218	12,90,984	217	1,05,35,067	1,20,30,281	15,03,317	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	610	1,400	11,73,082	787	1,430	8,00,940	601	1,27,38,851	1,30,80,208	3,47,437	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	705	401	4,50,012	978	401	3,71,000	805	45,13,684	45,02,073	48,989	...
Madras	242	840	7,31,530	776	840	1,75,876	209	28,79,881	26,82,000	...	1,07,091
TOTAL	525	2,701	18,55,524	665	2,701	14,42,816	517	2,01,32,316	2,03,31,651	1,99,335	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	304	15,834	58,75,306	372	10,207	31,35,019	317	6,76,97,158	7,08,63,139	31,65,981	...
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	101	56,384	226	101	92,010	571	3,17,343	4,00,776	83,433	...
Tarkessur	277	22	9,901	453	22	9,782	445	83,042	91,377	3,335	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	15,620	233	67	9,510	142	89,740	1,28,378	38,438	...
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	11,273	145	78	12,255	157	1,34,023	1,47,812	13,789	...
TOTAL	142	328	73,246	223	328	1,23,566	377	6,20,348	7,08,343	1,38,905	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	84,407	253	333	58,716	176	8,36,052	8,04,396	...	31,656
The Gaekwar's Petlad	103	13	1,570	121	13	1,210	93	10,568	17,046	...	2,522
Rajputana-Bhatinda	124	108	19,552	181	108	15,068	140	1,78,577	2,12,052	33,475	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	104	331	36,652	111	362	29,422	81	4,80,428	4,17,681	...	62,747
The Gaekwar's Mchana	80	93	10,907	117	93	10,150	109	1,04,999	1,20,207	21,268	...
Kohapur	83	29	2,837	98	29	7,080	244	3,16,31	35,640	1,009	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	12,506	174	72	4,980	60	85,112	75,062	...	10,050
TOTAL	125	979	1,68,431	172	1,010	1,26,626	125	17,39,397	16,88,144	...	51,223
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	334	65,722	197	334	46,052	138	6,41,224	5,97,943	...	43,281
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	...	...	...	46	2,584	56	...	40,330	...	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	53	364	23,106	63	363	30,700	85	2,62,352	3,73,440	1,11,088	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Morvi	70	94	5,414	58	94	5,933	63	85,296	92,034	6,738	...
TOTAL	93	792	94,242	119	837	85,260	102	9,88,872	11,03,747	1,14,875	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	17,933	62,11,225	346	18,382	54,70,480	208	7,10,54,745	7,44,23,373	33,68,628	...

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings of the Bezwa-Godavari section from the date of opening, viz., 20th February 1893.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khimgaon, and Amraoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. I of 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	FIRST 8 DAYS OF APRIL 1893.			WEEK ENDING 7TH APRIL 1894.			Earnings from 1st to 8th April 1893.	Earnings from 1st to 7th April 1894.	Increases in 1894-95.	Decreases in 1894-95.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
East Indian	580	1,634	12,18,086	746	1,634	11,39,262	607	12,18,086	11,39,262	...	79,724
Bengal-Nagpur	140	863	2,38,406	276	862	1,72,310	200	2,38,406	1,72,310	...	66,096
Indian Midland	129	752	1,40,993	187	752	1,16,258	155	1,40,993	1,16,258	...	24,735
Bezwada Extension	80	21	2,228	106	21	1,552	74	2,228	1,552	...	676
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	358	1,699	5,48,222	323	1,719	5,29,040	308	5,48,222	5,29,040	...	19,182
South Indian	139	1,043	1,43,598	176	1,042	1,42,058	136	1,43,598	1,42,058	...	41,540
Southern Mahratta (b)	87	1,107	1,55,053	141	1,164	1,33,000	114	1,55,053	1,33,000	...	22,053
Bengal and North-Western (c)	137	756	1,38,476	183	756	1,17,190	181	1,38,476	1,17,190	...	1,286
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	223	18,844	85	231	29,639	128	18,844	29,639	10,795	...
Pálanpur-Deesa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	17	910	54	...	910	910	...
TOTAL	243	8,098	26,45,406	327	8,198	24,01,219	293	26,45,406	24,01,219	...	2,44,187
State lines worked by the State.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
North Western (state) (d)	201	2,509	7,02,639	280	2,507	6,76,962	270	7,02,639	6,76,962	...	25,677
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	2,44,981	354	741	2,30,390	311	2,44,981	2,30,390	...	14,591
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	292	777	2,21,006	284	813	2,18,070	263	2,21,006	2,18,070	...	2,036
Bengal Central (e)	120	145	16,991	136	125	15,220	122	16,991	15,220	...	1,771
East Coast (state) . . . . .	...	91	8,090	89	266	19,851	75	(f) 8,090	19,851	11,761	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,78,505	250	730	1,28,143	176	1,78,505	1,28,143	...	50,362
<i>Special gauges—</i>											
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	28	1,508	54	28	1,036	37	1,508	1,036	...	472
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	656	82	8	412	51	656	412	...	244
TOTAL	217	4,945	13,74,376	278	5,218	12,90,684	247	13,74,376	12,90,684	...	83,392
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	513	1,490	11,73,082	787	1,490	8,95,940	601	11,73,082	8,95,940	...	2,77,142
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	4,50,012	978	461	3,71,000	805	4,50,012	3,71,000	...	79,912
Madras	226	840	2,31,530	276	840	1,75,876	209	2,31,530	1,75,876	...	55,654
TOTAL	442	2,791	18,55,524	665	2,791	14,42,816	517	18,55,524	14,42,816	...	4,12,708
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,834	58,75,306	372	16,207	51,35,019	317	58,75,306	51,35,019	...	7,40,287
Assisted companies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	161	36,384	226	161	92,010	571	36,384	92,010	55,626	...
Tarkessur	252	22	9,909	453	22	9,782	445	9,909	9,782	...	187
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	15,620	233	67	9,519	142	15,620	9,519	...	6,101
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	11,273	145	78	12,255	157	11,273	12,255	982	...
TOTAL	135	328	73,246	223	328	1,23,566	377	73,246	1,23,566	50,320	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	84,407	253	333	58,716	176	84,407	58,716	...	25,691
The Gaekwar's Petlad	96	13	1,570	121	13	1,210	93	1,570	1,210	...	360
Rajputana-Bhatinda	92	108	19,552	181	108	15,068	140	19,552	15,068	...	4,484
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	94	331	36,652	111	362	29,422	81	36,652	29,422	...	7,230
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	59	93	10,907	117	93	10,150	109	10,907	10,150	...	757
Kolhapur	67	29	2,837	98	29	7,080	244	2,837	7,080	4,243	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	12,506	174	72	4,980	69	12,506	4,980	...	7,526
TOTAL	107	979	1,68,431	172	1,010	1,26,626	125	1,68,431	1,26,626	...	41,805
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	102	334	65,722	197	334	46,052	138	65,722	46,052	...	19,670
Jetalsar-Rajkot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	46	2,584	56	...	2,584	2,584	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	60	364	23,106	63	363	30,700	85	23,106	30,700	7,594	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Morvi	65	94	5,414	58	94	5,933	63	5,414	5,933	519	...
TOTAL	80	792	94,242	119	837	85,269	102	94,242	85,269	...	8,973
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,933	62,11,225	346	18,382	54,70,480	298	62,11,225	54,70,480	...	7,40,745

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.

(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amritoli railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.

Majesty's Government of his conduct of the important and difficult mission entrusted to him." The Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in thus complying with His Lordship's request.

3. The Government of India cannot but regret, however, that the occasion for conveying to you the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government should also be that on which they must bid you farewell on your departure from India.

4. You entered the Foreign Department Secretariat twenty years ago, and have almost uninterruptedly served in the same office with conspicuous merit and great distinction, occupying in quick succession all grades up to the highest, to which you attained nine years ago. You have, however, been more than once employed for a time outside this office; and your distinguished service on the occasion of your mission to Kabul last year was not the first which you had rendered to your country in Afghanistan, where you served as political officer in the field with credit in the years 1879 and 1880.

5. During your whole service you have sought little relaxation by taking leave of absence, and only when your health temporarily broke under the severe strain of your duties did you once remain absent for any long time. Besides the protracted and critical negotiations which have resulted in the settlement of the boundary and improved relations with Afghanistan, you have had to deal with many matters of the highest importance, among which may be mentioned the settlement of the boundary between Afghanistan and the Russian dominions, coupled with the negotiations conducted with the Amir on the occasion of His Highness's visit to India in 1885; the conquest, annexation, and consolidation of the administration of Upper Burma; the altered relations of the Government of India with Kashmir; the reconstitution of the Gilgit Agency and extension of political influence in Chitral, Hunza, and Nagar; the negotiations with China relative to the Sikkim frontier; the institution of a British protectorate on the Somali Coast and improvement of British relations with the tribes round Aden; the negotiations relating to the boundary of Burma with Siam and China; and the association of Native States in India with the British Government in furnishing troops for the defence of the Empire.

6. A record so distinguished as the history of your service in India cannot be closed without feelings of regret on both sides. The Governor-General in Council rejoices, however, to think that in the high office to which you have been called in Persia you will still be in a position materially to serve the interests of India, and that this country will not lie altogether beyond the horizon of your regard.

7. The Governor-General in Council now bids you a cordial farewell. You have before you the opportunity of winning great fame and distinction in a career which offers far wider scope than service in India can; and you leave behind you a record which gives brilliant promise of success in the future, while it is one upon which you may always look back with pride.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 19th April, 1894.

No. 1942-P.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, with effect from 1st April 1894:

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph to Class I;
Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to Class II;
Mr. H. G. H. Keene to Class III;
Mr. D. J. Burbridge to Class IV;
Mr. M. A. Hydari to Class V; and
Mr. H. G. Tomkins to Class VI.

No. 1992-P.—Mr. Chuni Lal is posted as Assistant Accountant General; Punjab, with effect from 30th March 1894.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th April, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 348.—The following appointment has been made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:

Captain and Brevet Major S. C. H. Monro, Seaforth Highlanders, to be station staff officer, Rawal Pindi, *vice* Major Watson. Dated the 22nd January 1894.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 349.—*1st Lancers*—

Lieutenant F. W. C. Turner, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Armstrong. Dated 3rd March 1894.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 350.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenant, appointed to the Bengal establishment in G. G. O. No. 890 of 1893, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified:

Gordon Travers Birdwood ... 27th October 1893.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 351.—Second-Lieutenant Maxwell Hume Henderson, 7th Dragoon Guards, squadron officer, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 17th November 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Henderson will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 352.—Second-Lieutenant Archibald Henry Tylden Rouse, Royal West Kent Regiment, officiating wing officer, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers), is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 30th October 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Rouse will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 353.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

Arthur Berkeley Drummond, Northumberland Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 39th (the Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—18th August 1892.

Oswald Head Lawson, Northumberland Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—18th September 1892.

No. 354.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Hopton Arthur Scott, Hampshire Regiment, wing officer, 11th Madras Infantry,—17th September 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Hazelwood Butler, Cheshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 5th Madras Infantry,—28th August 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Butler will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 28th August 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 355.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Edward Barnes Peacock, officiating wing officer, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—25th March 1894.

No. 356.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

* Alleyn Robert Seymour Methven, attached to the 2nd Bombay Lancers,—22nd March 1894.

Alan Hewlett, attached to the 2nd Bombay Lancers,—23rd March 1894.

William Alfrey Light, wing officer, 24th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—24th March 1894.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 357.—Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel F. Duck to be Principal Veterinary Officer in India, *vice* Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Russell, whose tour of Indian service has expired. Dated 22nd March 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

358.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under article 704, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I:

Surgeon-Colonel J. Cleghorn, M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, (p. a.) for eight months.

359.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Major S. B. Beatson, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, inspecting officer, Jodhpore Imperial Service Lancers, (p. a.) for two years, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 360.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant G. R. Lamb, Royal Artillery, subaltern, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, for one year. Pension service 9th year commenced 29th April 1893.

No. 361.—Mr. Saishia R. Naidoo, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, Bombay Circle, is granted furlough for one year from the 1st May 1894.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 362.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 27th March 1894, page 1793.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 27th March, 1894.

Hong Kong Regiment.—The following is substituted for the notification which appeared in the Gazette of 28th November 1893:

The undermentioned appointments to the rank of Jemadar are antedated as follows, such antedates not to carry precedence in the regiment prior to 7th June 1893:

Muhammad Abdullah to 1st April 1892.

Sirdar Khan to 1st April 1892.

Ghulam Jilani Khan to 1st March 1892.

Pay-Havildar Zarif Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Gulab Din, deceased. Dated 15th December 1893.

MEMORANDA.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel George Augustus Way is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 6th March 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 363.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel O'Connell Raye, M.D., with effect from the 2nd April 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel E. O. Tandy, retired.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 364.—Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) Thomas Green is absorbed in the grade of conductor and sergeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) George Tacchi is absorbed in the grade of sub-conductor, with effect from the 5th March 1894, *vice* Conductor Barnard Smith Crummy, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 365.—*44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Jemadar Rajendra Sâhi to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Bahâdur Râna to be Jemadar, *vice* Partab Singh Rai, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1894.

Havildar Mardbîr Râna to be Jemadar, *vice* Gajbir Gurûng, deceased, with effect from the 28th March 1894.

Color-Havildar Dhup Chand Thakur to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishnabir Gurûng, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 366.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Adrias Davidson Gordon, General List, Infantry, commandant, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st May 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 367.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Frederick Palmer, Esquire, to be Honorary Captain.

William Colebrooke Costley, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Pearce, resigned.

No. 368.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Percy Hamilton Beechey, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Mills, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 369.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Lieutenant John Henry Mills to be Captain, *vice* Gairdner, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 370.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Captain F. Palmer resigns his commission.

No. 371.—*Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps—*

Surgeon-Captain C. G. R. Naylor resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 22.—Sub-Lieutenant E. G. Mills, Royal Indian Marine, to be an Assistant Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India, *vice* Sub-Lieutenant F. Dobson, Royal Indian Marine, who has vacated.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 23.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Commander W. * Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

Lieutenant J. H. D. St. John, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

No. 24.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892 ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :

Lieutenant T. A. L. de Berry, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

Sub-Lieutenant T. H. H. Hand, Royal Indian Marine, for six months.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th April, 1894.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893. it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 31st March and the 20th April 1894 :

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Staff	Surgeon-Captain F. L. Carte .	2nd April 1894 .	Allahabad.		
Ordnance Department, Bengal.	Sub-Conductor J. R. P. Evans	11th April 1894 .	Allahabad.		

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April, 1894.

No. 171.—Mr. F. J. McLaughlin, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Local Administration List, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 712 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th April 1894.

The 18th April, 1894.

No. 173.—Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th April 1894.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 17th April, 1894.

No. 172.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating and temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	Date.
C. H. Reynolds . .	Director, Class III . . .	Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, Class II, officiating.	20th March 1894.
W. F. Melhuish . .	Chief Superintendent, Class IV	Director, Class III, temporary rank.	20th March 1894.

The 19th April, 1894.

No. 174.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified :

Name.	From	To	Date.
H. W. Smith . .	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	13th March 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, April 14th, 1894.

General Summary.—The meteorology of the week affords interesting examples of the changes in temperature and consequently of pressure to be expected at this season of the year. The depression in Bengal noticed at the close of the previous week was by the morning of the 8th intensified; doubtless in part by the considerable increase of temperature in that area caused by the westerly winds it produced; but by the morning of the 9th the heavy rain received in Assam (Silchar alone registering 8·70 inches in the previous 48 hours) had commenced to show its effects by lowering the temperature in that part of the country, and thus causing a brisk rise of pressure. The area of greatest defect of pressure was thereby transferred from Assam, where it was on the 8th, eastwards to North Bengal; and easterly winds commenced to blow from the area of comparatively high pressure in Assam into Bengal, carrying cool air with them. The westerly winds which had been prevailing hitherto began to give way in Central Bengal. By next morning temperature had fallen over the whole of Bengal and the barometer had risen briskly; and, though the depression was still visible, it was steadily filling up, and by the morning of the 11th it had disappeared. At the same time temperature in Sind and North-West India, where it had hitherto been in defect, had commenced to rise; and simultaneously with this rise the Sind hot weather depression again made its appearance. On the morning of the 12th temperature in Sind was nearly 4° in excess, and pressure at Jacobabad was 1·10 inch in defect. During the next 24 hours temperature rose more rapidly in the Punjab, and the Sind depression was in consequence transferred eastwards, causing duststorms and thunderstorms in Upper India, and giving heavy rain to the greater part of the North Punjab and adjacent hills. These storms in their turn caused a very rapid fall of temperature in the Punjab and Sind, followed by a rapid rise of pressure and the consequent disappearance of the depression, which had completely filled up by the morning of the 14th.

Rain continued to fall during the week in the south of the Peninsula, chiefly during thunderstorms; but the showers were mostly small in amount and not of any great importance. The most important rainfall of the week was in Assam, where Silchar received 19·59 inches during the six days ending at 8 A.M. on the 12th. Frequent duststorms and thunderstorms caused considerable changes of temperature from day to day; but the mean temperature for the week for the whole of India was normal, being only a tenth of a degree in excess.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had again fallen over the whole of India. The fall was brisk in Assam, thus intensifying the depression which had formed in North-Eastern India, and transferring its centre eastwards, where pressure was more than a quarter of an inch in defect. Strong winds with a cyclonic tendency continued in Bengal, and temperature continued to rise owing to the westerly winds generated by the disturbance. Humidity decreased from the same cause, and the lowest humidity percentage in India was that day recorded by Chaibassa in Western Bengal, *vis.*, 18 per cent. Rain fell in Cachar and Upper Assam, Silchar receiving the heavy fall of 5·34 inches. Rain was also reported from Ceylon and Southern India, the largest fall being that of 2·33 inches at Colombo.

Monday.—The depression in North-Eastern India had commenced to fill up, though pressure was still two-tenths of an inch below the normal in North Bengal and East Assam. Winds had decreased in strength in Bengal, and humidity had commenced to increase. Temperature had decreased, though it was still above the normal, the highest maximum temperature of the previous day being registered at Chaibassa. The area of lowest humidity was being transferred westwards, and the lowest humidity percentages were registered at

Sutna, Jhansi, and Patna. Rainfall was almost entirely restricted to Upper Assam and Cachar, and Silchar registered another heavy fall of 3·36 inches.

Tuesday.—Pressure continued in defect in Bengal and Assam, but the depression in that area was steadily filling up. Pressure differed but little from the normal in all other parts of India. Winds were weaker and unsteady in the interior of Bengal. Temperature continued to decrease in Bengal, but it had commenced to rise in Upper India, and there was a marked tendency to the establishment of a feeble cyclonic circulation of winds in Sind and Rajputana. Another heavy fall of rain (3·8 inches) was reported from Silchar, and showers fell in Madras and Mysore, Wellington receiving 1·2 inches and Masulipatam 1·15 inches.

Wednesday.—Pressure had again increased over the whole of India, the rise being greatest in the north-east, where the depression of the past few days had completely filled up. There was a still further rise of temperature in North-Western India, while the decrease in North-Eastern India continued. Silchar again registered the heaviest rainfall (3·84 inches), which made a total of 19·09 inches during the past five days. Rain also fell in Upper Burma, the Deccan, and Southern India, but none of the falls were heavy.

Thursday.—A further rise of the barometer in North-Eastern India had raised pressure in that area to excess of the normal, while a rapid increase of temperature in North-Western India had occasioned a decrease of pressure there and the formation of the Sind hot weather depression. Light to moderate showers of rain fell in Eastern Bengal, Cachar, Central Burma, and Mysore.

Friday.—The changes of pressure were unusually irregular. A rapid increase of temperature in the Punjab had caused pressure to give way briskly in that area, and the Sind depression was hence transferred eastwards, and was advancing towards the Punjab Hills. Duststorms and thunderstorms occurred in Upper India, the Deccan, and Southern India. The following falls of rain exceeding half an inch were reported :—Quetta ·90 inch, Mysore ·85 inch, and Akyab ·55 inch.

Saturday.—Pressure had changed irregularly and by large amounts in North-Western India, and the depression of the day before had disappeared after giving thunderstorms and heavy rain to the greater part of the North Punjab and adjacent hills. The rainfall at Cherat amounted to 2 inches, at Murree 1·66 inches, Dera Ismail Khan 1·41 inches, Rawalpindi 1·22 inches, Peshawar 1·13 inches, and Srinagar 1·09 inches. The changes of pressure in the Peninsula and North-Eastern India had led to the formation of a low pressure area in Chota Nagpur and South Bihar. Temperature had in consequence of the rainfall fallen very rapidly in the Punjab, and the mean temperature of that province was 11° lower than on the previous day. It was upwards of 16° lower at the stations of Cherat and Sialkot. Abnormally strong winds prevailed at Murree and Cherat.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE.	April 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·7	+2·4	+1·9	+0·2	+0·7	—2·0	—0·7	+0·6
Bengal and Assam	+3·1	+3·2	+2·5	+1·4	—0·7	—0·7	+0·1	+1·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+1·0	—2·1	—2·7	—3·1	—2·1	+1·3	+2·3	—0·8
Punjab	—1·7	—3·1	—2·6	—0·7	+2·5	+6·5	—4·6	—0·5
Bombay	—0·6	—2·1	—1·4	—1·1	—0·3	+1·4	—0·4	—0·6
Central Provinces and Berar .	+2·7	—0·3	—0·7	—1·8	—2·0	+1·0	+3·4	+0·3
Central India and Gujarat .	+1·3	—0·4	—1·8	—1·5	—0·1	+1·2	+1·8	+0·1
Sind and Rajputana	—0·2	—1·5	—2·0	—0·6	+3·2	+3·4	—0·9	+0·2
Madras	+0·4	+2·2	+1·1	—2·4	—0·1	—0·3	—1·4	—0·1
Mean for whole of India .	+0·9	—0·2	—0·6	—1·1	+0·1	+1·3	0	+0·1

The mean temperature of the week was practically normal in all provinces, except in Bengal and Assam, where it was slightly in excess. The changes from day to day were, however, in some provinces considerable, especially in the Punjab, where at the close of the week temperature fell 11° in 24 hours. Temperature was most constant in Central India and Gujarat, where the variation from the normal on no day exceeded 1.8° . The mean temperature for the whole of India was exactly normal on the 14th, and was nearly normal on all other days of the week, except on the 11th, when it was slightly in defect, and the 13th, when it was slightly in excess. For the whole week it was also practically normal, being only 0.1° in excess.

Rainfall.—The only division in which heavy rain was received during the week was Assam (Surma), the average rainfall of which for the week was 9.80 inches. This was the only average fall exceeding one inch. Of the remaining thirty divisions which received any rain, the average fall in eight did not exceed one-tenth of an inch, in fourteen others it was less than half an inch, and in the remaining eight the fall varied between half and nine-tenths of an inch. In fourteen divisions the rainfall was in excess of the normal fall for the week, but the excess in all cases, except Assam (Surma), was small, and in only seven was it in excess by more than quarter of an inch.

For the period 4th March to 14th April the rainfall was in excess of the normal in Assam (Surma), Punjab Hill Districts, North-West and West Punjab, Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts, Berar, Central Provinces (West), Madras, and the Central and South Divisions of the Madras East Coast.

The depression lying over North Bengal and Assam at the commencement of the week gave abnormally heavy rain in the Surma Valley, the fall at Silchar amounting to 16.84 inches during the first five days of the week, and at Cherra in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills to 14.04 inches. The rainfall caused by this disturbance was almost entirely restricted to this area, the fall in the contiguous Brahmaputra Valley being comparatively small. The only other noteworthy amounts received during the week are 3.35 inches at Alleppy (Travancore) and 3.07 inches at Alipur (Jalpaiguri).

The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bushahr Division, Simla, in an interesting report on the snowfall in the Upper Sutlej Valley during the past winter, states that an unusual number of snowstorms occurred between the 1st December and beginning of March, which were in every case ushered in by high westerly winds. The average depth of each fall was about two feet. The accumulation of snow on the higher passes at the end of March was very large. The snowfall at high elevations is considered to have been greater than the very heavy fall of last winter; but at elevations below 7,000 feet the fall was lighter, and did not descend so low as it did last winter.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 14TH, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 4TH TO APRIL 14TH, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to April 14th.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	0	0'62	— 0'62	0'85	1'45	— 41
	Lower Burma	0	0'42	— 0'42	0	0'92	— 100
	Central Burma	0'26	0'23	+ 0'03	0'26	0'51	— 49
	Upper Burma	0'32	?	?	0'99	?	?
	Arakan	0'67	0'29	+ 0'38	0'79	0'81	— 2
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0'36	0'75	— 0'39	2'99	3'68	— 19
	Assam (Surma)	9'80	4'22	+ 5'58	17'36	16'03	+ 8
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'80	1'38	— 0'58	4'86	6'44	— 25
	Deltaic Bengal	0'13	0'43	— 0'30	1'20	2'29	— 48
	Central Bengal	0	0'32	— 0'32	0'55	1'38	— 60
	North Bengal	0'34	0'51	— 0'17	0'76	2'46	— 69
	Orissa	0'03	0'29	— 0'26	0'63	1'42	— 56
	Chota Nagpur	0	0'15	— 0'15	0'03	1'14	— 97
	Bihar (South)	0	0'05	— 0'05	0'01	0'43	— 98
	Do. (North)	0	0'17	— 0'17	0	0'61	— 100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'09	0'31	— 71
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0	0'09	— 0'09	0'02	0'39	— 95
	Oudh (South)	0	0'04	— 0'04	0'02	0'38	— 97
	Do. (North)	0	0'06	— 0'06	0'23	0'53	— 57
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0'02	— 0'02	0'09	0'33	— 73
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0'05	— 0'05	0'12	0'46	— 74
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0	0'19	— 0'19	0'94	1'42	— 34
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0'01	0'16	— 0'15	0'13	0'65	— 80
	Do. (Central)	0'04	0'13	— 0'09	0'30	0'63	— 52
	Do. (Submontane)	0'18	0'28	— 0'10	1'13	1'32	— 14
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'15	0'81	— 0'66	4'49	3'75	+ 20
	Do. (North-West)	0'71	0'52	+ 0'19	3'15	2'61	+ 21
	Do. (West)	0'25	0'18	+ 0'07	1'37	0'87	+ 57
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0'89	0'56	+ 0'33	4'43	1'88	+ 130
	Madras (South Central)	0'72	0'29	+ 0'43	2'91	1'43	+ 103
	Coorg	0'58	0'52	+ 0'06	3'11	1'93	+ 61
	Mysore	0'52	0'17	+ 0'35	1'57	0'64	+ 145
	Konkan	0	0'02	— 0'02	0'24	0'09	+ 167
	Bombay Deccan	0'10	0'12	— 0'02	1'33	0'43	+ 209
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'42	0'07	+ 500
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0'02	0'05	— 0'03	0'49	0'42	+ 17
	Central Provinces (West)	0'01	0'07	— 0'06	0'53	0'38	+ 39
	Ditto (Central)	0'08	0'10	— 0'02	0'27	0'66	— 59
	Ditto (East)	0	0'19	— 0'19	0'01	0'92	— 100
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0	0	0	0'01	0'01	0
	Kathiawar	0	0'10	— 0'10	0'04	0'18	— 78
	Sind	0	0'11	— 0'11	0'04	0'32	— 88
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'01	0'02	— 0'01	0'07	0'15	— 53
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0'02	— 0'02	0'05	0'17	— 71
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'02	— 0'02	0	0'08	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'31	0'08	+ 0'23	0'61	0'66	— 8
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0'45	0'12	+ 0'33	0'75	1'19	— 38
	Hyderabad (South)	0'13	0'26	— 0'13	0'15	0'96	— 84
	Madras (Central)	0'25	0'05	+ 0'20	0'48	0'24	+ 100
	East Coast (Central)	0'51	0'03	+ 0'48	0'60	0'35	+ 72
	Ditto (South)	0'16	0'10	+ 0'06	0'56	0'52	+ 8
	Madras (South)	0'22	0'28	— 0'06	3'19	1'52	+ 110

W. A. BION,

SIMLA, 19th April, 1894.

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

218	Ghose, Gooroo Prosono	...	Zamindar	...	Jorabagan	...	ditto
219	Ghose, Kali Prosono	...	ditto	...	Jorabagan Street	...	ditto
220	Ghose, Kali Prosono	...	ditto	...	75, Beadon Street	...	ditto
221	Ghose, Motilal	...	Editor, <i>Amrita Basar Patrika</i>	...	2, Ananda Chunder Chatterjee's Lane, Bagbazar.	...	ditto
222	Ghose, Sarut Chunder	...	ditto	...	Baranussy Ghose's Street, Jorasanko.	...	ditto
223	Ghose, Ganendra Chunder	...	ditto	...	1, Simla Street	...	ditto
224	Goho, Tara Churn	...	Banian, Duncan Brothers	...	Clive Street	...	ditto
225	Gosain, Hem Chundra	...	Landholder	...	Park Street	...	ditto
226	Gupta, Bepin Behari	...	Assistant Professor, Presidency College	...	College Square	...	ditto
227	Gupta, Gopal Chunder	...	House-owner and Merchant	...	Gupta's Lane, Jorasanko	...	ditto
K							
228	Khan, Kanailal	...	Merchant and Landholder	...	Hatkola	...	ditto
229	Khettry, Mokundy Lal	...	Banian, Kerr, Tarruck & Co	...	37, Bausstolla Street	...	ditto
230	Kumar, Denendronarain Roy.	...	Landholder	...	1, Gopla's Lane, Jorasanko	...	ditto
231	Kumar, Dowlat Chunder Boy	...	ditto	...	Kasipore	...	ditto
232	Kumar, Monmotho Nath Mitter.	...	ditto	...	Jhamapukur Lane	...	ditto
233	Kumar Roopendra Krishna Deb.	...	ditto	...	Rajah Nobokissen's Street	...	ditto
234	Kumar Shushil Krishna Deb	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
235	Kumar, Surut Chunder Singh.	...	ditto	...	39, Chowringhee Road	...	ditto
L							
236	Law, Ambica Churn	...	Merchant	...	Bachoo Chatterjee's Street, Tuntunia.	...	ditto
237	Law, Chandi Churn	...	ditto	...	Cornwallis Street, Tuntunia	...	ditto
238	Law, Joygobindo	...	ditto	...	Sooke's Street	...	ditto
239	Law, Kristo Dass	...	ditto	...	Tuntunia	...	ditto
240	Law, Reshee Case	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
241	Mitter, Ashutosh	...	Retired District Engineer	...	Cornwallis Street, Shambazar	...	ditto
242	Mitter, Hurriah Chunder (Roy Bahadur).	...	Chief Superintendent, Office of Accountant-General, Bengal.	...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto
243	Mitter, Kumed Krishna	...	Landholder	...	Doorga Churn Mitter's Street	...	ditto
244	Mitter, Nilmadhub	...	Banian, Duncan Brothers	...	14, Clive Street	...	ditto

No.	Names.	Style or calling.	Residence or place of business.	Religion.	Remarks.
M					
245	Mitter, Omirto Lall	... Merchant	... 5, Juggonath Sooree's Lane, Hogulkooria.	Hindu	
246	Mitter, Pryanath	... Zamindar	... Ashcroft Hall, Raj Bullub's Street.	ditto	
247	Mitter, Sharat Chunder	... ditto	... 98, Machoa Bazar Street	ditto	
248	Mitter, Sures Chundra	... Firm of Dutt and Mitter	... 2, Swallow Lane	ditto	
249	Mitter, Sures Chundra	... Banian	... 11, Radha Bazar Lane	ditto	
250	Moharaj Kumar Benoy Krishna.	Landholder	... Raja Naba Kissen's Street	ditto	
251	Mookerjee, Nilcomol	... Assistant, Graham & Co	... 9, Clive Street	ditto	
252	Mookerjee, Nilmoney	... Professor, Presidency College	... College Square	ditto	
253	Mookerjee, Prosonno Coommar.	Senior Assistant, Carritt & Co	... 9, Mission Row	ditto	
254	Mozoomdar, Hem Chunder	Assistant, George Henderson & Co	... 100, Clive Street	ditto	
255	Mozoomdar, Nilkantho	Temporary Lecturer, Presidency College.	... College Square	ditto	
256	Mozoomdar, U L	Assistant Accountant-General	... Treasury	ditto	
257	Mullick, Charoo Chunder	Landholder	... Putuldanga	ditto	
258	Mullick, Gobin Lall	... ditto	... Upper Ohtipur Road, opposite Shama Churn Mullick's house.	ditto	
259	Mullick, Hem Chunder	... ditto	... Putuldanga	ditto	
260	Mullick, Jogendronath	... ditto	... Parsee Bagan, Upper Circular Road.	ditto	
261	Mullick, Nogendronath	... ditto	... ditto	ditto	
262	Mullick, Prosad Das	... ditto	... Burra Bazar	ditto	
263	Mutylall, Nundogopal	... ditto	... Bow Bazar, Mullangah	ditto	
P					
264	Paul, Bholanath	... Head Master, Hare School	... College Square	ditto	
265	Paul, Radha Churn	... Landholder	... Baranushee Ghose's Street	ditto	
R					
266	Roy, Bepin Behary Mitter	Landholder	... 226, Upper Circular Road	ditto	
267	Roy, Kiron Chunder	... ditto	... Cassipore	ditto	
268	Roy, P C, Dr.	... Assistant Professor, Presidency College.	... College Square	Brahmo	

269	Roy, Peary Mohun	...	Zamindar	...	Amherst Street	...	Hindu
270	Roy, P K, Dr	...	Professor, Presidency College	...	College Square	...	Brahmo
271	Roy, Promotho Nath Mitter	...	Landholder	...	226, Upper Circular Road	...	Hindu
272	Roy, S R	...	Professor, Metropolitan Institution...	...	Sunker Ghose's Lane, Bar Simla	...	ditto
273	Rustomjee, H M	...	Merchant	...	Chowringhee Road	...	Parsee

S

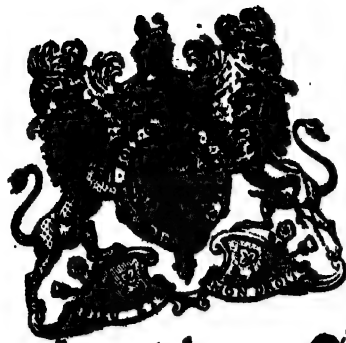
274	Sein, Wooma Kanto	...	Firm of Tancoor Dass Sein and Raj Narain Dhur.	...	14, Old Court House Lane	...	Hindu
275	Sen, Beny Madhub	...	Landholder	...	Cotton Street	...	ditto
276	Sen, Doorga Churn	...	Banian	...	Chorebagan	...	ditto
277	Sen, Gopal Dass	...	Merchant	...	ditto	...	ditto
278	Sen, Monee Madhub	...	Banian, Andrew Yule & Co	...	Olive Row	...	ditto
279	Sen, Narayenkissen	...	Store-keeper of Stamps, Office of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.	...	5, Church Lane	...	ditto

280	Sen, Rakhal Dass	...	Cashier, Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co	...	16, Strand	...	ditto
281	Sen, Roma Kanta	...	Inhabitant	...	Mathaghussa Gully	...	ditto
282	Sen, Sunut Coomar	...	Banian, Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association.	...	102, Clive Street	...	ditto
283	Shastri, Hara Prosad	...	Librarian, Bengal Library	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto
284	Sircar, Nolin Behary	...	Firm of Kerr, Tarruck & Co	...	11, Clive Street	...	ditto
285	Sircar, Pulin Behary	...	Manager, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto

T

286	Tagore, Borendra Nath	...	Zamindar	...	51, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street.	...	ditto
287	Tagore, Degendro Nath	...	ditto	...	Dwarkanath Tagore's Street...	...	ditto
288	Tagore, Gayanendra Nath...	...	ditto	...	6, ditto	...	ditto
289	Tagore, Joytindra Nath	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
290	Tagore, Robindro Nath	...	ditto	...	6, ditto	...	ditto

J. G. ARCAR,
Clerk of the Crown.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 112466, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller-General, and last endorsed to Syed Ally Zamin, the proprietor, by whom it was never

endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of proprietor.

SYED ALLY ZAMIN,
Shahjahanpur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 26th April 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1075P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 21st April 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

No. 127 of 1894.—William Henry Grant and William Ward Hill, Drapers, 13-1, Government Place, East, Calcutta, for solah topes.

No. 128 of 1894.—John Henry Rose Harley, Merchant, of No. 20, China Bazar Lane, in the town of Calcutta, for an improved life-belt.

No. 1076P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 101 of 1893.—Albert Angelo Lacey, of 116, Ripon Street, Calcutta, for extracting fibre from the agave or aloe, pineapple, and other fibrous plants. (Filed 4th April 1894.)

No. 187 of 1893.—King Charles Edmunds, residing at 6, Creek Row, in Calcutta, British India, Merchant and Agent, for an improved method of freezing liquids, and apparatus therefor, to be called "Edmunds' Excelsior Freezer." (Filed 15th March 1894.)

No. 204 of 1893.—William Bennett Rickman, of 32, Clerkenwell Road, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for an improvement in railway carriage lamps. (Filed 10th April 1894.)

No. 255 of 1893.—Hugh Iorwerth Roberts, Engineer, of 33, Telkul Ghât Road, Howrah, near Calcutta, for a furnace to consume its own smoke. (Filed 4th April 1894.)

No. 278 of 1893.—Thomas Orme Colles, of Belmont, Higher Broughton, Manchester, in the

County of Lancaster, England, billiard table-maker, for improvements in outside seats for tramcars, omnibuses and similar vehicles, and other exposed seats. (Filed 13th April 1894.)

No. 359 of 1893.—Frederick Hurd, of Manygates Park, Wakefield, Yorkshire, and of 11 Grittleton Road, St. Peter's Park, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in, and connected with, coal-cutting and like machines. (Filed 9th April 1894.)

No. 360 of 1893.—Frederick Hurd, of Manygates Park, Wakefield, Yorkshire, and of 11, Grittleton Road, St. Peter's Park, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in, and connected with, electromotors or generators. (Filed 9th April 1894.)

No. 6 of 1894.—Charles Hodgson, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of London, England, Engineer, for an improvement in apparatus for working railway points and signals. (Filed 7th April 1894.)

No. 34 of 1894.—Edmund Charrington, of 5, Broad Street Avenue, in the City of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in rollers for reciprocating rods, such as those which work railway points or signals and the like. (Filed 13th April 1894.)

No. 41 of 1894.—Julius Moeller, of No. 14, Palmer Street, Westminster, in the County of London, England, Manager, for a process for the manufacture of oil

gas. (Filed 13th April 1894.)

No. 65 of 1894.—Fritz Bernhard Behr, of 10, Drapers Gardens, in the City of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in vehicles and electric locomotives for single line elevated railways. (Filed 7th April 1894.)

No. 69 of 1894.—The Phonopore Company, Limited, of Faraday House, Charing Cross Road, in the County of London, England, for improvements in electrical receiving instruments and relays. (Filed 13th April 1894.)

No. 70 of 1894.—Henry Chitty, of 5, Bolton Gardens, Chiswick, in the County of London, England, for improvements in dynamo electric machines. (Filed 7th April 1894.)

No. 95 of 1894.—The Ruchill Chemical Company, Limited, of 6, Great Saint Helens, in the City of London, England, for apparatus for extracting substances by volatile solvents. (Filed 7th April 1894.)

No. 97 of 1894.—Joseph David Everett, Professor of Natural Philosophy, of Dunbarton, Derryvolgie Avenue, Belfast, in the County of Antrim, Ireland, for improvements in wheels for cycles and other road vehicles. (Filed 13th April 1894.)

No. 98 of 1894.—Samuel William Maquay, of 1, Whittingstall Road, Fulham, London, England, Engineer, for improvements in primary batteries and in their application to miners and like portable electric lamps. (Filed 10th April 1894.)

No. 1077P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 13 of 1888.—William Lindsay Henderson, of Khangaum, West Berar, Engineer, and Frederick Walter Shallis, of 9, Marine Street,

Bombay, Engineer, for an improved beater cotton gin. (From 27th April 1894 to 26th April 1895.)

No. 263 of 1889.—Alexander Dunbar, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, Barrister-at-Law, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for

the manufacture of casks, barrels, and the like. (From 17th April 1894 to 16th April 1895)

No. 1078P.—Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 80 of 1889.—Mr. Hormusji Khurshedji Bana's invention for the patent roller oil mill. (Specification filed 9th January 1890.)

and silver bearing and other ores. (Specification filed 21st January 1890.)

No. 312 of 1889.—Messrs. J. T. Penny and W. H. Richardson's invention for an improved machine for triturating and amalgamating gold

No. 333 of 1889.—Mr. E. L. W. Haskett-Smith's invention for improvements in tele-meters or range-finders. (Specification filed 18th January 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

H. S. JARRETT, Colonel,
for Secy. under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Abdul Ghafur, I ... 16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.	Bhattacharyya, A s w i ni- 14-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
Abul Fazi Muhammad 16	Dacca Madrasa.	50 " Basanta- 17	Habiganj High School.
Abul Jubbar.		" kumar.	
Acharyya, Mukundananda 18-11	Habiganj High School.	" D w i j e n- 15-5	Hare School.
Acharyyachandhuri, Bi- 17-4	Mymensingh Zila School.	" dranath	
dhubbushan.		" G i r i s - 15	Khararia High School.
Adhikari, Pulinbihari ... 16-7	Dacca Jubilee School.	" chandra	
Adhya, Bamacharan ... 16-7	Bangabasi Collegiate School.	" Harinath 14-4	Jaynagar Institution.
* Aikath, Amulyachandra ... 14-9	Ranchi Zila School.	" Lalmoan 14	Tangail Bindubasini School.
Alaha Newaz Khan ... 16	Mymensingh Zila School.	" Ramhari 15-3	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
Amiruddin Mandal ... 17	Midnapore Collegiate School.	" S a t i s - 15	Hoogly Branch School.
10* Anandrao Venkatesh Zin- 16	Nagpur Neill City School.	" chandra.	
gerday.		" S a t i s - 16	Harinavi A. S. School.
Baborta, Kalidas . 19	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.	" chandra.	
Bagchi, Sisirkumari	Brahmo Balika Sikshalaya.	" Trailokya- 13	Raja S. K. Institution, Rajbari.
Ba Gyaw ... 17-10	Rangoon Collegiate School.	" nath.	
Bairagi, Sagardas . 16	Barraekpur Government School.	" T a r a k - 16	Chittagong Municipal School.
Baisnab, Purnachanda . 15-6	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.	60 Bhaumik, Dwijendranath 13-10	Bogra Zila School.
Baldeva Narayan Singh . 17-9	Gaya Zila School.	Bhawani, Radhagobinda ... 15	Santipur Municipal School.
Bamanandan Prasad ... 16	Monghyr K. P. Institution.	Bhunja, Kshirodnarayan 14-8	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshay- 16	Banoripara Union Institution.	Bishayi, Mahendralal . 14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
" Anukul- 14-5	Bali Rivers' Thompson School.	Biswas, Arunoday . 20	Dhankuria High English School.
20 " Binodbi- 16	Barasat Government School.	Mahitosh 12	Ripon Collegiate School.
" Girindra- 14-2	City Collegiate School.	Nalininath 17	Majdia Railbazar High English School.
" Gopeswar 16	Birbhum Zila School.	" Saradindu 15	Taki Government School.
" Haridas 16	Ranchi Zila School.	Bolst, Klsie ...	Miss O'Brien's School.
" Harina- 15-8	Dacca Pogose School.	Borthwick, H. E. 16-6	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
" rayan.		70 Bose, A. ... 13-9	St. Xavier's College.
" Pramath- 16	Bangabasi Collegiate School.	Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar 15	Noakhali Zila School.
" snath.		" Benimadhab 16-2	Hindu School.
" Rangalal 14-9	Tamluk Hamilton School.	" Gangasagar 19-7	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" S a r a t - 16-7	Berhampur Collegiate School.	" G i r i n d r a - 16-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
chandra.		" chandra.	
" (Sr.)		" Girischandra 18	Sylhet Government High School.
" S a t i s - 14-7	Bhoita H. E. School.	" Hemchandra 16-4	Pabna Zila School.
chandra.		" Indubbushan 14-6	Chatra High English School.
" Upendra- 15	Tangail Bindubasini School.	Jadabchandra 18	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
30 Banik, Balaichand 14	Dacca Jubilee School.	Jibankrishna 16-2	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Barma, Kailaschandra 14	Tangail Bindubasini School.	Kalikumar 15-7	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
Basak, Kunjalal 16-7	Pabna Zila School.	Kunjabihari 13	Hooghly Branch School.
Basu, Amarendramohan 14	Garden Reach C. M. S. School.	N a b i n m a - 14-1	Meherpur H. E. School.
" Durgapada . 13	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.	dhob.	
" Dwarakanath . 13	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.	Narendrakumar 13	Dacca Pogose School.
" Hrishikes . 16-4	Metropolitan Institution	Pyarimohan 13	Teghoria H. E. School.
" Jagadbandhu . 16	Basirhat Municipal School.	Rebatimohan 14-5	Noakhali Zila School.
" Jatishchandra (Jr.) 15-2	Hare School.	Satishchandra 17-2	Sirajganj Banwarilal H. E. School.
" Jnandranath 15	Metropolitan Institution.	Chanda, Taraknath ... 18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
" Narendralal 14-11	Ranchi Zila School.	Chandra, Sukumar ... 14-3	Navadwip Hindu School.
" Nisikanta 14	Sylhet Government High School.	Chattopadhyay, Bhudeb 17-10	Bankura Zila School.
" Sachindramohan ... 16-5	St. Francis de Sale's School, Nagpur.	50 " Biswas- 17-3	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur
" Sriachandra 15	Muzaffarpur Zila School.	" war.	Bhagalpur Zila School.
" Upendranath 13	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.	" Jogindra- 14-3	
Basudeva Narayan . 14	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.	" nath.	
Bhaduri, Nalinimohan . 14	Santipur Municipal School.	" Prabhat- 14-9	Sibsagar Government H. School.
Bhar, Prandh n . 15	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore.	" Prabodh- 14	Ripon Collegiate School.
Bhattacharyya, Annada- 15-8	City Collegiate School.	chandra.	
charan		Chattoraj, Mohinimohan 14-4	Banwaribad H. E. School.
		*Chaudhuri, Bhabendrana- 15-9	Maldah Zila School.
		rayan.	

* Passed in Drawing.

Chaudhuri, Bharatchandra	18	Sylhet National Institution.	Gangopadhyay, Satya-charan	160	16	Santipur Municipal School.
" Jnanendranarayana	15-4	Pabna Zila School.	Ghosh, Asutosh	160	14	City Collegiate School.
Khargapati	20-2	Darbhanga Raj School.	" Atulkrishna	160	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
Krishnabihari	16	Maulvi Bazar High School.	" Bhubaneswar	160	16-9	Barisal Zila School.
100 " Natabar	17-10	City Collegiate School.	" Birinchimohan	160	17-4	Khulna Zila School.
Rajendranarayana	15-6	Nabadwip Hindu School.	" Durgadas	160	14-3	New Indian School.
Sanatkumar	16	Hindu School.	" Gobindachandra	160	14	South Suburban School.
Sitanath	17-9	Faridpur Zila School.	" Jatindramohan	160	17-3	Bhanga H. E. School.
Ugraprabha	15-2	Hooghly Collegiate School.	" Jogesohandra	160	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
Christian, Lily	...	Loretto House.	" Jogindranath	160	13	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
Chrysologus, Br. P.	21	Teacher (Roll. Ran. T. 2).	" Kotichandra	170	15-4	Darjeeling High School.
Clerici, E.	16-9	St. Xavier's College.	" Kunjabihari	170	15-10	Barisal Zila School.
Connor, F. P.	16-2	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.	" Manindranath	170	12	Dacca Jubilee School.
Cooke, G. W.	16-6	Doverton College.	" Manmathanath	170	14-3	Bhagalpur Zila School.
110 Crow, C. R.	14-11	St. Joseph's Boarding School.	" Nagendranath	170	14-8	Hanchi Zila School.
Dalituddin Khan Thakur	18-7	Faridpur Zila School.	" Nagendranath	170	16-1	Metropolitan Institution.
Durshan Lall	13	Gaya Sahebganj H. C. E. School.	" Phakirchandra	170	12-9	Ripon Collegiate School.
Das, Abinasachandra	14	Midnapur Collegiate School.	" Purnachandra	170	16-8	Kandi School.
" Brajanath	17-7	Rangpur Zila School.	" Radhakrishna	170	16-11	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
" Haridas	16-1	South Suburban School.	" Rakhaladas	170	14-11	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Mathuranath	16-4	Silchar Government H. School.	" Ramranjan	170	16-11	Berhampur Collegiate School.
" Mukundkrishna	17	Durbhanga Raj School.	180 " Ramganjan	180	16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
" Pasupatinath	12	Hooghly Collegiate School.	" Rasbihari	180	12	Ripon Collegiate School.
" Radhaballabh	15	Santipur Municipal School.	" Sathendra	180	14-3	Bhagalpur Zila School.
120 " Radhacharan	16-9	Katak P. M. Academy.	" Saratkumar	180	14	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
" Rajanichandra	14	Sylhet Government H. School.	" Satischandra	180	15-4	Daulatpur High English School.
" Rajendrachandra	15-6	Lalgola Vic. Jub. H. E. School.	" Satischandra	180	13	Hooghly Branch School.
" Sasibhushan	14-11	St. Joseph's Boarding School.	" Surendranath	180	14-2	Metropolitan Institution.
" Satyabhushan	15	B. M. Institution, Barisal.	" Upendranath	180	12-7	Ariadaha High English School.
" Srinath	19-3	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.	Ghosal, Brindabauchandra	180	15	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
" Surendranath	13	Dacca Jubilee School.	" Lalmoohan	180	13-2	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
" Syamacharan	22	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.	190 " Nanigopal	190	17-8	Hindu School.
Dasgupta, Bhupatichandra	19-5	Dacca Collegiate School.	" Prasannakumar	190	16	Ditto.
" Kaliprasanna	16-9	Barisal Zila School.	" Satyakumar	190	15	Kalna Maharaja's School.
130 " Rajendrakumar	17	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.	" Ghulam Ahmed	190	16	Calcutta Madrasa.
" Rameshchandra	14-10	Shazadpur H. E. School.	" Gibson, A. W.	190	17-5	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
" Surendranath	14-2	Bhanga H. E. School.	Godfrey, W. C.	190	17-9	Rangoon Collegiate School.
Datta, Adharchandra	16-2	Midnapur Collegiate School.	Goldenstein, J.	190	15-3	St. Xavier's College.
Akshaykumar	18-1	Dacca Collegiate School.	Goonerutne, V. D.	190	19-8	Private student (Roll. Kan. P. 2).
Amarendranath	14	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	Goswami, Bhagabatkumar	190	17-2	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Asutosh	18	Jessore Zila School.	" Ramchandra	190	16	Santipur Municipal School.
Asutosh	16-1	Kalighat H. E. School.	200 Guha, Surendrachandra	200	15	Tangail Bindubasini School.
Bhupeschandra	16	Comilla Zila School.	Gupta, Anukulchandra	200	17	Raj Chandra Collegiate School.
Hemendranath	21	Sunamganj Jubilee H. School.	" Janakinath	200	15	Santipur Municipal School.
140 " Jogindramohan	13-4	Dacca Collegiate School.	" Prankumar	200	15-6	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
Pannalal	15	New Indian School.	" Rajendrakumar	200	15	Madaripur H. E. School.
Purnachandra	16-9	Hindu School.	" Sasikanta	200	16	Ripon Collegiate School.
Sanyasibhushan	14-9	Hooghly Collegiate School.	" Surendranath	200	16-9	Hindu School.
Surendranath	18-2	Hindu School.	" Surendranath	200	14-6	Barasat Govt. School.
Dattaray, Jatindramohan	13-9	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.	Hafizullah	200	17	Rangpur Zila School.
De, Atulkrishna	18	Bangabasi Collegiate School.	Hajra, Bhutnath	200	17-3	Ghatal Municipal H. E. School.
" Krishnaprasad	18	General Assembly's Institution.	210 Haldar, Jeminikumar	210	17-9	Faridpur Zila School.
" Mahendrachandra	16	Comilla Victoria School.	Har, Kunjabihari	210	15-8	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Nabimohandra	16	Kisorganj H. E. School.	Harichand	210	18-4	Lahore Central Model School.
150 Deb Munindranath	16	Jaynagar Institution.	Harihar Prosad	210	13	Gaya Sahebganj H. C. E. School.
De Vere, Claire	18	Loretto House.	Harihar Tiwari	210	16	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
Dhar, Kaminikisor	18	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.	Jageshwar Pernad	210	15	T. N. Jub. Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
Dharamdeva Narayan	16	Chapra Zila School.	John, A. M. N.	210	16-9	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Dohory Ropmay	16	Shillong Normal School.	Kar, Upendranath	210	16-2	Hindu School.
Fayazuddin Ahmed	15	Kendrapara H. E. School.	Kumar, Asutosh	210	16	Ditto.
Ganes Lal	11	Monghyr Victoria Jubilee School.	Kundu, Bhupendranath	220	14-10	Oriental Seminary.
Ganesh Pandey	17	Saran Academy.	220 " Kosabachandra	220	15	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
Gangopadhyay, Baradakanta	15	Brahmanberia Annada H. E. School.	Lahiri, Jnanendranath	220	12-9	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
			Lennox, W.	220	17-5	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

	Mackertoom, A.	17-11	Diocesan High School, Rangoon.	Mukhopadhyay, Satyas - 15-6	Gushtia K. N. H. E. School.
	Madak, Taraknath	14	Taki Govt. School.	" Sukha - 15-3	Murkashha H. E. School.
	Mahadeo Ambadas Umraotkar.	15	Nagpur Neill City School.	" Surendra- 16	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Maitra, Dwijendranath	15-3	Metropolitan Institution.	" Trailo - 16	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	" Jatindranath	14-11	Dumka Zila School.	" kyanath.	Monghyr Zila School.
	" Mohinimohan	13-7	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.	Muralidhar	Uttarpura Collegiate School.
	" Nagendranath	12-4	Rajshahi Collegiate School.	Mustafi, Lalitmohan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
230	" Purnachandra	17-4	Rangpur Zila School.	Nag, Lalbihari	Senhati H. E. School.
	" Surendranath	14-3	Metropolitan Institution.	230 Nandi, Biswanath	Sylhet Govt. School.
	Majumdar, Brajendrakumar.	13	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.	" Girishchandra	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Bazar Branch.
	" Dwijendrakumar.	14-2	Hare School.	" Surendranath	Nagpur Neill City School.
	" Gobinda - chandra	15-6	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.	Narhari Kashinath Tanko	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Goshthabihari	13-9	Rajshahi Collegiate School.	Navakisorlal Srivastava	Monghyr Vic. Jubilee School.
	" Jnanendralal	14-10	Metropolitan Institution.	Nemdhari Sinha	Central Model School, Lahore.
	" Prakas chandra.	13	Dacca Jubilee School.	Niranjan Das	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	" Sasimohan	17-2	Sylhet Govt. H. School.	O'Brien, C. R.	Ditto.
240	" Sitalchandra	17-4	Faridpur Zila School.	O'Brien, G. W.	Diocesan H. School, Rangoon.
	" Taraknath	14	Albert Collegiate School.	Oehme, Bertha Ameline	Serampur Union Institution.
	" Tinkari	16	Pakur H. K. School.	300 Pal, Asutosh	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	Mallik, Gopinath	13-6	Hazaribagh Zila School.	" Aswinikumar	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Mallikchandhuri, Benkabi.	19-4	Barisal Zila School.	" Bhubaneswar	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Mandal, Gaurchandra	17-1	Hitampur H. E. School.	" Mahimchandra	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	Manna, Manmathanath	16	Metropolitan Institution.	" Purnachandra	Senhati High School.
	" Upendranath	15-5	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.	" Ramanath	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Mary, Br. C. ...	21-7	Teacher (Roll. Ran. T. 1).	" Sasi Kumar	Muragchha H. E. School.
	Mills, F. H.	16-7	La Martiniere College.	Palit, Kshitibhushan	St. Josephi Boarding School.
	Mitra, Asutosh	15	Albert Collegiate School.	Pereira, C. ...	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
250	" Atalbihari	16-5	Metropolitan Institution.	Phani, Nilmadbab	Gaya Sahebganj H. C. E. School.
	" Charuchandra	15-2	Hare School.	310 Pitambar Lall	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	" Ganendranath	15	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.	Po Han	Ditto.
	" Girindrachandra	16-4	Noakhali Rajkumar Jub. School.	Po Kyaw	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	" Jatindranath	15	Metropolitan Institution.	Preminger, A.	Nagpur Neill City School.
	" Khagendranath	13	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.	Purashurama Vinayak	Indore English Madrasa.
	" Nibaranchandra	13-6	City Collegiate School.	Thatte.	Calcutta Madrasa.
	" Rajanikanta	16-8	Jaynagar Institution.	Purushottom Keshavarao	St. Xavier's College.
	" Rajanikanta	16-8	Khulna Zila School.	Kotval	Chapra Zila School.
	" Ramchandra	13-4	New Indian School.	Quazi Mohamed Abdul	Patna Collegiate School.
260	" Subodhchandra	14	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.	Ghani.	Lahore Mission H. School.
	" Surendralal	16	Ohinsura F. C. Institution.	Raha, A. ...	Dinapur Aided School.
	Muhammad Abdullah	14	Dacca Madrasa.	Raj Narain	Khararia H. School.
	Muhammad Asad	14-6	Noakhali Zila School.	Rajpati Singh	Hare School.
	Muhammad Umer Khan	18	Gaya Zila School.	320 Rama Nand	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	14-3	Banwaribad H. E. School.	Rampakash Lal	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Asutosh	15-6	L. M. S. School, Khagra.	Ray Amritlal	Contai H. E. School.
	" Barada - prasanna.	16	Senhati High School.	" Amulyachandra	Jhikra H. E. School.
	" Chandra - bhushan.	16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.	" Atrikumar	Sirajganj Banwarilal H. E. School.
	" Chandra - chandra.	13-6	Sibsagar Govt. H. School.	" Baikunthachandra	Aryan Institution
270	" Chunilal	13-6	Sibpur H. C. E. School.	" Barindrakumar	Pabna Zila School.
	" Gokul - chandra.	15	Jaynagar Institution.	" Brajagopal	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	" Hirallal	12-2	Noakhali Zila School.	" Jagatochandra	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	" Jnanen - dramohan	16-2	Chatra H. C. E. School.	" Jnanendranarayan	Mindapur Collegiate School.
	" Jnanen - dranath.	14	Hooghly Collegiate School.	" Krishnasunder	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Khetra - gopal.	15-6	Daulatpur H. C. E. School.	" Lalimohan	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	" Mahen - drachandra.	16-3	Dacca Jubilee School.	" Nisikanta	St. Xavier's College.
	" Manma - thanath.	16-3	Konnagar H. E. School.	" Nityagopal	Purulia Zila School.
	" Narendra - kumar.	15-4	Rangpur Zila School.	" Panchanan	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Narendra - nath.	16	Khararia H. School.	" Prabodhchandra	Dacca Collegiate School.
280	" Pramatha - nath.	13-1	Metropolitan Institution, Bow Bazar Branch.	" Rajendrakumar	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Radha - prasad	13-10	Berhampur Collegiate School.	" Surendranath	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Satis - chandra	14	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.	" Surendranath	Taki Government School.

Rebeiro, C. W.	.. 15-10	St. Joseph's Boarding School.	Sengupta, Asutosh (No. 1)	19	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
Ryder, Amy ...	... ..	Doveton Institution.	" Harendrakumar	20-3	Barisal Zila School.
Saha, Haridas	... 16	Dacca Jubilee School.	" Jagadis	... 15	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
" Mukundalal	... 16-6	Hare School.	" Nalinikanta	... 15	Baharu H. E. School.
" Prabaschandra	... 13	Kushthia H. E. School.	" Nalinikanta	... 15	Mohisadal Raj H. E. School.
Samarskoon, E. R. A.	... 16-5	Trinity College, Kandy.	" Prabodhchandra	15	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
Senyal, Basantakumar	... 17	Howrah Municipal School.	" Rajanikanta	... 14	Narit H. E. School.
350 Sarkar, Bipinchandra	... 17	Dighapatiya H. E. School.	" Rajkumar	18	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Nilkanta	... 17-6	Rajchandra College School.	380 " Surendranath	... 11-9	Noakhali Zila School.
" Panchanan	... 14	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.	Set, Goshthabihari	... 15	Metropolitan Institution.
" Rajanikanta	... 16-9	Rangpur Zila School.	Shaikh Abdul Aziz	... 17-6	Birbhum Zila School.
Sarkhel, Bhubanmohan	.. 18	Jenkins' School, Kuch Bihar.	Sheo Nandan Prasad	... 17	Saran Academy.
Sarma, Ruhindranath	... 16-2	Silchar Government H. School.	Sinha, Aswinikumar	... 16	Comilla Zila School.
Schmidt, Mary	...	Loretto House.	Syed Abdus Sattar	... 15	Nator Municipal High School.
Sen, Brajanath	16	Dacca Jubilee School.	* Syed Akhtor Hossain	...	Patna City School.
" Gananath	16-2	Sanskrit Collegiate School.	Ahmad	... 16	Bhagalpur Madrasa.
" Jatindramohan	14-7	Dinapur Zila School	Syed Muqbool Ali	... 16	T. K. Ghose's Academy, Bankipur.
360 " Jatindramohan	14	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.	Syed Nural Hossain	... 14	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
" Jatindranath	14	Albert Collegiate School.	390 Talapatra, Haripada	... 16-7	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
" Lalitkumar	14	Keshab Academy.	Talbot, P.	... 15 8	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
" Phanindralal	15	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.	Talsiprasad	... 15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
" Rajanikanta	17	B. M. Institution, Barisal.	Tun Manng	... 17-3	Rangoon Collegiate School.
" Ratneswar	15-4	Dacca Pogose School.	Ukil, Rajendrakumar	... 15	Netrokona Dutt. H. E. School.
" Saileswar	13-9	Hare School	Wells, N. S.	... 17	Diocesan High School, Rangoon.
" Saratkumar	17-5	B. M. Institution, Barisal.	Whitham, C.	... 16-8	St. Xavier's College.
" Satischandra	17-3	Golaghat Bezbaruya H. School	Williams, Ellen Mabel	...	Alexandra School, Amritsar.
" Satyendrachandra	16	Comilla Zila School.	Wilson, E. D.	... 16-10	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
370 " Sukumar	16-5	Dinajpur Zila School.	399* Wince, W. G.	... 15-7	Doveton College.
" Surendrakumar	14	Senhati High School.			
" Sureschandra	2-8	Kalia H. E. School.			

* Passed in Drawing

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Abdul Gaffoor Khan	... 17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.	Bandyopadhyay, Akhil	16-4	Rangopalpur P. J. K. H. School.
Abdul Hamid Chanea	... 17-1	St. Paul's School, Rangoon.	" Amulya	15	Mathari Zila School.
Abdul Hamid Khan	... 18-5	Faridpur Zila School.	" Asitran	13-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
Abdul Majeed	... 14-5	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur Free H. E. School.	" Atul	16	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
Abdul Rahman	... 13	Chapra Zila School.	" Basanta	14	Dacca Jubilee School.
Abdul Wadud	... 15	Chittagong H. E. School.	" kumar	17	Saran Academy.
Abdul Waseq	... 15	Basirhat Municipal School.	" Bhupati	17	Metropolitan Institution.
Abdur Rahman	... 18-1	M. A. A. School, Patna.	" Bhushan	13-10	Goburdanga H. E. School.
Abdur Rahoman	... 14	Purulia Zila School.	" Bhupen	13-10	Gaila H. E. School.
10 Abdur Raub	... 15-7	Nowgong High School.	" Bidhu	16-8	Barasat Government School.
Abdus Subhan	... 20-5	Patna Collegiate School.	" Bipinbi	19-7	Balagarh H. E. School.
Adak Harischandra	... 13-5	Ariadaha H. E. School.	" hari	17	Dhankuria H. E. School.
Adhikari, Brajendra	13-5	Dacca Collegiate School.	" Binda	14-6	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
" Kumudnikanta	14-7	Noakhali Zila School.	" Charu	18-2	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
" Phatikchandra	15	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.	" chandra	15-3	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
Adhya, Lakshminarayan	14-6	Hooghly Collegiate School.	" Deben	17	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
Ahmad Hossain	... 16-9	Calcutta Boys' School.	" Dhanan	14	South Suburban School.
Alfred, Abigail	...	(Roll. Agr. P. 4.) Private Student.	" jay	15-1	Arya Mission Institution.
Ali Ahmad	... 13	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.	" Jalal	16	Naldanga Bhushan School.
20 Ambali, Kaminikumar	... 15	Dacca Pogose School.	" Haridas	15-6	Central Institution.
Aosafali	... 15	Brahmanberia Annada H. E. School.	" Haridas	15-6	Pakur H. E. School.
Asadullah Khan	... 16-4	Gaya Zila School.	" Heman	14	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Ataur Rahman	... 14-9	Calcutta Madrasa.	" takumar	14-10	
Atmaram Virayya Upalwar	10	Nagpur Neill City School.	" Hiralal	16	
Aung Gwe	... 17-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.	" Hiralal	16	
Asizur Rahman	... 15	Hooghly Collegiate School.	" Jadunath	16	
Babusingh Ganpat Singh	17	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.	" Jatindra	15-1	
Begchi, Banamali	... 12-6	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.	" mohan	...	
" Nalinimohan	... 15	Naogan K. D. School.			
30 " Pulinchandra	... 15-5	City Collegiate School, My-mensingh Branch.			
Baidyanath Sahay	... 14	Arrah Zila School.			
Bajinath Sahay	... 14	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.			
Bakhabi, Sivaprasad Sinha	15-2	Arrah Zila School.			

60	Bandyopadhyay, Joganath	14-2	City Collegiate School.	110	Basu, Hemantakumar	... 16-9	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Joges-chandra.	15-5	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.		" Jatindrakumar	... 16-9	Comilla Zila School.
	" Jogindra-chandra.	17	C. M. S. Boys' Boarding School.		" Jogindrakumar	... 18-7	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Jogindra-nath.	13-6	Arya Mission Institution.		" Jyotishchandra (Sr.)	16	Hare School.
	" Jogindra-nath.	16	New Indian School.		" Kalipada	... 14	Taki Government School.
	" Jyotish-chandra-kumar.	17	Krishnagar A. V. School.		" Kumudnath	... 15-3	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Kamini-kumar.	15	Central Institution.		Loknath	17-6	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Kshetra-nath.	20-5	Kalighat H. E. School.		Manindrakumar	16	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Kumaris-chandra.	13-4	Katwa H. E. School.		Mohinimohan	16-3	Howrah Municipal School.
	" Kunjabihari.	16-5	Rajchandra Collegiate School.		Mohinimohan	14-6	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
70	" Maunmo-han.	13-5	Sylhet Government School.	120	Mohininath	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Mrinal-mohan.	15-11	Uttarpara Collegiate School.		Nagendrakumar	16	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	" Nalini	...	Bethune Collegiate School.		Nagendranath	16-4	Hare School.
	" Nalini-mohan.	14-2	Halisahar H. C. E. School.		Narendrakumar	13-3	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	" Nitya-hari.	14-4	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.		Pannalal	... 14-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Prabhat-chandra.	17	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.		Rameschandra	... 15	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
	" Ramani-mohan.	13-3	Noakhali Zila School.		Rangalal	... 17	City Collegiate School.
	" Ram-chandra.	15-4	Uttarpara Collegiate School.		Saralkumar	... 14	Kanaghat H. A. V. School.
	" Rasiklal	14	Barahanagar Victoria School.		Saratchandra	... 15-8	Jawalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Sachin-dra-nath.	16-6	Nilphamari H. E. School.		Saratchandra	... 16-4	Barasat Government School.
80	" Sarada-chandran.	18-1	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.	130	Sasadhar	16	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra.	14	Midnapur Collegiate School.		Basuari, Jyotishchandra	... 16-8	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Satish-chandra.	16	Central Institution.		Belletty, S.	... 16-1	St. Xavier's College.
	" Satis-kumar.	15-7	Uttarpara Collegiate School.		Benipersad Singh	20	Private student, (Roll. Pat., P. 8)
	" Satyadas	16	Baharu H. E. School.		Benodeuddin Ahmed	... 17	Dighapattiya H. E. School.
	" Satya-prasad.	16	Aryan Institution.		Bhaduri, Taraknath	... 16	Tankail Bindubasini School.
	" Subodh-chandra.	14-10	Bali Rivers Thompson School.		Bhaiyaji Laxman Permand.	16	Raipur High School.
	" Surendra-nath.	15	Albert Collegiate School.		Bhanja Nibaran Chandra	17	City Collegiate School.
	" Surendra-nath.	15-2	Daulatpur H. E. School.		Bhar, Srischandra	... 15-11	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	" Surendra-nath.	14	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.	140	Bhatta, Krishnagopal	19	Jenkin's School, Kuch Bihar.
90	" Surendra-nath.	15	Pakur H. E. School.		Bhattacharyya, Abaniranjana.	15	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Surendra-nath.	17	Babulia J. S. H. E. School.		" Basanta-kumar.	16	Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Surendra-chandra.	16-3	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.		" Basantaku-mar.	16	Kipon Collegiate School.
	Baral, Birinchipada	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.		" Bhababhusan.	15-6	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	Barat, Amritlal	14-8	Hooghly Collegiate School.		" Bharateswar	14-5	Shazadpur H. E. School.
	" Bhupendranath	16	Calcutta Training Academy.		" Bholanath	18-4	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	Berkatki, Benudhar	17-3	Sibsagar Govt. High School.		" Bijaykrishna.	16	Chinsurah F. O. Institution.
	" Surakanta	16	Sibsagar Bezbarua High School.		" Birajacharan.	16	Baharu H. E. School.
	Barai, Rasiklal	20-3	Salkia A. S. School.		" Dhirendranath.	15	Baluti H. E. School.
	Barua, Dayalchandra	17-3	Jorhat High School.	150	" Haranchandra.	16	Khararia High School.
100	" Dhananjay	15-8	Chittagong Collegiate School.		" Haridas	14	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Kamalabhiram	16	City Collegiate School.		" Harihar	15	Andul H. E. School.
	Basu, Abinashchandra	16	Private student, (Roll. Bha., P. 1).		" Jyotirmay	16-1	Muragachha H. E. School.
	Asitcharan	18	Khararia High School.		" Kalichandra	14	Agartala High School.
	Balaram	14-4	Katak P. M. Academy.		" Kamalakantha.	19	Babulia J. S. H. E. School.
	Durgamohan	17-5	Barisal Zila School.		" Mahadeb	15	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	Hemantakumar	... 17-11	Private student, (Roll. Bur., P. 3.)		" Nibaran-chandra.	15-6	Hare School.
					" Purnachandra.	16	Nator Municipal High School.
					" Rasamay	15-7	Gauhati High School.
					" Sailajananda.	15-5	Hetampur H. K. School.
					" Saratchandra.	13	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
					" Saratchandra.	18	Mymensingh Zila School.
					" Sasibhusan.	16	Kisorganj H. E. School.
					" Sasibhusan.	15-6	Berhampur Collegiate School.
					" Sasikanta	18	Dacca Jubilee School.
					" Srimanta	16-7	Harinavi A. S. School.
					" Surendranath.	17-6	Banwaribad H. E. School.

160	Bhattacharyya, Syamacharan.	16-6	Naihati Mahendra School.	Chakrabarti, Sureschandra	14	Rajshahi Collegiate School.		
	Upendra-nath.	15	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.	"	Suryyakumar	17	Benoripara Union Institution.	
	Bhaumik, Biharlal	16	Rajshahi Collegiate School.	220	"	Syamacharan	15	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	Bhawani Sinha	16-1	Arrah Zila School.	"	Taraknath	15	Nilphamari H. E. School.	
	Bindeshwary Prasad	15	Hutwa Eden School.	Chaliha, Baradaprasad	21-2	Sibsagar Government High School.		
	Biswas, Abinashchandra	16	Majdia Rail Bazar H. E. School.	Chanda, Priyanath	22	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.		
	" Chandraprabha	...	Bethune Collegiate School.	Charavanamuttoo, A.	15-10	St. John's College, Jaffna.		
	" E.	17-10	C. M. S. Boys' Boarding School.	Chattopadhyay, Abinashchandra.	18-2	Mahanad F. C. Mission School.		
	" Haricharan	15-6	Hooghly Collegiate School.	"	Anangaran	14	Chandpur Hasan Ali Jubilee School.	
	" Jnanendrakisor	18	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.	"	Annada	20	Garbhaganipur H. E. School.	
170	" Kantichandra	14	Nawabganj Sridhar Bansidhar School	"	Annada	18	Darjeeling High School.	
	" Kunjabihari	17-11	Barasat Government School.	"	Anukul	16-3	Kalighat H. E. School.	
	" Pramathanath	17	Kushtia H. E. School.	230	"	Atulchan	16-5	Mahestala H. E. School.
	" Pramodakanta	21	B. M. Institution, Barisal.	"	Bilaschan	14	Dacca Jubilee School.	
	" Priyanath	14	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.	"	Bina	15-5	Behala H. R. School.	
	Ramchandra	19	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.	"	Binodbi	14	Hooghly Branch School.	
	Brahmachari, Bhabataran	14	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.	"	Chinta	15	Kalaskati H. E. School.	
	Brajabihari Sabay	17	Chapra Institution.	"	Girindra	17-4	Rajchandra Collegiate School.	
	Cardozo A.	18-2	St. Xavier's College.	"	Haridas	15	Behala H. E. School.	
	Cawasji Muncherji	21-4	Private student, (Roll. Nag. P. 6.)	"	Haripada	18-2	Faridpur Zila School.	
180	Chakrabarti, Abhayacharan	15-5	Dacca Collegiate School.	"	Jagatji	14-5	New Indian School.	
	" Annadacharan	15	Chittagong Municipal School.	"	Jatiprasad	16	Barrackpur Government School.	
	Anukulchandra.	13	Mouhgyr Zila School.	210	Joges	16-7	Searsole H. E. School.	
	Bankimchandra.	13-3	Dacca Collegiate School.	"	Joges	16	Mankar H. E. School.	
	Basantakumar	16	Goalanda High School.	"	Khetra	15-3	Salkia A. S. School.	
	Benimadhab	15	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.	"	Lalbihari	17	Serampore Union Institution.	
	Bhushanchandra.	16	Calcutta Training Academy.	"	Madhusudan.	17	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.	
	Bhutnath	16	Jaynagar Institution.	"	Mohini	14	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.	
	Bibhutibhusan.	17-10	Dumka Zila School.	"	Nagendra	13	Jara H. E. School.	
	Bipranath	15	Dacca Pogose School.	"	Nalinchan	14	Satkira P. N. School.	
190	Debendranath	17-4	L. M. S. School, Khagra.	"	Narayan	17	Kyekala H. E. School.	
	Dinabandhu	14	Pirojpur H. E. School.	"	Nibaran	15	Albert Collegiate School.	
	Girishchandra	15	Shillong Government High School.	"	Prabodh	17	Narit H. E. School.	
	Gobindachandra.	18	Cotton Institution.	"	Prasanna	18	Babulia J. S. H. E. School.	
	Haricharan	18-4	Bagnan H. E. School.	"	Rajani	16	Dacca Jubilee School.	
	Haricharan	17-8	Boinchi B. L. Institution.	"	Ramapra	16-5	Muzaffarpur Zila School.	
	Hemchandra	15	Rajchandra Collegiate School.	"	Sachipati	17	Gauhati High School.	
	Kantibhushan	16-8	Harinarayanpur H. E. School.	250	Sarat	15-3	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.	
	Kasinath	17	Purulia Zila School.	"	Satischan	15	Basirhat Municipal School.	
	Kripanath	17	Mymensingh Zila School.	"	Satis	17-5	Uttarpara Collegiate School.	
200	Krishnabandhu.	15	Shahazadpur H. E. School	"	Surendra	16	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	
	Kumudbandhab.	16	Santipur Municipal School.	"	Sures	15	Lalgola Victoria Jubilee H. E. School.	
	Mahendranath	15	Hooghly Branch School.	"	Abinashchandra.	17-6	Private Student, (Roll. Cal. P. 6.)	
	Makhanlal	15-11	Baharu H. E. School.	260	Birojanath	16	Sylhet Government School.	
	Narendranath	13-2	Bagbazar Model School.	"	Brajendra	15-4	Kandi School.	
	Nibaranchandra.	17	City Collegiate School.	"	Janakinath	18-4	Sylhet National Institution.	
	Panchanan	16-2	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.	"	Jatindra	15	Rangmati Government H. E. School.	
	Paresnath	21-10	Kaliganj H. E. School.	"	Jogindralal	17	Metropolitan Institution.	
	Purnachandra	18-8	Faridpur Zila School.	"	Kalishna	17	Gaya Zila School.	
	Rajanikumar	15-3	Dacca Pogose School.					
	Rejendranath	15	Dacca Jubilee School.					
210	Ramakanta	15	Rajchandra Collegiate School.					
	Ramanimohan	16-1	Pabna Zila School.					
	Ramsasi	14	Senhati High School.					
	Sitanath	14	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.					
	Sitikanta	18-8	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.					
	Surendranath	16-3	Sherpur H. E. School.					
	Surendranath	15-6	General Assembly's Institution.					

Chaudhuri, Rajanikanta	17	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.	Datta, Apurbachandra	... 16	Chittagong Collegiate School.
" Rajkumar	15-6	New Indian School.	" Aswinikumar	... 16-3	City Collegiate School.
" Rames-chandra.	16	Netrokona Dutt H. E. School.	" Atulchandra	... 17	National Institution, Chittagong.
270 " Saratchandra	15-3	Arrah Zila School.	" Bamapada	... 16-1	Burdwan Municipal School.
" Satischandra	16	Hare School.	" Dhurjatikumar	... 13-10	New Indian School.
" Sonaram	... 18-6	Gauhati High School.	340 " Dwarkanath	... 17	Comilla Zila School.
" Suendranath	14	New Indian School.	" Gopeswar	... 16	Pakur H. E. School.
" Trailokyanath	17	Mymensingh Zila School.	" Goshtabihari	... 14-5	Oriental Seminary.
Chhatradhar Persad	... 18-11	Patna Collegiate School.	" Haradhan	... 16-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
Chongdar, Madhusudan	... 18	Shambazar H. C. E. School.	" Hemchandra	... 18-6	Bansbaria H. E. School.
Clarke, A. L.	... 16-4	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.	" Janakiballabh	... 18-4	Balasore Zila School.
Coomarasamy, A. C.	... 18-2	Jaffna College.	" Jyotishchandra	... 14	Oriental Seminary.
* Curtis, H. L.	... 18-1	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.	" Kaminikumar	... 12-6	Chittagong Collegiate School.
280 Dabiruddin Ahmed	... 16-5	Nator Municipal High School.	" Kiranchandra	... 15	New Indian School.
Damodar Sahay	... 18	Chapra Zila School.	" Kshirodechandra	... 16-2	Dacca Pogose School.
Das, Adharchandra	... 14-3	Nabadwip Hindu School.	350 " Kunjakisor	... 17-2	Sylhet Government School.
" Ajodhyanath	... 18-10	Contai H. E. School.	Manmathanath	... 16-6	Howrah Municipal School.
" Amritlal	... 18	Nibodhia H. E. School.	Manmathanath	... 13	New Indian School.
" Anathchandra	... 16-5	Bankura Zila School.	" Prakaschandra	... 16	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
" Anukulchandra	... 16-6	Contai H. E. School.	" Pyarimohan	... 16	Simla Bengal Academy.
" Asutosh	... 16-6	Kagram H. E. School.	" Radhakrishna	... 16-4	Meherpur H. E. School.
" Aswinikumar	... 17-2	Ditto	" Raicharan	... 18	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.
" Badrinarayan	... 19	Darbhanga Raj School.	" Rajanichandra	... 16	Habiganj High School.
290 " Bamadeb	... 16	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.	" Rajendrachandra	... 17-4	Sylhet Government School.
" Basantakumar	... 13-6	Ripon Collegiate School.	" Rajendrakumar	... 19	Sylhet National Institution.
" Bholanath	... 16	Purulia Zila School.	" Rajkumar	... 13-6	Kalia H. E. School.
" Bhupendranarayan	... 14	Shambazar H. C. E. School.	" Sudananda	... 16	Pakur H. E. School.
" Binodbihari	... 15-6	General Assembly's Institution.	" Saraswati	... 17	Chapra Zila School.
" Bipinbihari	... 15	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.	" Satishchandra	... 14-9	Kaliganj H. E. School.
" Bisweswar	... 21	Banoripara Union Institution.	" Satyendranath	... 14	Munshiganj H. E. School.
" Brajanath	... 15	Murarichand Collegiate School.	" Sridhar	... 16-2	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
" Debendrakisor	... 15-5	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.	" Surendranath (Sr.)	17-7	Calcutta Training Academy.
" Girischandra	... 14	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	Dattagupta Prasanna-kumar.	15-6	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
300 " Haramohan	... 14-2	Katak P. M. Academy.	David, C. H. B.	... 18-11	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
" Haranath	... 16	Habiganj High School.	De, Akshaykumar	... 15	Chandpur Hasanali Jubilee School.
" Haripada	... 15	Monghyr K. P. Institution.	370 " Biratchandra	... 15	New Indian School.
" Jaminikumar	... 13-6	Dacca Collegiate School.	" Birojamohan	... 15	Sylhet National Institution.
" Kalimohan	... 17-1	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.	" Dulalchandra	... 15	Ripon Collegiate School.
" Kalimohan	... 16	Dacca Pogose School.	" Haridas	... 16	Simla Bengal Academy.
" Kshirodechandra	... 12	Chittagong Collegiate School.	" Harischandra	... 17	Baluti H. E. School.
" Manmathanath	... 16-7	Hindu School.	" Hemchandra	... 15-3	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Nagendranath	... 15	Metropolitan Institution.	" Hridaykumar	... 15	Chittagong Municipal School.
" Nagendranath	... 17	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School.	" Iswarchandra	... 15-6	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
310 " Nagendranath	... 14-6	Tikari H. C. E. School.	" Lalbihari	... 20-9	Birbhum Zila School.
" Nandakisor	... 16	Puri Zila School.	" Manoranjan	... 16	Sylhet Government School.
" Pramathanath	... 16	Gauhati High School.	" Mukundalal	... 15	Bhagyskul H. C. E. School.
" Premada	... 16-10	Brahma Balika Sikshalaya.	" Nabakumar	... 15-6	Century School.
" Pulinbihari	... 16-10	Faridpur Zila School.	" Nagendranath	... 18	General Assembly's Institution.
" Sakhibcharan	... 19-8	Aryya Mission Institution	" Purnachandra, II	... 17-3	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.
" Satischandra	... 16	Rajchandra Collegiate School.	" Ramtanu	... 18	Chittagong Collegiate School.
" Satischandra	... 12-8	Bangabasi Collegiate School.	" Sanatan	... 19	Sylhet National Institution.
" *Sudhanyachandra	... 16	Barisal Zila School.	" Surendranath, II	... 15-10	Albert Collegiate School.
" Syamacharan	... 20	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.	" Umeschandra	... 21	Sylhet National Institution.
320 " Taraprasanna	... 18	Faridpur Zila School.	Debi Prasad	... 15	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
Dasgupta, Akshaykumar	17-1	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.	*D'Cruz, C.	... 16-3	Welland Memorial High School.
" Asutosh	... 18	Ditto	390 " Lilian	... ..	Doveton Institution.
" Atulchandra	... 16	Dacca Collegiate School.	De Monte, Agnes	... ..	Ditto.
" Baikunthanath	15	Kalaskati H. E. School.	Deo Rao Rajaram Lanke-war.	22	Nagpur Neill City School.
" Bipinchandra	16-3	Kisorganj H. E. School.	Dewanji Kaminikumar	... 16-6	Bishop's College High School.
" Gopalgobinda	22-11	Barisal Zila School.	" Duchamp, L.	... 18-3	St. Xavier's College.
" Hemchandra	17-5	Faridpur Zila School.	" Ephraums, D. C.	... 18-6	Trinity College, Kandy.
" Jogeschandra	16	Gaila H. C. E. School.	" Fateh Bahadoor	... 18	Purnia Zila School.
" Retanlal	... 16-6	Barisal Zila School.	" Ferdinands, F. C. B.	... 16-6	Trinity College, Kandy.
330 Datta, Abanikumar	15	Netrokona Dutt H. E. School.	" Fink, E. W.	... 16-2	Doveton College.
" Abinashchandra	20	Ranchi Zila School.	" Gangopadhyay, Atulchandra.	14	Ripon Collegiate School.
" Akhilchandra	19-8	Sanskrit Collegiate School.	400 " Atulchandra	14-2	Kuch Kuchia High School.
" Amarnath	15	Metropolitan Institution.			
" Amareschandra	15-11	Khulna Zila School.			

Gangopadhyay, Harataran ... 16	Kalaskati H. R. School.	Guha, Durgamohan ... 17	Pirojpur H. R. School.
" Harendrakumar 14-7	Dacca Pogose School.	" Janakinath ... 18	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
" Haripada ... 18	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.	" Jogindrakumar ... 14-3	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Juanendragopal 14	Midnapore Collegiate School.	" Prakaschandra ... 17-10	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
" Kalimohan ... 18-8	Dacca Pogose School.	" Saratchandra ... 15-6	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
" Krishnakisor ... 19-4	Ripon Collegiate School.	470 " Satischandra ... 14	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.
" Manindranath 17	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.	" Sitanath ... 19-5	Pirojpur H. E. School.
" Manmathanath 16	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.	Gupta, Abinashchandra ... 16	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
" Phanindranath 14	Albert Collegiate School.	" Akshaykumar ... 15-9	Barrisal Zila School.
410 " Ramlal ... 18	Bagirhat H. E. School.	" Haranachandra ... 12-10	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
" Surendranath ... 14	Daulatpur H. E. School.	" Jagatjyoti ... 15	Metropolitan Institution.
George, Amelia Geraldine ...	La Martiniere, Calcutta.	Jogindramohan ... 19-9	Birbhum Zila School.
" Helen ...	Rangoon Convent High School.	Lalitmohan ... 15-5	Century School.
Ghatak, Jagatchandra ... 21	Tangail Bindubasini School.	" Margaret ...	Sylhet Government School.
" Rakhaldas ... 16-3	Nabadwip Hindu School.	480 " Naliniimohan ... 17	La. Martiniere.
Ghosh, Aprakaschandra ... 16-10	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore.	" Prasaddas ... 15	Ripon Collegiate School.
" Apurbachandra ... 15	Dacca Collegiate School.	" Ranendranath ... 14-3	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
" Asutosh ... 16	Kalna Maharaja's School.	" Sachindranath ... 16-5	Patriotic Institution.
" Atulechandra ... 15	Barrisal Zila School.	Habeeb, Raza ... 14	Hazaribagh Zila School.
420 " Atulkrishna ... 15-4	South Suburban School.	Hajra, Asutosh ... 17-6	Arrah Zila School.
" Basantakumar ... 15	Ripon Collegiate School.	Halder, Saratchandra ... 17	Rampurhat H. E. School.
" Bhubanesmohan ... 16-2	Katak P. M. Academy.	Hamidur, Rohman ... 18	Monghyr Zila School.
" Debendranath ... 18-3	Aryya Mission Institution.	Haridas, Ram ... 18	Dacca Madrasa.
" Harendranath ... 15-11	Kalighat H. E. School.	Hariharcharan Lal ... 16-5	Hazaribagh Zila School.
" Harigopal ... 15	Kalna Maharaja's School.	490 Harrold, W. ... 17-2	Bhagalpur Zila School.
" Hariprasanna ... 15	Purulia Zila School.	Haseebuddin, Ahmed ... 13-9	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
" Hemchandra ... 13	Natal Victoria Collegiate School.	*Higgs, R. ... 16-3	City Collegiate School.
" Hemchandra ... 15	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.	Hodgkins, Margaret ...	Welland Memorial High School.
" Jasodakumar ... 14-2	Noakhali Zila School.	Hosain Baksh ... 14-2	Loretto House.
430 " Jatindranath ... 15-6	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.	Howard, Rachel ...	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
" Kshetramohan ... 15	Bagirhat H. E. School.	Hunt, J. S. ... 17-5	Miss O'Brien's School.
" Kuladaprasad ... 17	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.	Janganilik, J. H. ... 16-6	Jaffna College.
" Lakshminarayan ... 18	Garhbeta H. E. School.	Jadunandanparshad ... 15	Trinit College, Kandy.
" Lalitkumar ... 13-6	New Indian School.	Jagadananda Sahay ... 16-9	Muzaffarpur Mukerji's Seminary.
" Mahendranath ... 16-9	Khulna Zila School.	500 Jankiprasad ... 14	Patna Collegiate School.
" Manindranath ... 13-7	Bankura Zila School.	Johnson, A. ... 16	Gaya Sahebganj H. C. E. School.
" Nalinikanta ... 16	Muragachha H. E. School.	Jore, A. ... 14-10	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
" Narendranath ... 17-6	Debrugarh High School.	Kadvar Ali ... 16-6	Welland Memorial High School.
" Phakirchandra ... 15	Islampur H. E. School.	Kailaspati ... 18-2	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
440 " Prabhatchandra ... 14-6	Bhagalpur Zila School.	Kale, Jaladhar ... 16	Patna Collegiate School.
" Pramaathanath ... 17-8	Faridpur Zila School.	Kamaldhari Sahay ... 17	Serampore Union Institution.
" Pramodbaran ... 14	Raja S. K. Institution, Rajbari.	Kamaruddin ... 17-3	Gaya Zila School.
" Prankrishna ... 15	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.	Kanagaratnam, V. ... 15-8	Patna Collegiate School.
" Praphullakrishna 13	South Suburban School.	Kar, Dakshinaranjan ... 15	Jaffna College.
" Priyanidhan ... 14	Banaghat H. A. V. School.	510 Karmakar, Baishnab-charan. ... 16	New Indian School.
" Rajanikanta ... 17	Gustia K. N. H. E. School.	" Bamacharan ... 14	Ditto.
" Ramanimohan ... 15	Taki Government School.	Kashinath Govind Kayanday. ... 15	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
" Rasbihari ... 16	Albert Collegiate School.	Kathiresu, S. ... 17-3	Nagpur Neill City School.
" Rasiklal ... 16-6	Burdwan Municipal School.	Kedarnath ... 16-6	Jaffna College.
450 " Sachindraprasad ... 14-11	City College School.	Khadassay Lakshman ... 18	Arrah Zila School.
" Saradacharan ... 18	National Institution, Chittagong.	Sadashive. ...	Nagpur Neill City School.
" Saralata ...	Christ Church School, Calcutta.	Khariat Ahmad Khan ... 20-3	Gaya Zila School.
" Sarojini ...	Bethune Collegiate School.	Khajeh, Mohamed Afzul ... 17	Dacca Madrasa.
" Surendranath ... 16	Murachand Collegiate School.	Khandu, Ganpat Rao ... 13	Nagpur Neill City School.
" Tareschandra ... 17	Pirojpur H. E. School.	Gharpuray. ...	Lahore Central Model School.
Ghoshal Surendranath ... 16	Satkhira P. N. School.	Khanna, Motilal ... 16-11	St. Xavier's School.
Gobindpershad ... 21	Private student, (Roll. Pat. P. 7.)	520 Kirk, J. ... 17-1	Banwaribad H. E. School.
Golam Hossein Mollah ... 14	Natal Victoria Collegiate School.	Koar Narendrachandra ... 17-9	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Gopalkrishna Joshi ... 15-4	Rangpur High School.	Korper, E. M. ... 15-2	Nagpur Neill City School.
460 Goewami Sureschandra ... 16-3	Rangpur Zila School.	Krishnaji Govind Vaidya ... 17-8	Arrah Zila School.
Govindswamy Erulappen ... 19-9	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.	Kuladip Sahay ... 16	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
Guha Anupamchandra ... 14	Mymensingh Zila School.	Kundu, Jyotindranath ... 16	Nabadwip Hindu School.
" Bankimbihari ... 16-11	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.	" Kunjabihari ... 17-6	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
" Debendranath ... 16-1	Dasghara H. E. School.	" Makhanchandra ... 17	Ranchi Zila School.
		Kunja Lal ... 18-6	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
		K. V. Lakshman Rao ... 16-10	

530	Laha, Sureschandra ... 15-6	Hindu School.	Mitra, Mahendrachandra 16-3	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
	Lahiri Abinashchandra ... 16-3	Jessore Zila School.		Jansai Training School.
	" Annadaprasanna ... 16	Maldah Zila School.	Manmathanath 14	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Jogeschandra ... 13	Rajshahi Collegiate School.	Mathuranath 16-4	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	" Prabodhchandra ... 15-6	Pabna Zila School.	Nalinchandra 17-6	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Rai Bibhutibhushan 12-6	Ripon Collegiate School.	Nareschandra 18-4	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	Lakshami Prasad 14	Chapra Zila School.		Semmilani Institution, Jessore.
	Laxman Rao, V. ... 15-10	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.	Saratchandra 14-8	Metropolitan Institution, Jorhat, High School.
	Lima, D. J. ... 15-10	St. Joseph's Boarding School.	Surendranath 14	Tikari H. O. E. School.
	Lungley, R. B. ... 17-4	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.	" Surendranath 16-7	Comilla Victoria School.
540	MacKay, E. G. ... 16-8	Ditto.	*Mizaj Husein ... 18	Ditto.
	Madak, Dinanath ... 16	Dacca Jubilee School.	Mo hamed Nasrullah Khan 17	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mahadeo Saran ... 17	Saran Academy.	Mokaddas Hossein ... 13	Patna Collegiate School.
	Maitre, Asutosh ... 17	Dighapatiya H. E. School.	Moshreff Hossein ... 13	Arrah Zila School.
	Majumdar, Abhayankar 17	Ripon Collegiate School.	Mufizur Rahman ... 14-6	Arrah Town School.
	" Abinashchandra 15-8	Salkia A. S. School.	Muhammad Enayet Karim 19-11	Patna High School.
	" Basantakumar 17	Darbhanga Raj School.	" Ishaque ... 14-8	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Bidhubhushan 17	Maju R. N. Basu's School.	" Ismail ... 16	Arrah Zila School.
	" Hemanta-kumar ... 15	Metropolitan Institution.	Mustafa ... 15	Arrah Town School.
	" Kailashchandra 15	Mymensingh Zila School.	Mustafa ... 15	Arrah Zila School.
550	" *Manindranath 14-8	Bhagalpur Zila School.	Nazeer Has- 17	Arrah Town School.
	" Nalinibhushan 14-9	Oriental Seminary.	sain. ... 14	Arrah Zila School.
	" Nikunja-madhab ... 19-3	Sirajganj Banwarilal H. E. School.	Noor ... 14	Lalgola Victoria Jubilee H. E. School.
	" Panchanan ... 13-6	New Indian School.	Sayed ... 13-1	Barasat Government School.
	" Rajaninath ... 19-5	Mymensingh Zila School.	Yusuf ... 16	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	" Ramanimohan 18	Dumka Zila School.		T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	" Saeibhushan ... 19	National Institution, Chittagong.	560	Banaghat H. A. V. School.
	" Satyaprasanna 14	South Suburban School.		Ariadaha H. E. School.
	" Srischandra ... 15	Kholatchandra, Calcutta Institution.		Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.
	Malhari Balkrishna 17	Nagpur Neill City School.		Konnagar H. E. School.
	Likhitkar			Pirojpur H. K. School.
560	Mallik, Amarendranath 14	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.		Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Amulyabhushan 18	Majdia R. B. School.		Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
	" Panchugopal ... 17	Kangpur Zila School.		Chandpur Hasanali Jubilee School.
	" Sachindranath ... 13	New Indian School.		Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	" Sibchandra ... 17	Chinsurah F. C. School.		Rangpur Zila School.
	" Sureschandra ... 15	Dighapatiya H. E. School.		Barrackpur Government School.
	Mandal, Binodbihari ... 17	Rajshahi Collegiate School.		Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Birendranath ... 15	Ghatal Municipal H. E. School.		Bhola H. E. School.
	" Ghanaayam ... 16	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.		Behala H. E. School.
	Manna, Anandachandra ... 17-8	Hindu School.		Berhampur Collegiate School.
570	" Rakhalchandra ... 16	Bangabasi Collegiate School.		Dacca Jubilee School.
	Mahomed Ali Karim ... 16	Muzaffarpur Society's School.		Bhastara School.
	Mardaraj, Brajasundar ... 17-6	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.		Banwaribad H. E. School.
	Mashareff Hossein ... 14-3	Rajshahi Collegiate School.		Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Mathura Prasad ... 16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.		Senhati High School.
	Maung Ba, I ... 16	Baptist College, Rangoon.		Chatra H. C. E. School.
	Maung Hla Aung ... 16-3	Moulmein Govt. High School.		Hooghly Branch School.
	Maung Kyaw Khine ... 16-11	Doveton College.		Gaibandha H. E. School.
	Maung Kyaw Zan ... 16-2	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.		Chatra H. C. E. School.
	Maung Pu ... 23-5	Teacher (Roll. Man. T. I.).		South Suburban School.
580	Maung Po Yauk ... 17-4	Moulmein Govt. High School.		Aryan Institution.
	McDonald, F. R. ... 17-10	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.		Monghyr Zila School.
	McLaughlin, T. J. ... 16-10	Baptist College, Rangoon.		Laulajeng H. C. E. School.
	Mendis, J. W. E. ... 16-2	Trinity College, Kandy.		Hindu School.
	Miller, E. ... 16-3	Rangoon Collegiate School.		Ripon Collegiate School.
	Misra, Goberdhan ... 15-6	Gaya Training Institution.		Gobardanga H. E. School.
	" Kampal ... 14-3	Jajpur H. E. School.		
	" Pyarilal ... 14-8	Monghyr Zila School.		
	Mistri, Ramdas ... 13-11	Rajshahi Collegiate School.		
	Mitra, Akshaykumar ... 17-4	Metropolitan Institution.		
	" Bhubanmohan 16	Sarisa H. E. School.		
	" Birendranath 13-6	Hooghly Collegiate School.		
	" Dwarkanath 19	Feni H. E. School.		
	" Haraprasad 15	Bagbasar Model School.		
	" Jitendranath 16-10	Konnagar H. E. School.		
	" Jitendranath 16-4	Central Institution.		

Sur, Surendranath ... 14	Bagbazar Model School.	Tiwari Srigobinda ... 15	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
Syamji Pande ... 15	Arrah Zila School.	Trimbag Govindrao ... 17	Nagpur Neill City School.
Syamsunder Prashad ... 16	Darbhanga Raj School.	Turner, E. ... 16-11	St. Xavier's College.
Syed Esharal Hussain ... 14	Midnapur Collegiate School.	Ulfat Hossain Khan ... 19-4	M.A.A. School, Patna.
Syed Hamidan Nabi ... 16	Hooghly Branch School.	Valupillai Suppriramaniam ... 18-7	Jaffna Hindu High School.
Syed Mohamed Naziruddin ... 16-3	Patna Collegiate School.	Vasudeo Narayan Joshi ... 18	Indore English Madrasa.
Syed Mozaferuddin Hossain ... 15	Barisal Zila School.	Wahidul Huq ... 17	Dalton Institution, Darbhanga.
910 Syed Nural Huda ... 17	Dacca Madrasa.	Wali Muhammad ... 16-3	Monghyr Zila School.
Tagore, Nikunjanath ... 13-10	Metropolitan Institution.	*Wawn, C. J. ... 17-2	La Martiniere College.
Talapatra, Basiklal ... 14	Rajshahi Collegiate School.	Weingartner, G. A. ... 15-5	Ditto.
Telebor, Rahman ... 17	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	Wilcox, N. C. ... 17-9	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Tarafdar, Radhikanath ... 17	Muragachha H.E. School.	Williams, D. E. ... 17	Batala Baring High School.
" Pauchanan ... 16-9	Ranaghat H.A.V. School.	Wittinbaker, H. H. ... 16-4	Calcutta Boys' School.
*Tejsinha Hirasinha ... 17	Nagpur Neill City School.	Yadgarali ... 15	Matihari Zila School.
Power ... 17	Jaffna College.	933 Yet Thai Oung ... 16	Rangoon Collegiate School.
Thampapilly, S. ... 16-3	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.		
Thokdar Anadiharan ... 19			

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Abdul Aziz ... 14	Bangabasi Collegiate School.	Bandyopadhyay Balai chandra ... 14-6	Hare School.
Abdul Ghafur ... 16	Patna High School.	Bhaba nicharan ... 17	Private Student, (Roll. Kat., p. 12.)
Abdul Jubbar ... 14	Behar National Collegiate School.	Bipinendra-nath ... 16-2	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
Abdul Karim ... 18	Gaya Sahebganj H. C. E. School.	Girin-dra-chandra ... 14-4	Dacca Jubilee School.
Abdul Majid ... 13	Raja S. K. Institution, Rajbari.	Hari-pada ... 15-8	City Collegiate School.
Abdul Waheed ... 14	Motihari Zila School.	Hari-schandra ... 20	Rajagram A. S. School.
Abdur Rashid ... 12	Darbhanga Raj School.	Hiralal ... 15-3	Boral H. C. E. School.
Abdus Sattar ... 15	Chapra Zila School.	Hriday-chand ... 15-4	Aryan Institution.
Abul Fazl Ahmed ... 17	Jorhat High School.	Jatin-dra-nath ... 14	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
10 *Abul Hussein ... 19	Akyab Govt. H. School.	Joges-chandra ... 17	Dacca Jubilee School.
Acharyya, Rajendramohan ... 14-8	Dacca Pagosa School.	Jogindra-nath ... 15	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
" Saratchandra ... 17-10	B. M. Institution, Barisal.	Kamada-kanta ... 15	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
Achhoota Nand ... 16	Samastipur H. E. School.	Krishna-dhan ... 17-5	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
Achuta Nand ... 16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.	Kunja-bihari ... 17-5	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
Adhikari, Aswinikanta ... 15-3	Noakhali Zila School.	Manilal ... 15	Amta H. E. School.
" Kisorimohan ... 15-10	Krishnagar Collegiate School.	Matilal ... 16	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
Adhya, Pulinbihari ... 14-2	Badla H. E. School.	Nagen-dra-nath ... 18-5	Aryya Mission Institution.
Aftabuddin Ahmad ... 16	City Collegiate School.	Naren-dra-nath ... 14-5	Ariadaha H. E. School.
Aich, Prasannakumar ... 14	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.	Nisapati ... 14-3	Hooghly Collegiate School.
20 Akhoury Narendranarayan ... 20	Bankipur Kayastha Pathshala.	Phanin-dra-nath ... 15-5	Aryya Mission Institution.
Sinha ... 17	Akyab Govt. High School.	Pramat-ha-nath ... 16-8	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Aminullah ... 17	Nagpur Neill City School.	Pramod ... 16	Albert Collegiate School.
Anand Govind Rao Pandripande ... 14	Chapra Zila School.	Rajen-dra-nath ... 16	Simla Bengal Academy.
Anantaprasada ... 13	Jaffna College.		
Armstrong, D. T. ... 16-2	Ditto.		
Arunasalam, K. ... 18-7	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.		
A. S. Damodar ... 17	Narit H. E. School.		
Ash, Durgadas ... 15	Santosh Jahnabi School.		
Ata Elahi Khan ... 18	Arrah Town School.		
Audhbebari Saran ... 15	Gaya Zila School.		
30 Awadikishore ... 15	Arrah K. J. Academy.		
Badiuzzaman ... 14-6	Arrah Town School.		
Badrinath ... 18	Shazadpur H. E. School.		
Bagehi, Arddhendusekhar ... 17-6	Magura H. E. School.		
" Kaliprasanna ... 14-5	Hare School.		
" Sudhendumohan ... 15-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.		
Bah Aye ... 16-7	Nagpur Neill City School.		
Balaji Dadoobhut Mo-hankal ... 16	Private Student, (Roll. Nag., p. 3.)		
Balkrishna Laxman ... 21-3	Krishnagar Collegiate School.		
Bandyopadhyay, Abhayapada ... 16	Dacca Jubilee School.		
40 " Aghor-nath ... 14	Barisal Zila School.		
" Anukul-chandra ... 18-4	Bali River's Thompson School.		
" Baladeb ... 15			

70	Bandyopadhyay, Ram -	16	Rajagram A. S. School.	130	Bernard, P.	16-7	St. Francis De Sale's School, Nagpur.
	" Santosh-	15-2	Ranchi Zila School.		Bhadra, Hrishikes	15	Tala B. De. Institution.
	" kumar.				" Sasibhushan	17	Kesab Academy.
	" Sarada-	17	Jahanabad H. E. School.		Bhaduri Niradnath	14-6	Bali Rivers' Thompson School.
	" prasad.				" Surendranath	17	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Sasibhu-	18-6	Berhampur Hindu Academy.		Bhanuprakash Singh	19	Private Student, (Roll. Pat., p. 2.)
	" shan.				Bhar, Jugalkisor	16	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	" Satis-	12	Bejrrojogini H. E. School.		Bhatta, Bhupendranarayan	16-6	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" chan-				Matiram	17-4	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" dra.	14	Noakhali Zila School.		Rajkumar	18-4	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Satis-	13-9	Ariadaha H. E. School.		Bhattacharyya, Abhaykisor	15	Rajahahi Collegiate School.
	" chan-				" Aghornath	14	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
	" dra.	17-6	Bankura Zila School.		" Ambika-	16	Malikhanagar H. E. School.
80	" Satis-	15	Metropolitan Institution, Balakhana Branch.	140	" Anukul-	17	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" chan-				" Asutosh	19	South Suburban School.
	" dra.	13-11	City Collegiate School.		" Bijaygopal	14	Senhati High School.
	" Suren-	13-11	City Collegiate School.		" Biswajiban	12	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	" dra-				" Durganath	16-9	Commilla Zila School.
	" nath.	15-9	Panwaribad H. E. School.		" Haripada	14-7	Birsinha Bhagabati Bidyalay.
	" Tara-				" Harsha-	18	Serampur Union Institution.
	" pada.				" Janakinath	15-10	Nilphamari H. E. School.
	Banik, Kamalakanta	14	Dacca Jubilee School.		" Kalijay	19	Sylhet National Institution.
	" Rakhachandra	16	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.		Kamini-	16	Dhalla H. E. School.
	Baral, Santosh	14-4	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Bazar Branch.		Kartik-	18-6	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	Barat, Surendranath	15-7	Hooghly Collegiate School.		Kunjabi-	16-2	Pabna Zila School.
	Baruya, Kamalakanta	16-4	Golaghat Bezbaruya High School.		Lalitmohan	16	Mymensingh Zila School.
90	Basant Narayan	16-4	Behar H. C. E. School.	150	Narendra-	17	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	Basu, Anukulchandra	17	B. M. Institution, Barisal.		Praphulla-	16	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	" Asutosh	16	Metropolitan Institution.		kumar.	17	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	" Atulkrishna	15-6	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.		Rajani-	17	Senhati High School.
	" Baradakanta	16	Dacca Jubilee School.		kanta.	17	Hare School.
	" Basantakumar	15-6	Hindu School.		Rasiklal	17	Magura H. E. School.
	" Bisweswar	20	Rajchandra Collegiate School.		Sadananda	16	
	" Debendranath	14-3	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.		Satis-	15-4	
	" Jadunath	13-6	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.		chandra.	17-10	
	" Jagadisachandra	20	Private Student, (Roll. Cal., p. 15.)		Satya-	14-8	
	" Jatindrakumar	17	Taki Government School.		narayan.	21	
	" Juanendrakrishna	15	City Collegiate School.		Siddhes-	21	
	" Kailasachandra	17-3	Rangpur Zila School.		war.	16	
100	" Kesablal	16	Kharari High School.	160	Sris-	14-5	
	" Kisorimohan	16-8	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.		chandra.	14	
	Nalinchandra	15-4	Oriental Seminary.		Sris-	15	
	Narayanchandra	16-3	Burdwan Municipal School.		chandra.	14	
	Nibaranchandra	19	B. M. Institution, Barisal.		Surendra-	14-5	
	Nisikanta	14	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.		nath.	20-9	
	Panchanan	16-6	City Collegiate School.		Tridebdas	14	
	Prakasnath	17	Metropolitan Institution.		Bhaumik, Saratchandra	14	
	Prakhareswar	16	Ditto.		Bhawani, Nagendrakumar	14	
	Pramathanath	19-3	Oriental Seminary.		Bhubaneswar Prasad	14	
	Pramathanath	15	Mymensingh Zila School.		Bindheswari Parashad	15	
	Pulinbihari	16-3	Hare School.		Birjkishore Parashad	16	
	Purnachandra	18	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.		Bishun Prakash Narain	16	
110	Purnachandra	16	Metropolitan Institution.	170	Bishunprasad	14	
	Rajanimohan	13-4	Bangabasi Collegiate School.		Biswas, Abinashchandra	16	
	Ramanimohan	17-2	City Collegiate School.		" Sasibhushan	15	
	Rameschandra	17-2	Barisal Zila School.		Bose, H. T.	16-3	
	Rasiklal	19	Rangpur Zila School.		Brahma, Panchanan	15	
	Satischandra	14	Midnapur Town School.		Brajabansi Panday	17	
	Surendranath	16-3	Metropolitan Institution.		Brijkishore Sahay	18	
	Surendranath	14-1	South Suburban School.		Brindaprasad	17	
	Upendranarayan	13-7	Dacca Jubilee School.		Brown, H. C. W.	17	
	Basumallik, Anukulchandra	18	General Assembly's Institution.		Cameron, A. A.	15-9	
	Batabyal, Surendranath	15-9	Aryan Institution.				
	Beddewela, C. B.	17-1	Buddhist H. School, Kandy.				
	Bejbaruya, Jogakanta	15	Golaghat Bejbarua H. School.				

	Cameron, S. S. ... 17-6	St. Francis de Sale's School, Nagpur.	Chattoraj, Chandrabhushan 17	Kandi School.
	Chaki, Priyanath ... 16-7	Pabna Zila School.	Chaturbhuj Sahay ... 18	Muzaffarpur Society's School.
	Chakrabarti, Abinash-chandra. 18	Naldanga Bhushan School.	Chaudhuri, Haridas ... 14	Amta H. E. School.
	" Anukul-chandra. 19	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.	" Lalitmohan ... 16-4	South Suburban School.
	" Baikuntha-chandra. 16	Chandpar Hasan Ali Jubilee School.	" Mahimchandra 20	Santosh Jahnabi School.
180	" Bipinbihari ... 17	Calcutta Training Academy.	" Mobinimohan 18-4	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Bipinbihari ... 17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.	" Narayanchandra. 14-6	Hare School.
	" Chandrakanta 18-6	Gauhati High School.	" Purnachandra 11	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Chintaharan 14	Lauhajang H. C. E. School.	" Rajanikumar 18	Sylhet National Institution.
	" Debendra-narayana. 17	Pabna Zila School.	" Rajaninath 14	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Ghanasyam ... 17-1	Dhubri High School.	" Rasikchandra 19	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	" Haridas ... 16	Harinavi A. S. School.	" Sachindranath 14	Puthia H. E. School.
	" Harigopal ... 16-2	Nator Municipal High School.	" Satischandra... 19	Sylhet National Institution.
	" Jatadhar ... 15	Raja S. K. Institution, Rajbari.	" Surendramohan. 11-4	Private Student, (Roll, Ban., p. 2.)
190	" Kanailal ... 16	Chakdighi S. P. Instit.	" Syamlal 18	Ulipur M. S. H. E. School.
	" Matimohan ... 18-4	Dacca Pogose School.	" T a r a k - gobinda. 14-4	Pabna Zila School.
	" Nilratan ... 16-2	South Suburban School.	" Umanath 16	Baharu H. E. School.
	" Nisikanta ... 17	Dhalla H. E. School.	Coit, N. S. 17-7	Jaffa College.
	" Pyarimohan ... 18-10	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.	Connolly, C. W. E. 14-10	Calcutta Boys' School.
	" Pulinchandra 16	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.	Court, J. H. 18-5	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	" Raicharan ... 17	Banoripara Union Institution.	Crow, C. 17-3	St. Xavier's College.
	" Rameschandra 15	Munshiganj H. E. School.	Dabiruddin Ahmad 19-3	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Saradindu ... 16-6	Kagram H. E. School.	Dalal, Chandrasekhar 14-5	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	" Saratchandra 15	Harinavi A. S. School.	Damodar Madhao Soman 17-8	Nagpur Neill City School.
	" Sasibhushan... 17	New Indian School.	Das, Anantakumar ... 19-2	Deoghar H. C. E. School.
200	" Sasibhushan... 18	Ulipur M. S. H. E. School.	" Anathnath ... 14-6	Hare School.
	" Satindramohan 15	Oriental Seminary.	" Biharilal ... 16-10	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	Chanda, Rasbihari ... 17-9	Commilla Zila School.	" Binodbihari .. 18	Mayurbhanj H. E. School.
	Chandra Bhanu ... 18	Chapra Zila School.	" Brajendramohan .. 17	Sylhet Government H. School.
	Chandra, Durgadas ... 15	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.	" Charuchandra .. 16-5	Hare School.
	Chandrika Prasad ... 18-8	Chapra Zila School.	" Dayanidhi .. 17-6	Sambalpur H. School.
	Chattopadhyay, Anukul-chandra. 16	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	" Dharanikanta .. 18-2	Dhubri H. School.
	" Asutosh ... 15	Metropolitan Institution.	" Ghansyam .. 16	Kendrapara H. E. School.
	" Asutosh ... 17-6	Sibpur H. C. E. School.	" Girishchandra .. 18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Aswinimohan. 16	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.	" Haralal ... 15-9	Hashara K. K. H. School.
210	" Binaykrishna 15-9	Gossain Durgapur H. E. School.	" Harischandra .. 16-2	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur Free H. E. School.
	" Bishnudas... 15-9	Aryya Mission Institution.	" Jagannath .. 19	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	" Bishnupada 14	Bhagalpur Zila School.	" Janakinath .. 13	Barpeta High School.
	" Bisweswar 14-9	Kuch Kuchia H. School.	" Jatiprasad ... 14	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Debendra-nath. 16	Oriental Seminary.	" Jogindrachandra ... 16	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Gokulchandra. 15-6	Bangabasi Collegiate School.	" Jogindramohan .. 16-9	Sylhet Government School.
	" Haridas ... 15	Nimta H. E. School.	" Jogindranath ... 15	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Kaliprasanna 16-5	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.	" Jogindranath .. 15-8	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Lalitmohan 16-2	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.	" Kasinath .. 18	Purnia Zila School.
	" Mohitkumar 15-4	Konnagar H. E. School.	" Lingaraj ... 16	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
220	" Narendra-nath. 16-11	Private Student, (Roll, Cal., p. 16.)	" Mahendrakumar ... 16	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Narendra-nath. 18	Deogarh H. C. E. School.	" Mahendranarayan .. 18	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	" Panchanan 16-2	Krishnagar Collegiate School.	" Manindranath ... 16	New Indian School.
	" Prasaddas ... 15	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.	" Muralidhar ... 14-3	Commilla Zila School.
	" Punderikaksha. 16-7	Barisal Zila School.	" Nitsaichand .. 15	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Pyarimohan. 16	Jagatballabhpur H. E. School.	" Nityananda .. 18	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	" Saratchandra. 16	Banaghat H. A. V. School.	" Parmeswar ... 18-6	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	" Saratranjan. 17	Central Institution.	" Philemon .. 15	Katak Mission High School.
	" Satyacharan. 15	Metropolitan Institution.	" Purnachandra .. 15	Chandpur Hasanali Jubilee School.
	" Sibchandra. 15	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Bazar Branch.	" Purnachandra .. 18-2	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur Free H. E. School.
230	" Siddhinath. 15-3	Metropolitan Institution, Bow Bazar Branch.	" Radhakanta .. 17-7	Hindu School.
			" Ramohan .. 18-6	Faridpur Hindu Institution.
			" Srinath .. 15-4	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
			" Srinathchandra .. 16-7	Lakshmannath H. E. School.
			" Surendranarayan .. 17-8	Balasore Zila School.
			" Taraknath ... 18	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
			Dasgupta, Abinashchandra 15	Sirajganj Banwarilal H. E. School.

Dasgupta, Benimadhab ... 15	Chittagong Municipal School.	350	De Costa, S. ... 18-5	Trinity College, Kandy.
" Dakshinaranjan 15-5	Patna Collegiate School.		Delawar Ali Khan ... 14	Bogra Zila School.
" Gangacharan ... 17	Gaila H. C. E. School.		De Odiris, W. M. ... 20-8	Richmond College, Galle.
" Gopalchandra ... 19	B. M. I. stitution, Barisal.		Deokumar ... 17-1	Patna Collegiate School.
" Jagadis ... 17	Goswanda High School, Rajbari.		Deshker Hari Sitaram ... 17-3	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Dasmajumdar, Pratapohan- 16-6	Barari Rai H. M. T. Baha- dur Free H. E. School.		Dhar, Ramdhan ... 18	Hare School.
Daspal, Kalipada ... 16-3	Barisa H. C. E. School.		Dikshit Moresherwar Raja- ram. 12-9	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
800 Datta, Akshaykumar ... 15	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.		Dowara, Chenichandra ... 18	Goleghat Besbaranya H. School.
" Brindabanchandra 15-3	Hooghly Collegiate School.		Durga Pershad Tiwari .. 16	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
" Chandrakisor ... 18	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.	360	Ekram Hussian ... 16	Kendrapara H. E. School.
" Debsantosh ... 14	Hooghly Collegiate School.		Elahi-Bux Shah ... 17	Midnapur Collegiate School.
" Deokinandan ... 15-11	Patna Collegiate School.		Emmer, F. A. ... 13-7	Doveton College.
" Dwarkanath ... 13-6	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.		Engapurti, S. ... 19	Ranchi Zila School.
" Gaurhari ... 19	Kesib Academy.		Faizuddin Ahmad ... 17	Commilla Zila School.
" Hridaynath ... 18	Senhati High School.		Fatah Narayan Sinha ... 18-10	Patna Collegiate School.
" Jogindranath ... 14-4	Burdwan Municipal School.		Gangopadhyay, Anangamo- han. 15	Senhati High School.
" Kanailal ... 15	Metropolitan Institution.		" Bhuban- 14-2	Ariadaha H. E. School.
310 " Kartikchandra ... 14	Rivenshaw Collegiate School.		" Kshiroddal 15	Konnagar H. E. School.
" Kumudinikanta ... 17-5	Sylhet National Institu- tion.		" Kshiroddal 16	Amta H. E. School.
" Mihirlal ... 16	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.	370	" Kshitis- 16	Barasat Government School.
" Prasannakumar ... 17-3	Sylhet Government School.		" Manma- 16-3	Sodepur H. E. School.
" Rajanikanta ... 20	Bandgora H. E. School.		" Nirapada 13-4	Arrah Zila School.
" Ratnadar ... 14-3	Debrugarh High School.		" Prasaddas 14-5	L. M. S. Institution, Bho- wanipur.
" Saradakumar ... 14-3	Chittagong Municipal School.		" Rebati- 18	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
" Saratchandra ... 17-4	Burdwan Municipal School.		" Satyaku- 16-2	Meherpur H. E. School.
" Satischandra ... 16-8	Dacca Collegiate School		" Upendra- 14	Dainhat H. E. School.
" Srigopal ... 16	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.		Ganpat Sakharan Dugwe- 14-4	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
320 " Surendranath ... 16	Garbeta H. F. School.		Ghattak, Debendranarayan 17-5	Kotalpur H. E. School.
" Tarakchandra ... 16	Sylhet Government School.	380	Ghosh, Abinashchandra ... 16	Hare School.
Dattachaudhuri, Lalitmohan 14-10	Krishnagar Collegiate School.		" Adharchandra ... 17-1	Debrugarh High School.
Dattatraya Nilkanth Parkhi 20-10	Indore English Madrasa.		" Atmananda ... 19-5	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
De, Abinashchandra ... 15-2	Nabadwip Hindu School.		" Atulkrishna ... 12	Taki Government School.
" Atulkrishna ... 16	Central Institution.		" Atulkumar ... 14	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Hasantakumar ... 16-11	Krishnagar Collegiate School.		" Bhupendranath ... 13-2	Metropolitan Institution.
" Bhupendranath ... 15-2	Hindu School.		" Bipinbihari ... 19-9	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
" Brajendrakumar ... 16	Metropolitan Institution, S Branch.		" Chandramohan ... 15-2	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur Free H. E. School.
" Chatulal ... 16	Hare School.		Ganeschandra 16-8	Bali Rivers' Thompson School.
330 " Hemchandra ... 16	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.		Gopalchandra 18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
" Jadunath ... 14	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.		Haladhar 20	Santosh Jahnabhi School
" Kalimohan ... 14	Bhagyakul H. C. E. School	390	Hemchandra 15-4	Kandi School.
" Kalipada ... 15-1	Jaynagar Institution		Hridayranjan 16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
" Kunjalal ... 17	Barasat Government School.		Jagadisachandra 18	Commilla Zila School.
" Nalininath ... 15	Krishnagar Collegiate School.		Jatindramohan 16	Chatra H. C. E. School.
" Nanilal ... 16	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.		Jatindramohan 13	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Narendrakisor 19-2	Sylhet Government School.		Jatindramohan 20-10	Faridpur Zila School.
" Prabhatchandra 16	Chittagong Collegiate School.		Jogeschandra 14	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Sailacharan 16-3	South Suburban School.	400	Jogindranath 17	Harinavi A. S. School.
340 " Saratchandra 15	F. C. of Scotland's Insti- tution and Duff College.		Jogindraachandra 14-9	Dhubri High School.
" Sasimohan 20	Santosh Jahnabhi School		Jyotishchandra 14	Aryan Institution.
" Swarnakumar 20	Banoripara Union Institu- tion.		Kalimohan 16	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
De Almeida, T. 16-2	St. Xavier's College.		Kartikchandra(B)... 14-2	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
De Magry, G. C. 16-3	St. Joseph's Boarding School.		Khagendranath 16	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
Deb, Bhupendrakrishna 15	Harinavi A. S. School.		Kiranchandra 15-2	Khulna Zila School.
" Jogindranath ... 13	Simla Bengal Academy.		Kshitindranath 14-3	Contai H. E. School.
" Nagendranath ... 15	Midnapur Collegiate School.		Lakshminarayan 16	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
" Pasupatinath ... 17	General Assembly's In- stitution.	410	Manmathanath 17	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
" Surendralal ... 12	Metropolitan Institution.		Manmathanath 18	Garden Reach O. M. S. School.
			" Nibaranchandra ... 16	Berhampur Hindu Acad- emy.
			" Nilmadhab ... 15	Jahanabad H. E. School.
			" P. A. ... 16-10	Barrackpur W. T. School.
			" Prakaschandra ... 16	Tala B. De' Institution.
			" Prankrishna ... 14	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.

Ghosh, Pratapechandra ... 15	Dacca Pogose School.	Jha, Tejeshwar ... 18-2	Barari Rai H. M. T. Be-
" Rajanikanta ... 17	Dhalla H. E. School.	Johannes, Mary	hadur Free H. E. School,
" Rajendrakrishna ... 15	New Indian School.		St. Joseph's Convent
" Rakhalchandra ... 20	Chatmohar S. N. H. E.	480 John, I. ... 16-3	Mandalay.
" Rukminimohan ... 15	School.		St. Paul's High School,
" Sailasikhar ... 13	Mymensingh Zila School.	Jugalkishore ... 18	Rangoon.
" Sasibhushan ... 15-4	Bagbazar Model School.	Jugdeo Narain Sinha ... 20	Monghyr Zila School.
" Sasikumar ... 16	Dacca Pogose School.		T. K. Ghosh's Academy,
420 " Satischandra ... 19	L. M. S. Institution,	Jush, Shashthidas ... 13-7	Bankipur.
" Satischandra ... 16-4	Bhowanipur.		Khelatchandra Calcutta
" Sibdas ... 16	Kandi School.	Kalicharan ... 18	Institution
" Srinath ... 14	Khulna Zila School.	Kanangoi, Saradakumar ... 17	Gaya Training Institution.
" Sudhirschandra ... 14-6	Ripon Collegiate School,	Kapali, Nabinchandra ... 18	Chittagong H. E. School.
" Surendranath ... 14-6	K. Branch.		Murari Chand Collegiate
" Syamaprasanna ... 19-4	Munshiganj H. E. School.	Kar, Jaygobinda ... 19	School.
" Tarakanath ... 17	Hooghly Collegiate School.	" Madanmohan ... 15	Sylhet National Institu-
" Tarapada ... 15	New Indian School.	" Nilkrishna ... 15-6	tion.
" Taraprasanna ... 18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.	490 " Saratchandra ... 19-9	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
430 Ghoshal, Haripada ... 15	Gosain Durgapur H. E.	" Sasimohan ... 17-5	Chittagong Collegiate
" Hiralal ... 16-7	School.		School.
" Saratchandra ... 18	General Assembly's Insti-	Karfarma, Sureschandra ... 16	Mahanad F. C. Mission
Girdhari Lal ... 15-8	tution.	Karmakar, Nakulchandra ... 16-2	School.
Girwerdhari Lal ... 16	B. M. Institution, Barisal.	" Pratapechandra ... 15-4	City Collegiate School,
Golab Sinha ... 16	Krishnagar A. V. School.		Mymensingh Branch.
Golam Muhammed ... 15-2	Bangabasi Collegiate	Keshao Dajiba Akotkar ... 15-6	Katwa H. E. School.
Gopal Trimbak Dhavale ... 18-3	School.	Kirkpatrick, W. C. F. ... 16-11	Manikganj H. C. E.
Gorakh Parahad ... 16-6	Chandrakona Jirat H. E.	Konar, Jyotirmay ... 19	School.
Gorset, R. ... 18-6	School.	Kripal, Rudranath ... 20-2	F. C. of Scotland's Insti-
440 Goswami, Atindranath ... 18-8	Lahore Central Model	Krishnaji Rungrao Alekar ... 16	tion and Duff College.
" Binodbihari ... 17	School.	500 Kumar, Danabari ... 16-1	Nagpur Neill City School.
" Krishnalal ... 19	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's	" Rebendra Narain ... 22	Bishop Cotton School,
" Upendranath ... 17	Seminary.	Kundu, Hemchandra ... 14	Simla.
Govind Pandurang Dehad-	Chittagong Municipal	" Rebatimohan ... 18	Mankar H. E. School.
rai. ... 14-3	School.	Kya Gnun ... 19	Arrah K. J. Academy.
Govind Waman Munshi ... 16	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's	Lahiri, Binodbihari ... 17	Nagpur Neill City School.
Guha, Bipinbihari ... 16	Seminary.	" Manmathanath ... 16	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
" Durgaprasanna ... 20-5	Indore English Madrasa.	" Praphullanath ... 19	Private Student, (Roll. Co-
" Jnanendrachandra ... 14-2	Durbhanga Raj School.	" Sureschandra ... 18	p. 1).
" Narendranath ... 15	St. James' High School.	Lala, Bholanath ... 16	Ranaghat H. A. School.
450 Upendrachandra ... 17	Chatra H. C. E. School.	510 Lewis, U. ... 21-3	Deogarh H. C. E. School.
Gulab Singh Dhirpal ... 18-3	Central Institution.	Loha, Gobindachandra ... 18	Basson S. K. H. School.
Singh. ... 18-3	Nator Municipal High	Lyman, C. ... 19-10	Chatra H. C. School.
Gupta, Durgacharan ... 15	School.	Madanmohan Lal ... 17	New Indian School.
Gopeswar ... 15 5	Chatra H. C. E. School.	Madhao Bapurao Kinkhede ... 16	Faridpur Zila School.
Haricharan ... 20	Free Church Institution,	Mahabir Prasad ... 18	Nawab's H. School, Mur-
Lakshminaryan ... 14	Nagpur.	Mahadeva Babaji Puranick ... 17	sidabad.
Prabhendramohan ... 15-4	Indore English Madrasa.	Mahapatra, Hiralal ... 18	Dumka Zila School.
Praphullachandra ... 13	Rajchandra Collegiate	Mahanti, Biswanath ... 19-3	Teacher Roll. Shi. T. I.
Satischandra ... 14 7	School.	" Narayan ... 19	Dacca Jubilee School.
" Surendranath ... 15	Benoripara Union Institu-	Mahendraprasad ... 18	Jaffna College.
460 Guruprasad ... 17	tion.	Mahmooduzzaman Chau-	Paimau Zila School.
Habeobul Hassan ... 20-6	Dacca Collegiate School	dhuri. ... 14-2	Nagpur Neill City School.
Haiderali ... 13	Patriotic Institution.	Maitra, Amritlal ... 16-4	Chapra Institution.
Hajra, Sailabala ... 13	Private Student. (Roll.	" Kalidas ... 16-8	Nagpur Neill City School.
Hajra, Sailabala ... 13	Cal. p. 2).	" Niradchandra ... 19	Sil's Free College.
Haider, Annadaprasad ... 14-3	Raipur High School.	" Radhikaprasad ... 15	Rangpur Zila School.
Arjunlal ... 16-8	T. K. Ghosh's Academy,	Majhi, Parameswar ... 14-11	Albert Collegiate School.
Maheendranath ... 18	Bankipur.	Majumdar, Asutosh ... 13-4	Ditto.
Harihar Pathak ... 16-6	Hitampur H. E. School.	" Atalbihari ... 16-8	Aryan Institution.
Hati, Ramranjan ... 17	Barisal Zila School	" Bankubihari ... 16-1	Berhampur Hindu Acad-
Hilop, Mary ... 17	Bangor Zila School.	530 " Bipinbihari ... 16	emy.
470 Imam Bukhsh ... 21	Islampur H. E. School.	" Makhanlal ... 17	Jenkin's School, Cooch
Jadunandan Prasad ... 13	Dacca Collegiate School.	" Manmathanath ... 15	Bihar.
Jagannath Sahay ... 17-9	Ripon Collegiate School.	" Saratchandra ... 17	Santipur Municipal
Janardanprasad Narayan	Matihari Zila School.	" Satischandra ... 16	School.
Sinha. ... 20-11	Chapra Zila School.	Mallik, Charuchandra ... 16-3	Central Institution:
Jang Bahadur ... 18-5	Patna Collegiate School.	" Naderchand ... 15	City Collegiate School.
Jenky Misra ... 15	Patna Collegiate School.	" Narendrakumar ... 15	Metropolitan Institution,
J. B. Sahay ... 13-8	Arrah Town School.	" Upendranath ... 15	Bara Bazar Branch.
J. Hari Laxman ... 15-10	Patna Collegiate School.	Mandal, Manindrachandra ... 15-6	Hindu School.
	Purnia Zila School.	540 " Sukhlal ... 16	Andul H. E. School.
	Arrah Town School.	" Surendranath ... 14	Jangipur H. E. School.
	Bihar H. C. E. School.	Mangal Das ... 22-8	Burdwan Albert Victor
	F. C. Instn., Nagpur.	Mangal Parasad ... 16	Institution.
			Kalna Maharaja's School.
			Patna Collegiate School.
			Muzaffarpur Zila School.

	Martin, Mary		Welland Memorial High School.		Mukhopadhyay, Anantan-	18	Kalna Mahraja's School.
	Mathura Parasad	... 15	Muzaffarpur Society's School.		" Asutosh	16	Ditto.
	Mathra Das	... 19-11	Patiala Collegiate High School.		" Atulchandra	18-1	Darjeeling High School.
	Matlur Rahman	... 15-6	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.		" Bamacha-	17	Kuch Kuchia H. School.
	Maulik, Panchanan	... 16-8	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.	610	" Bhubanes-	16-6	Aryan Institution.
	Maung Ba. II	... 16-6	Baptist College, Rangoon.		" Bhudhar-	17	Boral H. C. E. School.
550	Maung Bah. II	... 19-2	Rangoon Collegiate School.		" Bhutnath	18	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
	Maung Gyi, II	... 16-4	Ditto.		" Biharilal	16-3	Baharu H. E. School.
	Maung Maung	... 19	Bassein Government High School.		" Bimalakin-	19-1	Birbhum Zila School.
	Maung Thin	... 18-2	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.		" Chunilal	14-6	Janai Training School.
	Md. Anees	... 15	Chapra Zila School.		" Gaganchan-	18	Gaya Zila School.
	Md. Ismail, II	... 17	Ditto.		" Giridhar	16	Natal Victoria Collegiate School.
	Muhammad	Yawar	Bhagalpur Zila School.		" Gopalchan-	18	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	Mehtha, Gauricharan	19	Private Student (Roll Rac., p. 2).		" Gurupra-	15	Chandpur Hasanali Jubilee School.
	Mir Wahed Ali	13-9	Shazadpur H. E. School.		" Haradhan	15-6	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
560	Misra, Jagadananda	13-9	Bhagalpur Zila School.	620	" Haranchan-	16	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Mitra, Amritlal	15-6	Searsale H. E. School.		" Harindra-	13-8	South Subarban School.
	" Anaihnath	14-2	New Indian School.		" Haricha-	15	Chandpur Hasanali Jubilee School.
	" Barendralal	13-6	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.		" Jaharlal	14	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Bhupendranath	... 15	New Indian School.		" Jatindra-	14	Laubajang High School.
	Bhupendranath	... 16-4	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.		" Jibankrish-	15	Serampur Union Instn.
	Bibhutinath	... 14	Hooghly Branch School.		" Jnanendra-	1	Howrah Municipal School.
	Brabajandhu	... 16-8	Hindu School.		" Jogindra-	14-3	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	Hemkumar	... 18	Sanskrit Collegiate School.		" Kailasa-	16-2	Sonamukhi Jubilee H. E. School.
	Jnanendrakumar	... 16-7	Metropolitan Institution.		" Kunja-	18-6	Bandipur Gobinda Seminary.
	Kshetramohan	... 19	Nawabganj Sridhar Bansidhar School.		" Kusum-	15	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
570	" Mangalprasad	... 14-1	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.		" Lalitmo-	16	Narit H. E. School.
	" Mrinalini	..	Alexandra School, Amritsar.		" Man-	16	Sodepur H. E. School.
	" Nibaranachandra	.. 16	Sil's Free College.		" Matha-	17	New Indian School.
	" Nilmadhab	.. 20	Hatuganj M. N. K. H. E. School.		" Manmo-	15-6	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	" Pramathanath	.. 15-6	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.	630	" Mohini-	16	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Pratapchandra	.. 16	New Indian School.		" Nagendra-	14	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Rakhaldas	.. 20	Purulia Zila School.		" Narendra-	16	Baidyabati H. C. E. School.
	" Saralabala	..	Bethune Collegiate School.		" Nirmal-	18	Basirhat Municipal School.
	" Sasibhushan	.. 21-7	Aryya Mission Institution.		" Pancha-	15-4	Kesab Academy.
	" Surendranath	.. 14	Purulia Zila School.		" Pannalal	16	Ditto.
580	" Surendranath	.. 16-2	Albert Collegiate School.		" Prabodh-	15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Tarakdas	.. 16-6	Hare School.		" Narayan.	14-3	Bankura Zila School.
	" Upendranath	.. 18-3	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.		" Purna-	17-8	City Collegiate School.
	Mohan Singha	.. 16-2	Arrah K. J. Academy.		" Rakhaldas	16-10	Gobardanga H. E. School.
	Mojibar Rahman	.. 17-7	Pabna Zila School.		" Raghu.	16	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	Mongal Prashad Chatter-	19-5	Hajipur H. E. School.		" Saktisa-	15	Amta H. E. School.
	Moreswar Martand	18	Nagpur Neill City School.		" Sarrat-	20	Private Student (Roll Kat P. 4).
	Mohrir.	16-3	St. Xavier's College.		" Satischan-	14	Oriental Seminary.
	Moses, G.	12-10	Rajchandra Collegiate School.		" Sitala-	15-7	Hashara Kalkisor H. E. School.
	Motisem Billah	17-7	Chittagong Collegiate School.		" Sripati	16	Kuch Kuchia H. School.
590	Mufteezuddin	17-7	Chittagong Collegiate School.				
	Muhammad Abdul Jebbar	16-8	F. C. Institution, Nagpur	640			
	Muhammad Aboozaffar	... 16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur				
	Muhammad Abu Nayim	... 18	Saran Academy.				
	Muhammad Amir	... 17	Saran Academy.				
	Muhammad Ebrahim	... 17	Rangpur Zila School.				
	Muhammad Hosnezzoman	16	Ripon Collegiate School K. Branch.				
	Muhammad Iltaf Hossain	20	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.				
	Muhammad Mahmud	... 15-6	Hooghly Collegiate School				
	Muhammad Masroff	... 17-3	Sylhet Govt. School.				
	Muhammad Mohsin	... 18-4	Patna Collegiate School.				
600	Muhammad Raziul Husain	19-2	Jorhat High School.				
	Muhammad Shafi	... 18-1	Patna Collegiate School.				
	Muhammad Yusuf Khan	15-4	Arrah Zila School.				
	Mukhopadhyay, Abaninath	16	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.				
	" Amritanath.	14-7	Halisahar H. C. E. School.	650			
	" Anpadasprasad.	16	F. C. of Scotland's Instn. and Duff College.				

Mukhopadhyay, Surendra-nath. ... 16	Malda Zila School.	Ramchandra Janardhan 14-6	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
" Tarinicharan. ... 17-6	Bali Rivers' Thompson School	Gon.	
Nag, Anukulkanta ... 15	Dacca Jubilee School.	Ramchandra Prasad 13-4	Chapra Zila School.
" Jogindranath ... 19-3	Mahanad F. C. Mission School.	Ram Egbal Sinha 18	Arrah Zila School.
Nanda, Anandaram ... 20-4	Contai H. E. School.	Ramkheawan Lal 18	Chapra Zila School.
Nandi, Achyutakumar ... 12-4	Ripon Collegiate School.	Ram Khelawan Singha 18	Do.
" Jogindranath ... 13	Bogra Zila School.	Ram Lal Laxminath 17-9	Raipur High School.
" Jugalkisor ... 15-3	Badla H. E. School.	Ramshewak Lal 20-3	Patna Collegiate School.
660 " Ramsaran ... 19-6	Kuchakol Radha Institution.	Ratnadar Khound 20	Nowgong High School.
Nanhoo Lall ... 13	Patna City School.	Ray, Asutosh 14-6	Barasat Govt. School.
Narain Rao Raghava ... 30	Private Student (Roll Nag. p. 2).	" Bhubanmohan 18-8	Rangmati Govt. H. E. School.
Narayan Kashinath Vaidya. ... 17-4	Nagpur Neill City School.	Bhujangabhusan, II 18	Kandi School.
Narayan Ramchandra Bharguwar. ... 17-8	Ditto.	Biharilal ... 16-8	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.
Narayan Sadashive Pande 17	Ditto.	" Dineschandra 19-8	Jorhat High School.
Nasir Ahmed ... 20-6	Patna City School.	" Dwijendranath 16-1	Albert Collegiate School.
Nath, Ambikacharan ... 13-2	Dacca Pagose School.	" Gopalchandra 17-5	Khararia High School.
" Arabindabandhu ... 16-6	Baduria L. M. S. School.	" Gopalchandra 16	Dacca Jubilee School.
Nathprasad ... 16	Dalton Institution, Darbhanga.	" Guondranath 16	Giridih H. E. School.
670 Nazarat Hosain ... 16-5	Purnea Zila School.	" Haridas 14	Halisabar H. C. E. School.
Nehmaiah, E. ... 16-7	Batala Baring H. School.	" Hemantakumar 16	Metropolitan Institution.
Nicholas, D. S. ... 18-1	Jaffna College.	" Hemchandra 15	Hare School.
Niyogi, Narendranath ... 13	Nawabganj Sridhar Bansidhar School.	" Hemchandra 16-4	Diamond Harbpor H. E. School.
" Purnachandra ... 13	Santosh Jahnabhi School.	" Jadunath 17-6	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
" Ramanikanta ... 14-3	Dacca Jubilee School.	" Jaminikisor 12-4	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
O'Sullivan, W. G. ... 15-3	St. James' High School.	" Jnanendrachandra 15	Dainhat H. E. School.
Pal, Brajendranath ... 18	Chatra H. C. E. School.	" Jnanendrakumar 15	Agartala High School.
" Chunilal ... 15	Century School.	" Jogananda 18-5	Albert Collegiate School.
" Durganath ... 17	Tangail Bindubasini School.	" Jyotishchandra 14-5	Arrah K. J. Academy.
680 " *Indrakumar 14-1	Rauchi Zila School.	" Kalidas (I) 15	Sudhakarpur H. E. School.
" Jatindranath 15-6	St. Mary's Institution, Chanderanagar.	" Mahendrakumar 14-1	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
" Nisichandra 15-6	Chittagong Collegiate School.	" Manoranjan 17-5	Kangpur Zila School.
" Purnachandra 14	Hooghly Collegiate School.	" Mohinimohan 14	Bogra Zila School.
" Raicharan 15-5	Berhampur Collegiate School.	" Nanigopal 14	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
" Rajanikanta 16	Metropolitan Institution.	" Nripendranath 15	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
" Sasadhar 18	Ditto.	" Panchanan 21	Tala B. De Institution.
Palit, Haricharan 17-8	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.	" Priyanath 17-6	Private Student, (Roll. Cal. P. 10).
Panda, Sindhunath ... 18-9	Contai H. E. School.	" Purnachandra 18-8	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
Panday, Biswaswar Prasada 17-4	Gaya Zila School.	" Pyrimohan 17-6	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
690 Pandit, Ganendranath ... 18	Rangpur Zila School.	" Rameschandra 14	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Parsons, R. C. ... 17	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.	" Ramranjan 16-10	Patna Collegiate School.
Pattanayak, Satyanarayan 16	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.	" Satischandra 16	Sirajganj Banwarilal H. E. School.
" Krishnaswamy 17-8	Katak Mission High School.	" Sudhansusekhar 15	Metropolitan Institution.
*Potter, L. R. ... 16-9	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.	" Surendrakumar 16-2	Bishop's College High School.
Pramanik, Harimohan ... 18	Taki Government School.	" Surendranath 15	Hughli Collegiate School.
" Rajendranath ... 14-2	Midnapur Collegiate School.	" Suryyakumar 15	Dacca Pagose School.
Puhan, Sarbeswar ... 19-4	Private Student Roll .Kat. p. 9.	" Syamalchandra 15	Ripon Collegiate School.
Pundalik Dyaneshwar Joshi. ... 15-10	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.	" Tatakath 8	Naldanga Bhushan School.
Pujahari, Brajamohan ... 18	Sambulpur High School.	" Upendranath 16-11	Faridpur Zila School.
Purushottam Ganesh Jadi 18	Nagpur Neill City School.	Raychaudhuri, Amulya-ratan. 16-8	Dacca Jubilee School.
Qaiyum, S. A. ... 16-6	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.	" Bankim-bihari. 15	Khelatochandra Calcutta Institution.
Radhakrishna Jairam ... 17-2	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.	" Girindra-kumar. 14	New Indian School.
Radha Lal ... 18	Gaya-Sahebganj H. C. E. School.	" Ramani-mohan. 18	Madaripur H. E. School.
Radhikaprasad ... 12	Chapra Zila School.	" Ramchandra. 17	Taki Government School.
Raghunandan Prasad ... 16-1	Patna Collegiate School.	" Upendra-nath. 18-7	Lakshmannath H. E. School.
Raghunath Sahay ... 16	Chapra Zila School.	Rodrigues, J. ... 16-2	St. Xavier's College.
Raghunath Sahay ... 21	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.	770 Sabarali ... 18	Brahmanberia Ananda H. E. School.
Ray Paw U. ... 19	Akyab Govt. H. School.	Sadasheo Govind Rao 19	Nagpur Neill City School.
710 Rajakeriar, A. ... 17-9	Jaffna College.	Saha, Abhaycharan ... 15-9	Ramendra H. School, Begumganj.
Rajbansi Lal ... 16	Arrah K. J. Academy.	" Basantakumar ... 15-3	General Assembly's Institution.
Rajeshwar Yadeo Konker ... 16	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.	" Biharilal ... 19-8	Patna Zila School.
Rajram Sarup Lal ... 16	Arrah Zila School.	" Dwijapada ... 16	Muragacha H. E. School.
Ramalingam, V. ... 18-2	Jaffna College.	" Jadunath ... 16	Patna Zila School.
Ramanuj Sahay ... 14-6	Tikari H. C. E. School.	" Mohanbasi ... 19	Kaliganj H. E. School.
Ramaprakas Lal ... 15-8	Arrah Zila School.	" Pramathanath ... 16	Patna Zila School.
		" Pulinchandra ... 18	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
		780 Sahachaudhuri, Bipinbihari 19	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Bazar Branch.
		Sahu, Kunjabihari 21-6	Balasure Zila School.

* Passed in drawing.

Sai, Dakshineswar ... 19	Santipur Municipal School.	850	Shaikh Abdul Aziz	Barasat Government School.
" Jitendranath ... 15-9	Uttarpara Collegiate School.		Shaikh Dawood ... 16-10	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Samanta, Asutosh ... 16-2	Bhoita H. E. School.		Shaikh Ferawatdin ... 18	Sibsagar Government H. School.
" Satyndranath ... 17-5	Burdwan Municipal School		Shaikh Kasimuddin ... 16-7	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
Sampat Anand Rao Desh muk. ... 20-9	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.		Shaikh Muhammad Hossein ... 20	South Suburban School.
Sanyal, Sanjibchandra ... 16	Ripon Collegiate School.		Shree Rajendranath ... 16-10	Navadwip Hindu School.
Sarangi, Jagannath ... 18	Private Student, (Roll. Kat P 8).		Shepherd, W. J. ... 16-4	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
Sarbadhikari, Sachindra-prasad. ... 15	Ripon Collegiate School.		Shitaram Vishnu Joshi ... 17-3	Indore English Madrasa.
790 Sarkar, Akshaykumar ... 15	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.		Shivaprasad Sinha ... 19-5	Patna Collegiate School.
" Anathnath ... 15	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.	860	Shurfuddin Khan ... 17-7	Patna Collegiate School.
" Asutosh ... 16	Burdwan Collegiate School.		Shwe Hnin ... 18-2	Bassein S. K. H. School.
" Bamapada ... 13 1	Kesab Academy.		Shwe Yun ... 18	Rangoon Collegiate School.
" Bimalacharan ... 16	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.		Siabur Saran ... 15	Matihari Zila School.
" Bipinkrishna ... 16-5	Baranagar Victoria School.		Siddhanta, Srischandra ... 14	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
" Gobinda-prasad ... 14	Purulia Zila School.		Sikdar, Jatindramohan ... 15	Goalanda High School Rajbari.
" Harakrishna ... 16	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School		Sil, Girjabhushan ... 16-8	Hughli Collegiate School.
" Haridas ... 17-8	Century School.		" Trilochan ... 15	Goalanda High School, Rajbari.
" Harimohan ... 16	Comilla Victoria School.		Silwant Sahay ... 18	Ranchi Zila School.
800 " Jasodlal ... 14	Dacca Collegiate School.		Simons, Mabel Clare ... 14-5	LaMartinière, Calcutta.
" Jogeschandra ... 16	Puthia H. E. School.	870	Simpson, W. J. ... 14-5	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
" Jogendrakumar ... 15	Dacca Pogose School		Sinclair, H. D. B. ... 18-3	Mussoori School.
" Manmathanath ... 16	Ripon Collegiate School H. Branch.		Singheswar Prasad Sarkhel ... 19-4	Barari Rai, L. M. T. Bahadur Free H. E. School.
" Natabar ... 16	Goalanda High School, Rajbari		Sinha, Atulkrishna ... 16-5	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
" Nilmadhab ... 15-9	Khulna Zila School.		" Awadhkumar ... 14-10	Bihar National Collegiate School.
" Prabhaschandra ... 16-5	Gaya Training Institution.		" Balkrishna ... 13-2	Darbhanga Northbrook School.
" Pulinbihari ... 14	Bangaon H. E. School.		" Biswambharprasad ... 19	Private Student, (Roll Kat. P 8.)
" Pulinbihari ... 14-6	New Indian School.		" Chakradharprasad ... 16-6	Darbhanga Northbrook School.
" Purnachandra ... 17	Jalpaiguri Zila School.		" Chandrasekar ... 15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
" Purnachandra ... 15	Calcutta Training Academy.		Charuchandra ... 15	Jhikra H. E. School.
810 " Rajanikanta ... 13-3	Purulia Zila School.		Giridhari ... 18	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
" Saratchandra ... 16	T. N. Jub. Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.	880	Gopalchandra ... 16-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
" Satindranath ... 14	Daulatpur H. E. School.		Gopinath ... 15	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
Sarma, Bedakantha ... 17-2	Jorhat High School.		Jatindrachandra ... 14-2	Midnapur Collegiate School.
" Biswanath ... 19-3	Sibsagar Government H. School.		" Kisorimohan ... 16-10	Kandi School.
" Tarachand ... 17	Murarichand Collegiate School.		" Manmathanath ... 15-4	Midnapur Collegiate School.
Sashibhushan Lal ... 16-9	Gaya Zila School.		" Manmathanath ... 15-7	Rampurhat H. E. School.
Satpati, Lakshmidhar ... 17-6	Kendrapara H. E. School.		" Rajendranath ... 15	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
Schokman, A. G. ... 18-3	Trinity College, Kandy.		" Satischandra ... 16-4	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
Scutt, William ... 16-3	St. Francis deSales School.		" Sripaticaran ... 13	Midnapur Collegiate School.
820 Sen, Abinaschandra ... 17-6	B. M. Institution, Barisal.		" Srischandra ... 16-7	Murrarichand Collegiate School.
" Abinaschandra ... 16-1	Dacca Jubilee School.	890	" Surendranath ... 16	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School.
" Amulyachandra ... 13	Hooghly Branch School.		" Thakurchandra ... 14-6	T. N. Jub. Collegiate School, Bhagalpur.
" Anukulchandra ... 16	Dacca Jubilee School.		Sinharay, Jnanachandra ... 18	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
" Debendramohan ... 17-1	Dacca Pogose School		Sinniah Thuryappah ... 17-2	Jaffna Hindu High School.
" Hemchandra ... 13-6	Rajshahi Collegiate School.		Sitaram Wasudeo Panday ... 17	Nagpur Neill City School.
" Hirralal ... 15	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.		Som, Bankubihari ... 20-10	Aryya Mission Institution.
" Jnanadprasanna ... 13	Kalia H. E. School.		" Bipinbihari ... 18	Barrackpur Govt. School.
" Jogeschandra ... 13	Dacca Jubilee School.		Sparke, W. ... 15-4	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
" Manmathanath ... 15	Midnapur Town School.		Stephens, J. ... 17-8	St. Xavier's College.
" Nagendrakumar ... 15-9	Dacca Collegiate School.	900	Sukla, Rajkisor ... 16	Jajpur H. E. School.
" Nalinimohan ... 18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.		Sukul Chandrasekhar ... 15	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
" Praphullasankar ... 13	City Collegiate School.		Sur, Amulyaratna ... 13-5	Hughly Branch School.
" Ramkrishna ... 16	Giridih H. E. School.		" Chandiocharan ... 16	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
" Rasamay ... 17	Metropolitan Institution.		" Upendranath ... 16	Nawabganj Sridhar Bansidhar School.
" Rebatimohan ... 21	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.		Suryjanarayan Sahay ... 15	Monghyr Zila School.
" Satischandra ... 15	Hooghly Collegiate School.		Syam, Mathuramohan ... 16	Maulavibazar High School, Sylhet.
Sengupta, Biharilal ... 16	Patuakhali Jubilee H. E. School.		Syed Abdul Ghanim ... 16	Calcutta Madrasa.
" Binodkumar ... 16-8	Hindu School.		Syed Faide Hossain ... 17-6	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
" Bireswar ... 13-8	Kalia H. E. School.			
" Dwijendranath ... 17	Purnia Zila School.			
" Manoranjan ... 19	Rajchandra Collegiate School.			
" Nakshatrabhusan. ... 14-3	Berhampur Collegiate School.			
" Nalini Kanta ... 14	Munshiganj H. E. School.			
" Priyanath ... 17	Metropolitan Institution.			
" Pyrimohan ... 17	Galla H. C. E. School.			
" Satischandra ... 15-2	Rajshahi Collegiate School.			
" Satischandra ... 17	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.			
Shaikh Abdul Rahman ... 22-10	Rangoon Collegiate School.			

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April, 1894.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS			4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS			TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHIL- LINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1890-97.	GRAND TOTAL.		
	Of 1893-94.	Of 1893-94.	TOTAL.	Of 1893-96.	Of 1898-93.	Of 1898-93.	Of 1898-93.	Of 1898-93.	Of 1898-93.	Of 1898-93.	Of 1898-93.	Of 1898-93.				Of 1898-93.	Of 1898-93.
Balance of 31st March, 1894	50,100	8,15,000	8,65,100	19,91,000	2,93,77,400	15,52,79,400	3,47,46,400	1,77,93,800	24,02,73,013	36,000	24,000	2,89,300	31,200	24,16,55,413			
Add—																	
Amount of trans- ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans- ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans- ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th April, 1894 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	6,000	...
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April, 1894 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	8,000	...
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April, 1894 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,000	...	51,000	...	...	...	...	51,000	...
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	50,100	8,40,000	8,90,100	19,91,000	2,94,61,700	15,53,24,400	3,48,86,400	1,77,93,800	24,05,42,313	36,000	24,000	2,89,300	31,200	24,19,49,713	...		
Balance on 15th April, 1894	500	...	500	500	1,55,000	11,19,400	33,500	31,900	13,69,300	...	...	600	...	13,70,400	...
	49,600	8,40,000	8,89,600	19,90,500	2,93,06,700	15,41,76,000	3,48,52,900	1,77,61,900	23,91,73,013	36,000	24,000	2,88,700	31,200	24,05,79,313	...		

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1897, to 15th Feb., 1894, enforced from India 8,45 lakhs; re-transferred from London 7,327 lakhs.

16th Feb., 1894, .. 28th "	ditto	30 "
1st Mar., .. 15th Mar., "	ditto	37 "
16th " .. 31st " "	ditto	30 "
1st Apr., .. 15th Apr., "	ditto	13 "
		7,437 lakhs.

8,487 lakhs.
7,437 "
Balance against India 1,050 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 15th April, 1894.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Pay Branch, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited since the year 1843 with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and Rank of Father.	Corps.	Names of Children.	Amount.
				<i>R a. p.</i>
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Farrier Sergt.	4th Troops and B. H. A.	Ellen	112 9 0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. N. Arty.	Charlotte	4 2 8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austil	7 13 3
Mar. 9, 1844	Shiehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary-Ann and Catshrine	19 14 9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, G., Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	James	156 12 5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergt. Major	.....	Harriet, M., and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th B. Arty.	James	12 6 9
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergt. Major	.....	Thomas	101 5 4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd B. H. A.	Henry and James	292 15 8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd T., 3rd Bde., H. A.	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Catherine-Ann	167 15 5
" 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Owan	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergt.		Julia-B. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.		Hannah	152 0 9
	Glasscen, John, Corporal		Ellen-Sarah	66 10 3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner		Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner		Martha	83 3 6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier		Adam-T. and John	79 14 0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal		Maria	50 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.		C-William and William	148 3 5
			H.	
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick,	99 6 1
			and David Edwitt.	
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah-C.	9 8 4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 5
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor		Emeline	50 0 1
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergt. Major		George	69 14 0
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th B. Arty.	James and another	26 3 7
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergt.	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and another	29 15 1
Aug. 10, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 2
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 3
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	9 11 19
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwardes, Michael, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 9
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Artacan Bn.	John	49 10 6
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	William	206 1 3
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 0
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.		Mary	566 3 10
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William-Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 28, 1860	McDonnell, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June , 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. Frs.	James and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergt.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd B. R. Arty.	Henrietta-Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th B., 25th B. R. Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
May 19, 1864	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia-M. and Elizabeth	8 0 0
July 18, 1865			Ann.	
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary-Ann and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Comst. Dept.	Rose	26 2 0
" 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21 1 4
Sept. 22, 1877	Murphy, William, Private	12th Foot	Ernest-Reuben	40 7 3
Mar. 27, 1888	Oxford, William, Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	W.	6 12 10

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.

W. R. L. ANDERSON, Major,

Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, and
ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Statement of security deposits in Government Promissory Notes held on 31st March, 1894, by the Auditor, Bengal Nagpur Railway, from the employés and contractors of the railway under his control.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PROMISSORY NOTES.				For whom held.	Why held.	With whom deposited.
No.	Per cent.	Loan of	Amount.			
127396	4	1842-43	5,000	Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, contractors.	Security deposit	Comptroller-General, Calcutta.
127397	4	1842-43	5,000			
A017393	4	1879	1,000	Sonya Bapu, cash contractor	Ditto .	Ditto.
234518	4	1865	500			
(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000			
314409	4	1865	1,000			
314410	4	1865	1,000			
(b)	3½	1893-94	27,000			
056930	4	1854-55	5,000	Gordon Stewart & Co., Calcutta, contractors	Ditto .	Ditto.
152906	4	1842-43	1,000			
181233	4	1842-43	1,000			
300441	4	1865	100	Bamon Dass Mookerjee, contractor	Ditto .	Ditto.
297513	4	1805	100			
297514	4	1865	100			
293935	4	1865	500			
297506	4	1865	100			
298223	4	1865	500	Laik Coal Co., contractors	Ditto .	Ditto.
297515	4	1865	100			
298224	4	1865	500	Ram Bhunder Chatterjee, contractor	Ditto .	Ditto.
297511	4	1865	100			
297512	4	1865	100			
061729	4	1854-55	500	Mouthdih Coal Company, contractors	Ditto .	Ditto.
061730	4	1854-55	500			
318217	4	1865	100	McNeill & Co., Managing Agents for the Equitable Coal Company, contractors.	Ditto .	Ditto.
339590	4	1865	500			
339581	4	1865	500			
339589	4	1865	500			
(c)	4	1865	500	Wamon Trimbeck, Depôt Store-keeper	Ditto .	Ditto.
223183	4	1842-43	5,000	Bengal Nagpur Coal Company, contractors	Ditto .	Ditto.
218505	4	1842-43	1,000			
253117	4	1865	1,000			
198843	4	1842-43	100			
241112	4	1842-43	1,000	Hanmant Narayan Dixit, contractor	Ditto .	Ditto.
(d)	4	1805	500	Chintamon Anant, Station Master	Ditto .	Ditto.
(e)	4	1865	500	Sheoram Govind, Station Master	Ditto .	Ditto.
(e)	3½	1893-94	500	E. O. Bingham, Assistant Station Master	Ditto .	Ditto.
285463	4	1865	500	Schröder Smidt & Co, Cawnpore, contractors	Ditto .	Agents, Bank of Bengal, Nagpur.
285464	4	1865	500			
094977	4	1854-55	100			
094978	4	1854-55	100			
190960	4	1865	1,000	Jadoo Roy & Co., Cawnpore, contractors	Ditto .	Ditto.
B012645	4	1865	1,000			
B012615	4	1865	500			
L01751	4	1854-55	500			
280733	4	1865	100	Ahmuty & Co., Calcutta, contractors	Ditto .	Ditto.
338494	4	1865	100			
304379	4	1865	100			
167316	4	1842-43	100			
104258	4	1842-43	100			
186188	4	1842-43	100			
189511	4	1842-43	100			
188681	4	1842-43	100			
213622	4	1842-43	100			
203124	4	1842-43	100			
132934	4	1865	1,000	E. A. Currim, contractor	Ditto .	Ditto.

(a) As per Comptroller General's No. 171-P.C., dated 10th September, 1889, and No. 884-D., dated 14th October, 1889.

(b) As per Comptroller General's No. 114-P.C., dated 24th January, 1894.

(c) As per Comptroller General's No. 111-P.C., dated 9th January, 1894.

(d) As per Comptroller General's No. 138-P.C., dated 17th March, 1894.

(e) As per Comptroller General's No. 138-P.C., dated 17th March, 1894.

A. T. GOODFELLOW,
Auditor, Bengal Nagpur Railway.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government Promissory Notes, etc., remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, on 31st March, 1894, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.				
		3½ per cent., 1853-54.	4 per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1893-94.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
		R	R	R	R	R.
	<i>Stock.</i>					
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta . . .	...	28,100	...	...	28,100
	" " " Allahabad . . .	...	23,700	...	...	23,700
	" " " Agra . . .	...	20,600	...	...	20,600
	" " " Lucknow . . .	...	33,000	...	...	33,000
	" " " Bareilly . . .	...	20,500	...	...	20,500
	" " " Meerut . . .	500	52,000	...	...	52,500
7	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Baloghhat . . .	...	22,200	...	...	22,200
8	Superintendent of Kheddas, Dacca . . .	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
9	Reserve Remount Depot, Saharanpore . . .	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
10	Remount Rearing Depot, Kurnal . . .	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
11	Army Clothing, Alipore . . .	...	5,500	...	...	5,500
12	Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore . . .	...	54,000	...	...	54,000
13	Gun Carriage Factory, Futtahgarh . . .	...	500	...	...	500
14	Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli . . .	...	10,000	...	...	10,000
15	Ordnance Officer, Fort William . . .	...	500	...	...	500
16	" Allahabad . . .	...	300	...	...	300
17	" Agra . . .	...	500	...	...	500
18	Officer Commanding 2nd Royal Irish Regiment, Lucknow . . .	...	4,500	...	...	4,500
19	Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle . . .	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
20	Officer Commanding Meywar Bhil Corps, Kherwara . . .	...	11,000	...	...	11,000
		500	2,91,900	...	...	2,92,400
	<i>Cases not converted.</i>					
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Meerut . . .	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Baloghhat . . .	...	1,100	1,300	...	2,400
	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore . . .	...	3,000	...	...	3,000
		...	5,100	1,300	...	6,400
	<i>Safe Custody.</i>					
			Various 4 per cent.			
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta . . .	...	12,100	1,900	...	14,000
2	" " " Agra . . .	...	6,700	...	...	6,700
3	" " " Bareilly . . .	...	200	...	...	200
4	" " " Lucknow . . .	...	43,400	...	5,890	49,290
5	" " " Meerut . . .	...	20,800	...	...	20,800
6	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Baloghhat . . .	...	9,400	...	...	9,400
7	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore . . .	...	15,000	...	...	15,000
8	" Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum- Dum . . .	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
9	Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta . . .	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
10	Ordnance Officer, Allahabad . . .	500	2,000	...	...	2,500
		500	1,11,800	1,900	5,890	1,20,090

Besides the above, the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not brought to account owing to non-receipt of the lower parts during the quarter :—

		R
Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Bareilly . . .	(Upper halves) . . .	5,000
Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Baloghhat . . .	(" half) . . .	100

C. F. THOMAS, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, EASTERN CIRCLE :
Calcutta, the 25th April, 1894.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Regis No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			<i>R a. p.</i>		
	FOUND IN THE HISSAR DISTRICT.				
	<i>Old coins of Pathan Sultans of Delhi.</i>				
230	Pathan Ghiyasu-d-din Tughlag	Copper	0 4 0	1	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 24th August, 1894.
234	Alau-d-din Muhammad Shah	Do.	0 1 0	16	
235	Ghiyasu-d-din Tughlag Shah	Do.	0 1 0	4	
	FOUND IN THE PATNA DISTRICT.				
	<i>Old Mogul Rupees.</i>				
239	Ahmed Shah	Silver			Do. do. do. 25th February, 1895.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th April, 1894.

G. DAVIDSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th April, 1894.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Arthur Leaby, Esq., 29 Queen Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of Scotland, for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

Simla, the 19th April, 1894.

No. 6.—Mr. R. H. Smith, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Mu Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Accountant General.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER
IN BALUCHISTAN.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th April, 1894.

Quetta, the 18th April, 1894.

No. 11.—Mr. J. Smith, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted furlough in India for one year, under Article 371(a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2547.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 322-G., dated the 3rd March, 1894, Major I. MacIvor, I.S.C., assumed charge of the duties of Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, in the forenoon of the 2nd April, 1894.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 19th April, 1894.

No. 2648.—Lieutenant C. C. Jackson, Officiating Adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion, is granted ninety days' accumulated privilege leave, with effect from the 1st May, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
R. L. KENNION,
*Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 17th April, 1894.

No. 1316-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 368-G., dated the 13th March, 1894, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ransford, General List, Infantry, joined his appointment as Officiating Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, on the 6th instant.

By Order,
O. V. BOSANQUET,
*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.*

**CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
AJMERE-MERWARA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 20th April, 1894.

No. 269.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (1 of 1877), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Thakur Gaj Singh of Bhandanwara to be a Munsif in the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

By Order,
O. V. BOSANQUET,
*First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

**NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE
DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 19th April, 1894.

No. 49.—Mr. C. H. Holford, Superintendent, Nawa Manufacture, Sambhar Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Sambhar Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. T. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, or until further orders.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th April, 1894.

No. 18.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 150, dated the 26th March, 1894, Pundit Bashashur Nath, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4 of that Establishment, *vice* Mr. C. J. Keene, or until further orders.

No. 19.—Mr. W. Giles, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave published in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 65, dated the 5th October, 1893.

The 19th April, 1894.

No. 20.—Mr. E. A. S. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Director General.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1894.

No. 10-A.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are authorized in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant G. M. Duff, R.E.	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary	1894. 31st Mar.
Lieutenant G. C. Kemp, R.E.	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary	5th Apl.
Lieutenant E. C. Ogilvie, R.E.	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary	6th Apl.
Lieutenant F. R. F. Boileau, R.E.	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary	14th Apl.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.,
for Director General of Military Works.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealdah, the 23rd April, 1894.

No. 5.—In supersession of Notification No. 2, special leave on urgent private affairs for six months is granted, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, to Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 23rd April, 1894, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, dated at Peshawar, this 21st day of April 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 5473, Bugler Geo. Wigby Brooks.	Place of Enlistment,— Derby.
Age,—23 years 4 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Basford, Not-
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.	tingham, Notts.
Colour of—	Date of Desertion or Ab-
Complexion, dark; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown.	sence,—17th April, 1894.
Trade,—Sailor.	Place of Desertion or Ab-
Date of Enlistment,—28th October, 1889.	sence,—Peshawar.
	Marks,—No moustachios. Under 5 years' service.

H. B. MACCALL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., King's Royal Rifles.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, dated at Peshawar, this 21st day of April, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 5697, Private Tho- mas Maddison.	Parish and County in which Born,—North Ormesley, Middlesboro', Yorks.
Age,—26 years 5 months.	Date of Desertion or Ab-
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.	sence,—17th April, 1894.
Colour of—	Place of Desertion or Ab-
Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	sence,—Peshawar.
Trade—Sailor.	Marks,—Tattoo of a cross with a red rose on inside of right forearm, and a floral device on inside of left.
Date of Enlistment,—5th June, 1890.	Under 4 years' service.
Place of Enlistment,— Middlesboro'.	

H. B. MACCALL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., King's Royal Rifles.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Bellary, this 21st day of April, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. Ches. 573, Private David Cowap.	Parish and County in which Born,—Tattenhall, Ches- ter.
Age,—31 years 10 months.	Date of Desertion or Ab-
Height,—5 feet 5½ inches.	sence,—19th April, 1894.
Colour of—	Place of Desertion or Ab-
Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Eyes, hazel.	sence,—Bellary.
Trade,—Farm labourer.	Marks,—Cicatrix on left forehead; cicatrix and warts on left thumb; fourth finger, right hand, partly contracted.
Date of Enlistment,—14th June 1883.	Dressed in khaki.
Place of Enlistment,— Chester.	Under 11 years' service.

H. E. NAPIER, *Captain,*
for Lieut.-Colonel,
Comdg. 1st Battn., Cheshire Regt.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the grave of James Robert Sale Henderson, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 11th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, in the Kurseong Cemetery, needs immediate attention. If no communication is received from any friend or relation of the above, the Chaplain will take the necessary measures, as laid down in Rule XIX of the Rules and Regulations relating to Cemeteries.

ROBT. W. H. STUART,
Chaplain.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The graves of the following persons having fallen into a state of disrepair, notice is hereby given that if they are not repaired within the next three months, they will, in accordance with Government regulations, be levelled :—

In the Church of England portion of the Cemetery.

1. Emily Susan Caldwell.
2. James Creais Caldwell.
3. Austin Alphonsus Gallacher.
4. Charles Hamilton Nicholetts.
5. May Nicholetts.
6. Ann Lindsay Smith.
7. William Honey.
8. Arthur Joseph Wilson.
9. John Wilson.
10. William F. Farrow.
11. Priscilla Farrow.
12. Henry Punter.
13. Julia Trevelyan Bond.
14. David Robert Teasdale.
15. Frederick Studholme Ferriss.
16. Henry Charles Riggenson.
17. Amelia Maria Ryan.
18. Agnes Ellen Ryan.
19. Alice Catherine Doxey.
20. Ronald Claude Chapman.
21. Francis William Cheers.
22. Mary Ann Ham.
23. John Mutlow.
24. Julia Alicia Tucker.
25. George Harmer.
26. Charles Hunter.
27. Thomas Field.
28. Evelyn Alexander Andrews.
29. Beatrice Morley.
30. Georgina Morley.
31. George Mitchell.
32. William Moxinham.
33. Anna Reynell Barber.
34. Sarah Hampton.
35. Emma Dinnage.
36. William James George Dinnage.
37. John Dadds.
38. Fanny Denby.
39. Mary Augusta Hunt.
40. Charlotte Richards.
41. William Charles Allwood.
42. Robert Henry Wilson.
43. Marian Matilda Baker.
44. Mary Baker.
45. John Smith Frazer.
46. Joseph Thomas Voakes.
47. Henry Robert Voakes.

In the Roman Catholic portion of the Cemetery.

51. Mary Annie Ellery.
52. James Gorman.
53. Catherine Ellen Wills.
54. William Wills.
55. John Duggan.
56. Jane Annie Duggan.
57. Thomas Hughes.
57. Martin Mackey.
58. James Penson.
59. Joseph Robinson Robinson.
60. Michael James Robinson.
61. Mary Jane Farrell.
62. Emily Clara Boylan.
63. Emily Clara Elizabeth Boylan.
64. Annie Sullivan.
65. John Hughes.
66. John Ralph Grundy.

R. A. STORRS,
Chaplain.

MOOLTAN,
The 24th April, 1894.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that 2,916 gold coins, weighing about 13 seers of 24 tolas each, and valued at Rs 729, were discovered on the 10th December last, within the Siva temple at Tiruvengadu, Shiyali taluk, hidden beneath the pedestal upon which the idol stood.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 15th September, 1894, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
Collector of Tanjore.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP VALLAM,
The 11th April, 1894.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th April, 1894.

No. 288-I.—Mr. Cursetji Sorabji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th April, 1894.

The 25th April, 1894.

No. 300-I.—Mr. H. Tulloch, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted leave, without allowance, to Europe, for six months, with effect from the 28th April, 1894, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. A. Stowell is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr. Tulloch, or until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 24th April, 1894.

Adam, Robert.	Gow, Mr.	Ogden, Wm.
Baecelor, O. R.	Gu nis, G. P., & Co.	Oquaga Publishing
Beatty, G.	Herbert, Mrs. L.	Company.
Bevan, G., & Co.	India Publishers,	Ritchie & Co.
Burrows, P. & Co.	Limited, Secy.	St. Andrew's School
Castellas, C. C. D.	Kidmond, S. U.	Head Master.
Chart, Miss B.	Kupell, Geo.	Schwartz, Paul.
Chidley, H.	Mason, F.	Walker, A. G., &
Chompel & Co.	Moore, E. Paley.	Co.
Dias, J. P.	Nicholson, Dr.	Wilson, Lady.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Affleck, Miss.	Gisseliere, A.	Newington, D.
Alexander, C.	Grey, Mrs. L.	Oertil, F. O.
Allmuth, T. B.	Griffen, Maurice.	Pascal, E. M.
Anderson, G. M.	Hainworth, F. S.	Plunkett, W. S.
Atkinson, J.	Hamilton, Miss A.	Raubal, Guido.
Bailey, G. W.	Harris, J. G.	Rentoch, Wm.
Barklie, R. Clegg.	Heffernan, W.	Remfry, Mrs. J.
Beal, W. R.	Henery, J.	Robert, W. J.
Bellosta, Guilio,	Howard, J.	Roper, E. W.
Signor.	Hulton, Eustace.	Roper, Miss.
Binder, Monsieur.	Johnson, Capt. T. S.	Roper, Miss C.
Brandenburg, Mons.	Keane, Mrs.	Ross, W. L.
Brian, Mrs. J. F.	Keay, Seymour.	Rothange, Mrs. E.
Brian, Miss Marie.	Keys, R.	Rothayge, Franz.
Cargill, St. Cal. S.	Klevan, J.	Russell, H.
Carne, Percy T. R.	Kromer, Moritz.	Schade, F.
Cary, A. H.	Lang, A. H., Rev.	Slaven, C. E.
Chamberlain, Miss	Liddell, F. A.	Spangen, Comte de.
L.	Lock, J. G. C.	Speyht, Edwin.
Chazal, Edgar de.	Lonsdale, W.	Stephenson, P. L.
Cohen, J. E.	Lucatos, Fanis.	Stuart, Elyston.
Crake, L. H.	Lutmann, F.	Taylor, E. E.
Crake, D. H.	Macneill, Col. J. G.	Templeton, Wm.
Crouch, Madame.	R. D.	Tour, Mrs. Chan.
Cuthbertson, W.	Malcolm, A.	Trehe ne, F. H.
Dame, Frank M.	Mann, J. C.	Ufford, Charles.
Debaux, W.	Mason, Mrs. A.	Verheck, Professor
DeSchmid, G.	Mason, F. S.	C.
Deighton, A.	Meyer, Hans.	Walthe, Mrs. N.
Dominico, Angello.	Mellor, J.	Watson, A. C.
Editor, I. M.	Messingham, J. J.	Webster, Capt.
Exchange.	Michael, H. M. M.	Fred.
English, M. A.	Miller, Rev. C.	Webster, Mrs.
Ferguson, T. A.	Stewart.	William, G. E.
Fischelsohn, E.	Minto, J.	Witham, Geo.
Fonseca, J. C.	Mitchell, W. J.	Whitfield, E. J.
Frank, Madame	Mulhallan, J. H.	Wilson, Frank.
Rose.	Murray, Miss.	Wyatt, Dudley.
Froucorman, Rosa,	Nebel, W. H.	Wyourd, Mrs. W.
Madame.	Neven, Gus.	

Registered Letters.

Bancevi h, Jean B.	Fillatran, Paul.	Wittenboker, J. E.
Delagramaticas, N.	Herman, Henry.	Wessel, Hubert.
D.	Landan, Leil.	
European Life Assur-	Mahor, M.	
ance Society of	Ranbal Guido.	
Bombay and Cal-	Ross, Dr. A.	
cutta.	Vera, L.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aron, Klara.	Forrester, A.	Otto, J. E.
Andrews, James.	Fox, H. W.	Po Hingor, Mrs.
Abdul Rahim H.	Feiberg P., Miss P.	Pandahni, D.
Sidick.	Gibbs, F.	Santino.
Allen, C. H.	Gillour, Mrs.	Peterson, P.
Ajzeck, Miss Edith.	Hall, Surgn -Capt.	Pierre, J. Arenberg.
Alaraki bin Tali.	G. E.	Pellan, F.
Blaine, Miss.	Holt, Geo.	Rosenberg, M.
Blanche, Miss	Hamilton, F., Mrs.	Reiter, Rebecca.
Emma.	Hitchens, P.	Roper, Miss C.
Berkowich, Fanny.	Hamilton, F. W. D.	Rosenblum, M.
Babaleb Chatterji,	Hill, T. C.	Smith, Mrs. J. G.
Babu.	Hashagen, Mrs. G.	Shankland, J.
Bancevich, J. B.	Jois, R. J.	Snelling, T.
Bell, Capt. R. A.	Joyner, R.	Sharpe, F. S.
randenbury, A.E.	Jones, Capt. R. W.	Thornton, Mrs.
Biges, E.	P.	Thomas, A. H.
Baird, John.	Kanurruther, F. S.	Tate, Mrs.
Cheron, Mons.	Lambert, F. G.	Van Oserstraten,
Henri.	Le o, Capt. A. M.	Mrs.
Conningham, G. H.	Legatt, Mrs. E.	Vincent, G.
Challenger, H. L.	Laughton, E.	Warwick & Co.
Chappel, Dr. G. P.	Mowis, M.	Wilson, Lady
Clark, Capt. A. C.	Moritz, M.	Sarah.
Davies, Sydney W.	Madge, D. F.	Whitby, E. G.
Drewity, Hans.	Montague, J. D.	Williams, E. H.
Dunmore, Earl of.	Minto, J.	Winckler, C. I.
Dwarkanath Jhose.	O'Reilly, Surgn. L.	Wells, Mrs. E. F.
Diamanti, O.	P. Col.	Wilson, Gordon.
Dundee, Dr. J. C.	Or, Geo.	Xydias, T.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 16th April, 1894.

Mackenzie, A. G.

The 28th April, 1894.
SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom.	1894. 2nd May	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	1st "	
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	2nd "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	2nd "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	28th Apl.	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.		
Australasian Colonies	4th May	Via Bombay and Tuticorin.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	5th "	Per French Steamer Eridan.
Madras and Colombo	1st "	Per P. & O. Str. Chusan.
Straits, China, and Japan . .	4th "	Per Steamer Wingsang.
Rangoon and Moulmein	1st "	Per Steamer Palameotta.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	28th Apl.	Per Steamer Mulda.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	2nd May	Per Steamer Kasara.
Port Blair	2nd "	Via Madras.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.
On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF
CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH
GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th June, 1894, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity)	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.)	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole) . .	240	100
Mensuration (a), the whole .	60	30
Book-keeping (b), mercantile	100	50
TOTAL	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

- (a) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
- (b) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
- "Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed, but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it, but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of Rs 10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned:—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application).

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts, to whom the candidate submits his application, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. He will only forward the names of accepted candidates to the Principal together with their applications in their own handwriting, statement of their ages, and fees. These should be transmitted altogether under one covering letter on the last day allowed by the rule.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

N.B.—The attention of candidates is drawn to the alteration in Rule 2 (3). In future no candidate is to apply direct to the Principal for permission to attend the examination, but must send his application through an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will decide whether the candidate is to be admitted.

The Principal will attend to no applications received direct.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 30th March, 1894.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1894. The session begins on Monday, the 4th June, 1894. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

- (1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.
- (2) The B. A. Examination in the B. Course. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd-year class.)

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 19th April, 1894.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বররোগ সিনাকানার মূল্য কম করণ ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অত্র আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেন্ডেন্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেন্টের কর্পোরেশন এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বররোগ সিনাকানা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ওল টিন ২১০ টাকায়, আট ওল টিন ৪২০ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২০ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেন্ডেন্টের নিকট নগদ মূল দরে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ওল টিন ৩০ টাকায়, আট ওল টিন ৬০ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২০ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ওল টিনের ১০, আট ওল টিনের ১০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ১০ ডাক মাওল দিতে হইবে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

*Manufactured at the Bengal Government
Cinchona Plantation.*

The price of this Quinine is as follows :—

1 Pound tin,	R10, or, post free,	R16-12
1/2 "	R 8, "	R 8-8
1/4 "	R 4, "	R 4-8

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেন্টের সিন্ধুকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন ।

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড চিন .	১৬ বা ডাকমাস্তুল বিনা ১০৮.
১ আধ " "	৮ বা ডাকমাস্তুল বিনা ৫৪.
১ সিকি " "	৪ বা ডাকমাস্তুল বিনা ২৭.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 17.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

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PART VI—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations —

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 17.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th April, 1894.

No. 1092-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levée at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-45 P.M. on Saturday, the 26th May 1894.

* All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Detachment of the 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, are invited to attend.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon—one card to be delivered on entering Viceregal Lodge, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Monday, the 14th May 1894; and, when attending the Levée, to have the names of those Gentlemen who are to present them also written on their cards. Gentlemen presenting others should themselves attend the Levée.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 27th April, 1894.

No. 2076-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

March 1894.

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN MARCH.		TO END OF MARCH.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.	Actuals, 1892-93.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	5.96	5.41	26.36	25.55	25.98	25.63
Opium	46	64	6.63	7.99	7.32	7.99
Salt	80	86	8.22	8.66	8.59	8.66
Stamps	39	43	4.51	4.45	4.43	4.45
Excise	63	61	5.39	5.24	5.14	5.24
Provincial Rates	49	56	3.57	3.75	3.71	3.71
Customs	30	25	1.68	1.61	1.66	1.62
Assessed Taxes	11	10	1.61	1.56	1.57	1.56
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	11	7	56	45	54	48
Registration	4	4	42	43	43	43
Tributes from Native States	21	19	76	79	77	79
Other Civil Revenue	34	38	3.64	3.65	3.76	3.88
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT. GROSS	9.84	9.54	63.35	64.13	63.90	64.44
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 12	— 14	— 4.26	— 4.25	— 4.11	— 4.25
Opium	— 2	— 2	— 1.88	— 1.60	— 2.25	— 1.60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 3.61	— 3.31	24.56	23.68	25.08	24.57
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT. GROSS	— 3.75	— 3.47	— 30.70	29.73	— 31.44	— 30.42
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	— 6		+ 41	+ 67	+ 87	+ 92
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 4	+ 5	+ 36	+ 34	+ 24	+ 39
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 54	+ 44	+ 4.40	+ 4.25	+ 4.07	+ 4.11
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c	— 5	— 1	— 57	— 58	— 57	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 5	+ 14	+ 67	+ 90	+ 80	+ 1.01
Ditto Issues	— 1.41	— 1.42	— 15.43	— 15.03	— 15.11	— 15.15
Telegraph Receipts	+ 8	+ 9	+ 78	+ 76	+ 4	+ 76
Ditto Issues	— 7	— 9	— 73	— 72		— 72
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 1.12	+ 1.17	+ 11.99	+ 10.96		+ 11.01
„ „ „ Issues	— 1.05	— 92	— 9.48	— 9.09		— 8.87
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 42	+ 38	+ 4.47	+ 4.32		+ 4.32
„ „ „ Issues	— 23	— 29	— 1.75	— 1.63		— 1.67
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 21	+ 25	+ 2.21	+ 2.48		+ 2.51
„ „ „ Issues	— 1.18	— 1.16	— 7.43	— 7.51		— 7.55
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1.59	— 1.37	— 10.01	— 9.88	— 9.73	— 9.51
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	— 5		+ 2.60	+ 25	+ 3.22	+ 25
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 1.41	— 51	— 5.30	— 8.93	— 10.85	— 9.14
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 2.29	— 2.04	— 10.23	— 17.03	— 18.37	— 17.03
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 21	— 19	+ 1.00	— 73	+ 71	— 51
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)						
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 3.96	— 2.86	12.35	— 26.54	— 25.29	— 26.53
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 54	+ 1.84	+ 10.29	— 2.02	— 2.56	— 2.02
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	25.02	13.43	15.27	17.29	15.20	17.29
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	25.56	15.27	25.56	15.27	12.64	15.27

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th April, 1894.

No. 2039-P.—The following appointments are made in the Postal Department in consequence of the retirement of Mr. E. de C. Williams, with effect from 1st April 1894, and until further orders :

Mr. J. Cornwall to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, 2nd grade, and

Mr. C. Goodburn to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, 3rd grade.

The 27th April, 1894.

No. 2141-P.—Mr. O. T. Barrow, Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from 22nd April 1894.

Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bombay, *vice* Mr. O. T. Barrow, or until further orders

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th April, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 372.—Captain W. E. Sturges, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Major Pennington, vacated. Dated 20th April 1894.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 373.—*1st Lancers*—

The date of appointment of Lieutenant Lillingston, as notified in G. G. O. No 282 of 1894, should be the 8th and not the 1st February 1894

STAFF CORPS.

No. 374.—Lieutenant Henry George Young, Royal Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer, 10th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 25th November 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 375.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant George Henry Fitzmaurice Kelly, Leinster Regiment, officiating wing officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers),—22nd June 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Andrew Alexander Irvine, Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 3rd Bengal Infantry,—12th October 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Irvine will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 12th October 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 376.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Vincent Francis William Tregear, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 24th Madras Infantry,—24th September 1892.

Second-Lieutenant George Callander Burn, Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 13th Madras Infantry,—11th October 1892.

Second-Lieutenants Tregear and Burn will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 377.—The undermentioned officer is, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, admitted to the Indian Staff Corps on the conditions laid down in the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, for admission to the Staff Corps of officers of the unattached list, with effect from the date specified.

Second-Lieutenant Leslie Swinton Browne, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, officiating wing officer, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—27th February 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 378.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. D. Vanrenen, Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for seven months. Pension service—30th year commenced 12th December 1893.

Captain and Brevet-Major W. duG. Gray, Indian Staff Corps, 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Narbudda district, for eight months. Pension service—19th year commenced 10th September 1893.

Captain W. J. Newell, Indian Staff Corps, 11th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, District Recruiting Officer, Lucknow, for eight months. Pension service—16th year commenced 11th May 1893.

Lieutenant W. S. Fraser, Indian Staff Corps, attached 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced 23rd March 1894.

Surgeon-Major H. Hamilton, M.D., attached 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for seven months. Pension service—18th year commenced 14th July 1893.

No. 379.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the

date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Captain W. F. M. I. Fraser, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—15th year commenced 2nd July 1893. (This cancels the leave granted to him in G. G. O. No. 262 of 1894.)

Lieutenant J. C. D. Pinney, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, for eight months. Pension service—5th year commenced 8th June 1893.

No. 380.—Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, Royal Engineers, attached Military Works Department, is granted leave out of India, (m. c.) for nine months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 381.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Major-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Infantry, commanding Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for four months.

Captain C. E. Hodgson, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant A. E. Barnard, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 4th Regiment of Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, (u. p. a.) for two days.

Lieutenant F. G. Fuller, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant L. N. Leeds, Indian Staff Corps, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Assistant Commandant, Military Police, Burma, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 382.—First grade Assistant Apothecary G. S. Collett is granted an extension of leave to the 18th January 1894.

No. 383.—Major H. R. Marrett, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, Superintendent, Hissar Cattle Farm, is granted leave within Indian limits, (p. a.) for six months, under rule X of the regulations of 1875 (the first ninety days being on full staff pay under subsidiary rule III), to be availed of on or after the 17th May 1894.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 384.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 30th March 1894, pages 1832 and 1833.

INDIA OFFICE;

30th March, 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to

the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 8th January 1894.

Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, C.I.E.

Richard Kirby Ridgeway, V.C.

Geffery Lawrence Eliot.

Frederick Babington Peile.

James Beverley Lynch.

Robert Gordon.

Herbert Edward Penton.

Dated 22nd January 1894.

Edward Locke Elliot, D.S.O.

Clayton William James Hingston.

To be Major.

Captain Malcolm Thomas Lyde. Dated 21st January 1894.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Frederick John Fraser, from the Liverpool Regiment. Dated 24th April 1892, but to rank from 9th July 1890.

Lieutenant Trevor Chichele Plowden, from the Royal West Surrey Regiment. Dated 6th April 1892, but to rank from 24th December 1890.

Lieutenant Guy Archibald Hastings Beatty, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 27th May 1892, but to rank from 29th April 1891.

Lieutenant George Mortimer Morris, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 7th September 1892, but to rank from 19th May 1891.

Lieutenant Frederick Frere Solly-Flood, from the Royal Fusiliers. Dated 26th June 1892, but to rank from 7th July 1891.

Lieutenant Henry Andrew Harington, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 19th May 1892, but to rank from 14th July 1891.

Lieutenant Charles Louis Gaussen, from the 18th Hussars. Dated 11th May 1892, but to rank from 5th August 1891.

Second-Lieutenant John Wilmot Harley Lyon, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 22nd August 1891.

Lieutenant Frank Macdonald Lane, from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 1st March 1892, but to rank from 20th September 1891.

Lieutenant John Fortescue Finnis, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 31st March 1892, but to rank from 21st October 1891.

Lieutenant William Henry Francis Basevi, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 12th April 1892, but to rank from 3rd November 1891.

Lieutenant Arthur Wellesley Bailey, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 2nd June 1892, but to rank from 17th February 1892.

Lieutenant George Dashwood Maxwell Moore, from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 18th March 1892, but to rank from 1st March 1892.

Lieutenant Clifford Boardman Winter, from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 9th June 1892, but to rank from 30th March 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Warwick Berthon, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 14th April 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Oscar Michael John da Costa, from the 21st Hussars. Dated 15th April 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Harry Gilbert Peyton Beville, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 15th April 1892.

Second-Lieutenant George Louis Stuart Ward, from the Royal Berkshire Regiment. Dated 16th April 1892.

Lieutenant William Magill Kennedy, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 31st July 1892, but to rank from 21st April 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Courtenay Scott, from the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 2nd May 1892.

Lieutenant Robert Clarence Wellesley Lukin, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Dated 16th June 1892, but to rank from 11th May 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Robert John Camac Eastwood, from the Gloucestershire Regiment. Dated 3rd June 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Kellett Hailey, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Dated 13th June 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Edward Kirkpatrick, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 14th June 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Hugh William Fothergill Cook, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 22nd June 1892.

Second-Lieutenant John Molyneux Spottiswoode Groves, from the 18th Hussars. Dated 14th September 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Blackwell Monypenny, from the Royal West Kent Regiment. Dated 22nd October 1892.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Reginald Johnson. Dated 1st October 1893.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officers to the half-pay list:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant George Alexander Leslie Buchanan. Dated 14th March 1894.

Lieutenant Cecil Herbert Peterson. Dated 4th March 1894.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

BENGAL CAVALRY.

Colonel Christopher George Cautley. Dated 8th February 1894.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Stokoe. Dated 25th March 1894.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Montagu Dale. Dated 28th February 1894.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Senior Apothecary, first grade, ranking as Honorary Captain, Robert Crossley. Dated 3rd December 1893.

* * * * *

"*London Gazette*," dated the 3rd April 1894, pages 1883 and 1884.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 3rd April 1894.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Charles Johnson, Madras establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 6th January 1894.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Thomas Southam, Madras establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 6th January 1894.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General John Mackie Stewart, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 10th February 1894.

Colonel Robert Hastie Inglis, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 10th February 1894.

ORGANISATION.

No. 385.—With reference to paragraph 25 (A) of G. G. O. No. 308 of 1894, it is hereby notified that the annual training of officers of the Native Cavalry Reserve therein authorised will not take place during 1894-95.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 386.—With reference to G. G. O. Nos. 231 and 251 of 1890 it is hereby notified that the last constitution of the 33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry as therein laid down is modified, the authorised composition of the regiment being changed from five companies of Sikhs and three of Punjabi Mahomedans to five companies of Sikhs, two companies of Punjabi Mahomedans, and one company of Pathans, the latter company being recruited from no other classes than those noted below

Yusufzais	} Cis-frontier.
Momands	
Khalils.	
Gaduns.	
Swatis.	

PENSIONS.

No. 387.—Sub-conductor Samuel Dukes, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 388.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J. H. Dickson to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary E. Delmege to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor W. Doughty to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Sub-Conductor (supernumerary conductor) S. Collard is absorbed in the grade of conductor;

Sergeant R. Harding to be sub-conductor,—with effect from the 3rd November 1893, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary H. Hann, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 389.—*Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners—*

Color-Havildar Hazara Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chattar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1894.

No. 390.—*32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)—*

Jemadar Prem Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sher Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jawahir Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th April 1894.

No. 391.—*33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Jemadar Mihr Shah to be Subadar and Havildar Bahawal Bakhsh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mansur Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1894.

No. 392.—*2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment—*

Jemadar Belaram Newar to be Subadar and Havildar Padam Sing Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Drig Sing Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd February 1894.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 393.—*(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry—*

Jemadar Sharbat Ali to be Ressaidar, *vice* Faiz Talab Khan, promoted, with effect from the 1st January 1894.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 394.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Bengal Army and Punjab Frontier Force are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, with arrears of annuities from dates specified, and long service and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1895,

under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part II :

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 84, Dafadar Karam Khan, 13th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Dafadar Jit Singh, invalided; from 1st May 1893.

No. 88, Drum-Major Abdul Samad Khan, 4th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Matadin Tribedi, pensioned; from 1st May 1893.

No. 12, Havildar Shaikh Husain Bakhsh, 5th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Zafim Singh, pensioned; from 1st July 1893.

No. 8, Havildar Shiudas Tiwari, 9th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Havildar Ramharakh Missir, pensioned; from 1st November 1893.

No. 1545, Havildar Nihal Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Jagjit Singh, pensioned; from 5th July 1893.

No. 6, Havildar Mir Tajammul Husain, 17th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Rustam Khan, promoted; from 15th May 1893.

No. 2102, Havildar Hussain Khan, 19th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Luchman Singh, pensioned, from 14th September 1893.

No. 1148, Pay-Havildar Ram Dayal, 29th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Kan Singh, pensioned; from 16th August 1893.

No. 1116, Second Bugle-Major Saba Singh, 32nd Bengal Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Nihal Singh, pensioned; from 23rd August 1893.

No. 14, Havildar Bagh Ali, 33rd Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Shamsdin, pensioned; from 1st October 1893.

No. 1165, Havildar Krishnabir Chatri, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, *vice* pensioned Havildar Bakhatbir Gurung, deceased; from 1st May 1893.

No. 1038, Color-Havildar Sarup Singh, 45th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Basant Singh, pensioned; from 1st September 1893.

No. 3229, Havildar Ahmad Din, 1st Punjab Infantry, *vice* Havildar Ilahi Bakhsh, pensioned; from 1st October 1893.

No. 16, Havildar Kishnman Khatri, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Havildar Ghanbir Thapa, pensioned; from 1st January 1894.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 146, Sowar Nur Muhammad Khan, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

No. 167, Sowar Ahmad Beg, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

No. 204, Sowar Ishar Singh, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 265, Sowar Sheikh Tajammul Husain, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 284, Sowar Mazhar Ali, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

No. 318, Sowar Sawant Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

No. 255, Lance-Dafadar Sheikh Rustam, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

- No. 731, Lance-Dafadar Ramasra, 4th Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 13, Sowar Dirgaj Singh, 5th Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 1948, Sowar (Farrier) Ashrat Mir Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 773, Sowar Jiwan Khan, 6th Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 1476, Lance-Dafadar Din Dayal Singh, 7th Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 1411, Sowar Muhammad Hasan Khan, 7th Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 246, Sowar Rur Singh, 8th Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 258, Sowar Asghar Ali Khan, 8th Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 575, Sowar Santokh Singh, 9th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 1051, Sowar Kishan Singh, 9th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 896, Sowar Hira Singh, 10th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 948, Sowar Muhammad Ali Khan, 10th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 1416, Lance-Dafadar Ata Muhammad Khan, 11th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 1382, Sowar Diwan Singh, 11th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 1089, Sowar Diwan Singh, 12th Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 1245, Sowar Laddha Singh, 12th Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 1544, Sowar Radha Kishan, 13th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 180, Sowar Sheikh Bhulai, 13th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 977, Lance-Dafadar Ramji Lal, 14th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 991, Sowar (Farrier) Shibbu, 14th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 373, Sowar Ahmad-din Khan, 15th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 422, Sowar Alam Khan, 15th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 100, Sowar Gurditt Singh, 16th Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 713, Sowar Muhammad Husain Khan, 18th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 805, Sowar Ludde Khan, 18th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 1064, Lance-Dafadar Mohar Singh, 19th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 1096, Sowar Jamal Khan, 19th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 1514, Sowar Tara Chand, 1st Punjab Cavalry.
- No. 1539, Sowar Kharak Singh, 1st Punjab Cavalry.
- No. 1840, Lance-Dafadar Kasim Ali, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
- No. 1875, Lance-Dafadar Mangal Singh, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
- No. 72, Sowar Ghulam Rasul, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
- No. 1565, Sowar Allahdad Khan, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
- No. 1641, Sowar Sher Singh, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
- No. 2210, Naick Baldeo Singh, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
- No. 2144, Sapper Mahabir, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
- No. 61, Naick Shiuratan, 1st Bengal Infantry.
- No. 109, Sepoy Ramjattan Tiwari, 1st Bengal Infantry.
- No. 106, Sepoy Ram-ishwar Misr, 2nd Bengal Infantry.
- No. 109, Sepoy Rati-Pal Rae, 2nd Bengal Infantry.
- No. 1249, Drummer Sheikh Amanat Ali, 3rd Bengal Infantry.
- No. 2993, Sepoy Ramautar Tiwari, 3rd Bengal Infantry.
- No. 87, Drummer Sheikh Jeddu, 4th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 109, Sepoy Lachman Singh, 4th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 49, Naick Ghulam Husain Khan, 5th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 89, Sepoy Ali Bakhsh Khan, 5th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 114, Sepoy Ujagar Ram, 6th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 99, Sepoy Deo Narayan Singh, 7th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 101, Sepoy Surit Singh, 7th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 90, Sepoy Sankar, 8th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 52, Naick Saligram Pathak, 11th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 83, Sepoy Guptar Singh, 11th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 98, Sepoy Shamsher Khan, 12th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 99, Sepoy Salar Khan, 12th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 3, Naick Shera, 13th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 2, Sepoy Mahabir Ram, 13th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 1317, Naick Sher Singh, 15th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 1158, Sepoy Abdulla, 15th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 278, Sepoy Shiubalak Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 285, Sepoy Bishnath Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 95, Sepoy Mahmud Khan, 17th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 1768, Naick Bhawal Ali, 19th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 1889, Naick Jiwan Singh, 19th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 2341, Lance-Naick Phaman, 20th Bengal Infantry.
- No. 2344, Lance-Naick Gunneah, 20th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1478, Naick Rūdu Shah, 21st Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1489, Sepoy Hashmat Ali, 21st Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1859, Naick Hūkām, 22nd Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1813, Sepoy Hari Singh, 23rd Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1840, Sepoy Jāta Singh, 23rd Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1807, Naick Būta Khan, 24th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1682, Lance-Naick Muhammad Khan, 24th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 259, Naick Nawāb, 25th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 284, Sepoy Muhammad Husain, 25th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1411½, Sepoy Dhūman, 26th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 2261, Sepoy Ganda Singh, 27th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1462, Sepoy Prem Singh, 27th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1489, Sepoy Jodh Singh, 29th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1516, Sepoy Dharam Singh, 29th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1267, Naick Fazl Dīn, 30th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1600, Naick Hazāra Singh, 30th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 464, Sepoy Jānī, 31st Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1372, Naick Mangal Singh, 32nd Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1353, Sepoy Sarmukh Singh, 32nd Bengal Infantry.
 No. 54, Naick Fakīr Muhammad, 33rd Bengal Infantry.
 No. 65, Naick Nathu, 33rd Bengal Infantry.
 No. 86, Naick Jiwan Singh, 34th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 87, Naick Rūr Singh, 34th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 91, Sepoy Kāku Singh, 36th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 51, Naick Moti, 37th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1845, Naick Singbīr Nagarkotī, 42nd Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 2397, Naick Jawāhir Singh, 45th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 1291, Sepoy Ganda Singh, 45th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 2503, Sepoy Tīkarām Thāpa, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 2551, Sepoy Jasbīr Pūn, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 807, Naick Kishnu Damāi, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 849, Lance-Naick Jagbīr Damāi, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 1873, Naick Dhanrāj Rānū, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 1847, Rifleman Balbīr Thāpa, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 2066, Sepoy Fateh Jang, Corps of Guides, Infantry.

No. 4048, Naick Ganpat, 1st Sikh Infantry.
 No. 2970, Sepoy Lāla, 2nd Sikh Infantry.
 No. 2921, Sepoy Sheru, 2nd Sikh Infantry.
 No. 412, Sepoy (Musician) Mohkam Dīn, 3rd Sikh Infantry.
 No. 426, Sepoy (Lance Naick) Kān Singh, 3rd Sikh Infantry.
 No. 3287, Naick Mana Singh, 4th Sikh Infantry.
 No. 3434, Naick Mul Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry.
 No. 121, Naick Ganga Rām, 4th Punjab Infantry.
 No. 58, Lance Naick Ahmad, 4th Punjab Infantry.
 No. 109, Naick Natha Singh, 5th Punjab Infantry.
 No. 385, Sepoy Mayya, 5th Punjab Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 197, Sowar Ahmad Khan, 15th Bengal Lancers.
 No. 1095, Sowar Bisakhi Ram, 19th Bengal Lancers.
 No. 110, Sepoy Ismaīl Khan, 4th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 92, Sepoy Imām Bakhsh, 5th Bengal Infantry.
 No. 421, Naick Harnām Singh, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

No. 395.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent are granted medals for meritorious service with annuity, and for long service and good conduct with and without gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1895, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 2061, Havildar Gayadīn Singh, 6th Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Nagojee, pensioned.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 485, Sowar Mohi-ud-dīn Khan, 1st Lancers.
 No. 551, Sowar Natha Singh, 1st Lancers.
 No. 318, Sowar Nazar Muhammad, 2nd Lancers.
 No. 443, Sowar Abdul Karīm Khan, 2nd Lancers.
 No. 327, Sowar Mirza Hasan Beg, 3rd Lancers.
 No. 340, Sowar Sheikh Abdul Wāhid, 3rd Lancers.
 No. 241, Sowar Muhammad Yāsīn, 4th Lancers.
 No. 513, Sowar Muhammad Nabi Khan, 4th Lancers.

- No. 360, Sepoy Subarmani, 1st Infantry.
 No. 576, Sepoy Swami, 1st Infantry.
 No. 2189, Sepoy Abel Antho, 2nd Infantry.
 No. 2216, Sepoy Ramcharan, 2nd Infantry.
 No. 373, Sepoy Sheikh Iláhi Bakhsh, 4th Infantry.
 No. 417, Sepoy Sheikh Bari, 4th Infantry.
 No. 926, Naick Vankatram, 5th Infantry.
 No. 1041, Sepoy Ghure Khan, 5th Infantry.
 No. 2157, Sepoy Gayadsin Singh, 6th Infantry.
 No. 2293, Sepoy Shaikh Subhán, 6th Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

- No. 550, Sowar Harnám Singh, 1st Lancers.
 No. 485, Sowar Mahbúb Ali, 2nd Lancers.
 No. 474, Sowar Imám Ali Khan, 3rd Lancers.
 No. 536, Sowar Haidar Khan, 4th Lancers.
 No. 807, Sepoy Safdar Ali, 1st Infantry.
 No. 2101, Sepoy Ballaiya, 2nd Infantry.
 No. 1702, Sepoy Kisan, 3rd Infantry.
 No. 798, Naick Dhanu Rái, 4th Infantry.
 No. 1340, Sepoy (Lance Naick) Baldeo Singh, 5th Infantry.
 No. 2195, Sepoy Duniyán Singh, 6th Infantry.

No. 396.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Madras Army are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, and long service and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1895, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part II:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

- No. 784, Havildar-Major Rámáswámy, 13th Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar Arrikum, deceased,—12th March 1893.
 No. 1013, Havildar Muhammad Husain, 20th Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar Permalloo, pensioned,—16th August 1893.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

- No. 1306, Private Kádir Ap Khán, 1st Madras Lancers.
 No. 1300, Private Mahadava Rao, 1st Madras Lancers.
 No. 1149, Naick Sayyid Ahmad, 2nd Madras Lancers.
 No. 126, Private Sada Rám Singh, 3rd Madras Lancers.
 No. 155, Private Muhammad U'smán, 3rd Madras Lancers.
 No. 316, Sapper Veeraswámy, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.
 No. 356, Sapper Arokium, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 203, Private Luchman Singh, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 205, Private Yelliah, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 585, Private Audennah, 2nd Madras Infantry.

No. 618, Private Muhammad Sulaimán, 2nd Madras Infantry.

No. 653, Private Abdur-Rahmán, 3rd Madras Light Infantry.

No. 747, Private Rámáswámy, 3rd Madras Light Infantry.

No. 1126, Private Akbar Khán, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1194, Private Mooniswámy, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2760, Private Sheikh Sarwar, 5th Madras Infantry.

No. 2792, Private Sunnasseer, 5th Madras Infantry.

No. 2275, Private Nursanah, 6th Madras Infantry.

No. 1642, Private Guddiah, 6th Madras Infantry.

No. 425, Private Venkiah, 7th Madras Infantry.

No. 407, Private Vellerian, 8th Madras Infantry.

No. 491, Private Shamsud-dín, 8th Madras Infantry.

No. 1521, Private Michel, 9th Madras Infantry.

No. 1522, Private Kristamah, 9th Madras Infantry.

No. 318, Private Venkanah, 11th Madras Infantry.

No. 478, Private Muhammad Husain, 11th Madras Infantry.

No. 788, Private Sayyid Kásim, 13th Madras Infantry.

No. 813, Private Sayyid Kásim, 13th Madras Infantry.

No. 2714, Private Abdul-Kádir, 14th Madras Infantry.

No. 2749, Private Venketswámy, 14th Madras Infantry.

No. 688, Private Sheikh Ahmad, 15th Madras Infantry.

No. 465, Private Govindarajaloo, 15th Madras Infantry.

No. 1048, Private Chinnaswámy, 16th Madras Infantry.

No. 1128, Private Appanah, 16th Madras Infantry.

No. 2599, Private Azíz Khán, 17th Madras Infantry.

No. 3189, Private Sayyid Ali, 17th Madras Infantry.

No. 3049, Private Lál Ahmad, 19th Madras Infantry.

No. 3061, Private Appanah, 19th Madras Infantry.

No. 1036, Private Sheikh Latíf, 20th Madras Infantry.

- No. 645, Private Appanah, 20th Madras Infantry.
- No. 549, Private Sayyid Ibráhm, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
- No. 627, Private Venkanah, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
- No. 66, Private Yákúb Khán, 22nd Madras Infantry.
- No. 70, Private Vízaramiah, 22nd Madras Infantry.
- No. 958, Private Soobroydoo, 23rd Madras Light Infantry.
- No. 991, Private Sectunnah, 23rd Madras Light Infantry.
- No. 158, Private Francis, 24th Madras Infantry.
- No. 159, Private Muhammad Ali, 24th Madras Infantry.
- No. 744, Private Fazlullah Beg, 25th Madras Infantry.
- No. 748, Private Sayyid Huda, 25th Madras Infantry.
- No. 553, Private Ramiah, 26th Madras Infantry.
- No. 1144, Private Rettamalliy, 26th Madras Infantry.
- No. 438, Private Murád Beg, 27th Madras Infantry.
- No. 552, Private Booniah, 27th Madras Infantry.
- No. 822, Private Sayyid Rahmán, 28th Madras Infantry.
- No. 897, Private Bimiah, 28th Madras Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

- No. 714, Private Sheikh Imám, 3rd Madras Light Infantry.
- No. 589, Private Jáfar Beg, 15th Madras Infantry.
- No. 66, Drummer J. Peacock, 17th Madras Infantry.
- No. 504, Private Rámáswámy, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
- No. 750, Private Sheikh Latíf, 25th Madras Infantry.
- No. 577, Private Pentiah, 27th Madras Infantry.

No. 397—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Bombay Army have been granted medals for meritorious service with annuities, and for long service and good conduct with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1895, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity

- No. 74, Dafadár Abdul Azíz, 6th Bombay Cavalry, *vice* Dafadár Lál Muhammad, pensioned.
- No. 13, Dafadár (Trumpeter-Major) Sheikh Ján Muhammad, 7th Bombay Lancers, *vice* Dafadár Kutb Shah, promoted.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

- No. 84, Fairier Sheikh Hussain, Governor's Body-Guard.
- No. 773, Sowar Kasé Ráo Kađam, 1st Bombay Lancers.
- No. 560, Naick Jagdeo Singh, 2nd Bombay Lancers.
- No. 542, Sowar Hidáyatullah Khán, 2nd Bombay Lancers.
- No. 431, Sowar Balwant Ráo Tingré, 4th Bombay Cavalry.
- No. 433, Sowar Sheikh Ghulám Nabi, 4th Bombay Cavalry.
- No. 285, Naick Hazar Mír Khán, 5th Bombay Cavalry.
- No. 203, Naick Kázin Ali Khán, 6th Bombay Cavalry.
- No. 105, Trumpeter Sher Gúl Khán, 6th Bombay Cavalry.
- No. 162, Sapper Hari Ahú, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
- No. 599, Sapper Itnák Krishnák, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
- No. 1319, Naick Apnák Sámnák, 1st Bombay Infantry.
- No. 954, Lance-Naick Ráwajnák Jánnák, 1st Bombay Infantry.
- No. 2304, Naick Raoji Bhoslé, 2nd Bombay Infantry.
- No. 2305, Lance-Naick Balwari Málsuré, 2nd Bombay Infantry.
- No. 5073, Lance-Naick Ganu Sindé, 3rd Bombay Infantry.
- No. 54, Private Bháu Vágh, 3rd Bombay Infantry.
- No. 831, Naick Gonnák Pándnák, 4th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 613, Bugler Gunnák Rajnák, 4th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1645, Naick Krishnaji Bedar, 5th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 189, Private Háráji Bedar, 5th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 799, Naick Sheikh Ismail, 7th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 745, Naick Rágmehat, 7th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1649, Private Lakshman Powár, 8th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1689, Lance-Naick Pándu Kadam, 8th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1601, Naick Esnák Laknák, 10th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1622, Private Sheikh Sulemán, 10th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 59, Naick John Francis Attaide, 12th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1991, Private Háji Khán, 12th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 459, Fife-Major Gannák Rámnák, 13th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 533, Private Rájnak Itnák, 13th Bombay Infantry.

- No. 2364, Naick Mhádnák Sonnák, 14th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 2451, Private Banáji Israel, 14th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1242, Private Sakháram Lád, 16th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1281, Private Itu Nigdé, 16th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 2217, Private Rámji Chálka, 17th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 2227, Private Lakshman Parab, 17th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 899, Naick Bhágnák Harnák, 19th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 893, Lance-Naick Sheikh Ali Bakhsh, 19th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1154, Private Subhánráo Gujar, 20th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1179, Private Pándji Sáwant, 20th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1612, Private Máhadmehtar Rámmehtar 21st Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1622, Private Gannák Itnák, 21st Bombay Infantry.
- No. 770, Private Daji Naringnekar, 22nd Bombay Infantry.
- No. 803, Private Subhánráo Shirké, 22nd Bombay Infantry.
- No. 168, Private Sheikh Abbás, 23rd Bombay Infantry.
- No. 206, Private Lakshman Chandé, 23rd Bombay Infantry.
- No. 2060, Bugler Sheikh Muhammad, 25th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1714, Private Abdulla Khán, 27th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 390, Lance-Naick Máruti Powár, 28th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 511, Private Gunáji Toraskar, 28th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 2658, Naick Jahán Khán, 29th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 2719, Private Ahmad Khán, 29th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 96, Naick Isá Khán, 30th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1000, Naick Háshim Khán, 30th Bombay Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

- No. 50, Sowar Umar Khán, Governor's Body-Guard.
- No. 664, Sowar Gopál Ráo Mirgé, 1st Bombay Lancers.
- No. 801, Sowar Sheikh Kamarud-dín, 4th Bombay Cavalry.
- No. 793, Sapper Bálu Sambu, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
- No. 898, Private Gangnák Laknák, 1st Bombay Infantry.
- No. 2308, Private Bhágu Sakpál, 2nd Bombay Infantry.

- No. 43, Private Rámji Siñdé, 3rd Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1925, Private Lakshman Ráo Moré, 5th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 815, Private Rámji Báné, 7th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1769, Private Hari Yesu Harmalkar, 8th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 2387, Private Bábáji Ghág, 10th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 134, Private Dáji Sagdaré, 12th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 458, Drummer Lakhnák Gondnák, 13th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 2461, Private Farsu Girkar, 14th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 2377, Private Hanmantá Lokhandé, 17th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 838, Private Tuknák Bhivnák, 19th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1160, Private Kánoji Amré, 20th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 828, Private Rámcharan Páthak, 22nd Bombay Infantry.
- No. 261, Private Mukund Ráo Sindé, 23rd Bombay Infantry.
- No. 1963, Private Jairám Rawut, 25th Bombay Infantry.
- No. 2741, Private Sardár Khan, 29th Bombay Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 398.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Arthur Frederick Rich, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 399.—*4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers*—

Henry Farrington Evans, Esquire, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant during the absence on leave of Colonel J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

No. 400.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Franklin Eden Taylor, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Stewart-Wilson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

George Frederick MacLeod, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 401.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

Sub-Lieutenant W. D. D. Morgan resigns his commission.

No. 402.—*Assam Valley Mounted Rifles*—

Lieutenant D. J. Macrae resigns his commission.

No. 403.—*Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant D. W. A. MacDonald resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 25.—The following notification of the Home Department, No. 702, dated 12th April 1894, is republished for information:

"The relative rank of officers of the Royal Indian Marine having been determined by Her Majesty's Orders in Council, dated the 20th March and 30th July 1891, clauses (1) and (2) of section (a) of Home Department notification No. 26, dated the 8th January 1884, are hereby cancelled. The entries of 'Commanders of the Indian Marine' in the second class and of 'first grade officers of six years' seniority and Chief Engineers of the Indian Marine' in the third class of the supplementary graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service appended to the Warrant of Precedence for India will accordingly be deleted from that list."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 26.—G. G. O. No. 16 of 1894, granting Chief Engineer W. A. Collins, Royal Indian Marine, leave for six months, is cancelled.

PENSIONS.

No. 27.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, to notify in continuation of G. G. O. No. 56 of 1893 that all officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine who have been enrolled as subscribers under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations with effect from 1st January 1893, and who having made other provision for their wives do not wish to subscribe on their behalf, will be permitted to subscribe for their children only on payment of the unmarried rate of subscriptions of their class, as in the case of widowers, in addition to the donations and subscriptions due for children.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th April, 1894.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 31st March and the 27th April 1894.

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of decease	Estate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs a p.		
Frederick Burness (a)	Surgeon-Major	Indian Medical Service (28th Bombay Infantry).	14th May 1893	No will found.	2,696 13 5	...	26th June 1894.
Averell Daniell (b)	Major	Indian Staff Corps (1st Punjab Infantry).	5th March 1893	Intestate	2,971 3 0	..	Ditto.
Henry Frederic Tiarks (c)	Lieutenant	5th Dragoon Guards.	14th November 1893	Intestate	1,293 1 2	.	Ditto.

(a) *Nephew of kin*—Brother—James Burness, Esq. Address—No 6, George Street, Edinburgh

(b) *Nephew of kin*—Brother—Major R. H. Daniell (Retired) Address—No 19, Wetherley Gardens, South Kensington, London

(c) *Nephew of kin*—Father—H. F. Tiarks, Esq. Address—Foxbury, Chislehurst, Kent

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April, 1894.

No. 176.—With reference to Notification No. 363, dated the 29th September 1893, Mr. J. Shaw officiated in the rank of Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, from the 28th November to the 13th December 1893, both days inclusive.

No. 177.—Mr. P. E. Raven, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank*, Burma, is permanently transferred to Hyderabad.

No. 178.—The following promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Becher, A. R. . . .	Examiner, 2nd Class . .	Examiner, 1st Class . .	Temporary . .	28th March 1894.
Stuart, H. . . .	Examiner, 3rd Class . .	Examiner, 2nd Class . .	Temporary . .	28th March 1894.
Godfrey, F. E. . . .	Examiner, 3rd Class . .	Examiner, 2nd Class . .	Temporary . .	1st April 1894.
Sherlock Hubbard, I. S. .	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 3rd Class . .	Temporary . .	28th March 1894.
Hoskyn, Major, C. R., R.E.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 3rd Class . .	Temporary . .	1st April 1894.
Wolfe, G. C. . . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary . .	27th March 1894.
White, D. R. . . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary . .	28th March 1894.
Sowerby, C. . . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary . .	1st April 1894.

No. 179.—Mr. E. E. Oliver, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th April 1894, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, C.I.E., R.E., on privilege leave.

Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, *vice* Mr. Oliver.

No. 180.—Mr. J. Manson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bengal Doars Railway Company, Limited, is granted furlough for eight months, under Article 340 (b), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd May 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 25th April, 1894.

No. 181.—The services of Lieutenant J. W. Petavel, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 26th April, 1894.

No. 182.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 461, dated the 23rd December 1892, the services of Mr. W. H. Nightingale, Officiating Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 183.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bigg-Wither, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, is, on return from furlough, posted to Assam, and appointed Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department.

No. 184.—Mr. G. J. Perram, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th April 1894, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. W. Oates, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 21st April, 1894.

No. 175.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified :

Name.	From	To	Date.
W. F. Melhuish . . .	Director, Class III, officiating .	Chief Superintendent, Class IV .	12th March 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 21ST, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 4TH TO APRIL 21ST, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to April 21st.	Excess or de- fect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	0	1 08	— 1 08	0 85	2 53	— 66
	Lower Burma	0	0 36	— 0 36	0	1 28	— 100
	Central Burma	0 01	0 24	— 0 27	0 28	0 79	— 65
	Upper Burma	0 28	?	?	1 28	?	?
	Aiakan	0 02	0 55	— 0 53	0 81	1 36	— 40
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	1 45	0 92	+ 0 53	4 94	4 57	+ 8
	Assam (Surma)	1 34	2 75	— 1 41	14 47	18 19	— 20
	Do (Brahmaputra)	1 13	1 51	— 0 38	5 99	7 94	— 25
	Deltaic Bengal	1 93	0 54	+ 1 39	3 12	2 83	+ 10
	Central Bengal	0 85	0 27	+ 0 58	1 40	1 65	— 15
	North Bengal	1 51	0 67	+ 0 84	2 27	3 13	— 27
	Orissa	0 93	0 34	+ 0 59	1 56	1 76	— 11
	Chota Nagpur	0 39	0 13	+ 0 26	0 42	1 26	— 67
	Bihar (South)	0 02	0 06	— 0 04	0 03	0 49	— 94
	Do (North)	0 32	0 11	+ 0 21	0 32	0 72	— 56
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0 04	0 02	+ 0 02	0 13	0 33	— 61
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0 02	0 05	— 0 03	0 04	0 43	— 91
	Oudh (South)	0	0 01	— 0 01	0 02	0 40	— 95
	Do (North)	0	0 01	— 0 01	0 23	0 54	— 57
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0 03	— 0 03	0 09	0 36	— 75
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0 02	— 0 02	0 12	0 49	— 76
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0 02	0 04	— 0 02	0 97	1 47	— 34
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0 05	— 0 05	0 13	0 70	— 81
	Do (Central)	0	0 05	— 0 05	0 30	0 68	— 56
	Do (Submontane)	0	0 09	— 0 09	1 13	1 42	— 20
	Do (Hill Districts)	0 01	0 29	— 0 28	4 50	4 04	+ 11
	Do (North-West)	0 35	0 23	+ 0 12	3 55	2 84	+ 25
	Do (West)	0 04	0 09	— 0 05	1 41	0 96	+ 47
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0 95	0 77	+ 0 18	4 71	2 65	+ 78
	Madras (South Central)	0 32	0 51	— 0 19	3 22	1 93	+ 67
	Coorg	0 58	0 53	+ 0 05	3 69	2 46	+ 50
	Mysore	0 22	0 36	— 0 14	1 79	1 00	+ 79
	Konkan	0	0 05	— 0 05	0 24	0 14	+ 71
	Bombay Deccan	0 26	0 11	+ 0 15	1 58	0 54	+ 193
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0 08	0 03	+ 0 05	0 51	0 10	+ 410
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	Berar	0 06	0 05	+ 0 01	0 55	0 47	+ 17
	Central Provinces (West)	0 07	0 05	+ 0 02	0 61	0 43	+ 42
	Ditto (Central)	0 04	0 04	0	0 31	0 70	— 56
	Ditto (East)	0 03	0 07	— 0 04	0 04	0 99	— 96
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0	0	0	0 01	0 01	0
	Kathiawar	0	0 04	— 0 04	0 04	0 22	— 82
	Sind	0 01	0 03	— 0 02	0 04	0 35	— 89
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA	Central India (East)	0	0 02	— 0 02	0 07	0 17	— 59
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0 01	0 01	0	0 07	0 19	— 63
	Rajputana (West)	0	0 01	— 0 01	0	0 09	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0 65	0 22	+ 0 43	1 26	0 88	+ 45
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0 35	0 46	— 0 11	1 70	1 64	+ 4
	Hyderabad (South)	0 04	0 13	— 0 09	0 19	1 06	— 82
	Madras (Central)	0 04	0 16	— 0 12	0 52	0 40	+ 30
	East Coast (Central)	0 46	0 09	+ 0 37	1 05	0 44	+ 139
	Ditto (South)	1 19	0 13	+ 1 06	1 76	0 65	+ 171
	Madras (South)	0 63	0 42	+ 0 21	3 82	1 94	+ 97

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

B

SIMLA, 26th April, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 21st April.*—Rainfall fair, except in Salem and the Deccan districts. Cultivation commenced on the West Coast and to a slight extent in other parts under summer showers. Standing crops generally fair. Harvest continues with moderate outturn. Water-supply fair. Pasture is scarce, though improving in places, but fodder is available. Condition of cattle good. Prices practically stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Rain generally slight in parts of twelve districts. Standing crops damaged by blight, rust, or insects in parts of four districts; otherwise good, except cotton in Surat. Reaping of late crops progressing in six districts. Ploughing and sowing operations general. Cotton picking progressing in seven districts. Agricultural stock good. Fodder insufficient in parts of two districts. Prices steady, except in two districts. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 982.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st April.*—There was general and well distributed rainfall during the week over the whole of Bengal Proper and the Bhagalpur and Orissa divisions. In the Patna and Chota Nagpur divisions the falls were scanty and confined to a few places. The rainfall of the week has done good to the standing crops, and has facilitated ploughing and early sowings. In Bihar the threshing of spring crops and the weighment of opium are proceeding. The spring rice harvest has begun and promises to yield a good outturn, except in the 24-Parganas district. Prospects of sugarcane and indigo are good in some districts. The planting of sugarcane is still going on. Cattle are generally in good condition, and the supply of fodder is sufficient. There is want of drinking water in places in East Bengal. The price of common rice continues to be almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Weather seasonable; slight rain in two tahsils of the Gorakhpur district. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops and irrigation of sugarcane and extra crops in progress. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices of certain grains have risen slightly in seven districts; in the rest they are practically stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Rain has fallen in five districts. Harvesting of spring crops, and sowings of extra spring and autumn crops in progress. Weeding of sugarcane and cotton commenced. Prospects of crops are said to be good, but the outturn in two tahsils of Dera Ismail Khan is expected to be below average. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. The poppy crop has ripened, and is in good condition. Prices rising in four districts, falling in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Weather hot and cloudy, with slight rain in places. Scarcity beginning to be felt in Saugor, but is being met by supplementary relief works. Grain is being imported into the district in increased quantities, and prices continue steady. Land being prepared for autumn sowings.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st April.*—Rain fell in two districts of Lower Burma and in nine districts of Upper Burma, the fall in Magwe and Minbu being heavy. In Upper Burma ploughing and sowing of dry-weather paddy progressing everywhere, and in two districts reaping has commenced. Sowing of early wet-weather paddy commencing. Standing crops thriving and prospects favourable. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in the Ruby Mines and slightly in three other districts. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th April.*—Weather warm. Sowing of early rice and planting of sugarcane continue. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th April.*—**MYSORE**: Good rain in parts of Kadur; slight elsewhere. Crops and prospects good. Prices fallen in the Kolar and Shimoga districts.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. No standing crops, except coffee and cardamom. Prospects not very favourable. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th April.*—**BERAR**: Rainfall moderate. Weather frequently cloudy. Days warm and mornings cool. No standing crops throughout the province. Threshing of wheat and linseed not yet finished. In the Melghat taluka land is being prepared for autumn sowings. Fodder supply inadequate in parts of the Akola district. Water sufficient. Slight variations in prices in three talukas.

HYDRABAD: No rain during the week. Cutting of hot-weather crops commenced. Standing crops in good condition. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Slight rain during the week in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and Neemuch. Harvesting completed in Gwalior, Baghelkhand, Western Malwa, and Neemuch, and in progress in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. The probable outturn in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, and Goona will be below average, as the crops have been damaged by rain, insects, and blight. Wheat is reported a complete failure in tracts adjoining the Saugor district; good outturn expected in Bhopawar. Pasturage good and sufficient, except in Gwalior, where it is indifferent and bad. Prices of food-grains rising in Goona and Neemuch; steady in other Agencies. Opium is said to have been much injured in Malwa, and the yield will be below the estimate.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Rainfall slight at Abu and in Bikanir; good in Partabgarh and Ajmere. Agricultural operations, standing crops, and cattle generally satisfactory. Prospects good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholpur, where it is reported to be failing. Prices rising in four States, falling in two, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 24th April.*—Rainfall moderate. Weather again fine. Standing crops in good condition. Rapeseed ripening. Autumn ploughings going on. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 14th April.*—Rainfall slight. Spring crops in good condition. Prices stationary.

For week ending 21st April.—No rain. Crops ripe. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st April.*—Weather showery and unsettled. Prospects of crops good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	TOTAL OF MONTH.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bombay ...	...	...	442	4,02,769	2,71,199	3,98,282	...	...	...	4,02,769	2,71,199	3,98,524
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,941	19,538	58,933	35,941	19,538	58,833
Bengal ...	14,203	14,278	8,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,293	14,278	8,171
N.-W. P. & O. ...	34,835	31,181	1,03,598	38,011	40,373	56,287	...	...	...	72,846	71,554	1,59,885
Punjab ...	...	2,913	10,079	217	11,383	21,156	3,062	42,308	38,415	3,280	56,004	75,650
Cent. Provs. ...	237	...	2,702	15,667	25,686	29,628	...	...	...	15,904	25,686	32,420
Berar ...	1,749	...	2,101	3,58,622	2,15,718	2,70,507	...	...	...	3,60,371	2,15,718	2,78,868
Assam ...	4,739	9,050	6,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,739	9,050	6,407
Raj. & C. I. ...	158	1,349	7,475	93,753	1,30,496	1,54,418	...	...	...	93,911	1,37,835	1,61,893
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	10	139	25	...	...	...	10	139	25
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	41	40	...	...	...	...	41	40
TOTAL ...	56,012	58,771	1,47,225	9,09,049	7,01,025	9,36,349	39,003	61,846	97,248	10,04,064	8,21,642	11,80,822
WHEAT—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	86
Bombay ...	...	...	...	64,944	82,397	49,597	...	...	...	64,944	82,397	40,507
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,44,131	47,846	1,58,316	2,44,131	47,846	1,58,316
Bengal ...	39,270	20,245	6,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,271	20,245	6,665
N.-W. P. & O. ...	1,14,740	1,39,374	1,00,246	1,56,119	40,227	16	...	...	...	2,70,859	1,79,601	1,00,261
Punjab ...	431	...	67,895	42,261	1,496	49,148	4,37,269	8,516	4,52,746	4,79,961	10,012	5,60,489
Cent. Provs. ...	1,063	22,371	5,876	3,43,047	2,95,737	1,50,949	...	...	...	3,44,110	3,18,108	1,56,825
Berar ...	...	...	...	8,668	844	68	...	...	...	8,668	844	68
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	312	921	...	1,04,270	87,681	78,393	...	...	...	1,04,582	88,602	78,393
Nizam's Terry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,55,816	1,82,911	1,80,382	7,19,310	5,08,382	3,28,257	6,81,400	56,362	6,11,062	15,56,526	7,47,655	11,19,701
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	3,032	22,674	...	...	...	...	3,032	22,674
Bombay ...	...	...	...	1,53,169	1,44,609	3,11,032	...	...	...	1,53,169	1,44,609	3,11,032
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	124
Bengal ...	38,246	18,094	1,33,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,246	18,094	1,33,483
N.-W. P. & O. ...	30,994	4,292	23,199	1,414	1,330	2,323	...	...	...	32,408	5,622	25,512
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cent. Provs. ...	3,468	336	15,814	61,187	102,891	81,535	...	...	...	64,855	1,03,227	1,17,349
Berar ...	...	...	1,513	1,68,665	1,02,377	4,12,058	...	...	...	1,68,665	1,02,377	4,13,571
Assam ...	53	646	647	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	646	647
Raj. & C. I. ...	2,199	1,021	4,262	4,655	10,994	14,628	...	...	...	6,854	18,015	18,890
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	1,25,708	88,250	1,58,493	...	...	...	1,25,708	88,250	1,58,493
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	74,960	24,399	1,08,908	5,14,998	4,59,483	9,96,743	...	...	125	5,80,938	4,83,872	11,95,776
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	8	314	420	...	...	...	...	314	420
Bombay ...	...	...	...	114	97	17	...	...	...	...	97	17
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590	1,424	534	...	1,424	534
Bengal ...	285	812	1,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	812	1,976
N.-W. P. & O. ...	410	27	317	27	...	44	...	...	...	437	27	391
Punjab ...	...	...	248	...	...	...	555	651	397	555	654	645
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	304	65	172	...	...	...	304	65	172
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	695	839	2,571	453	479	653	1,148	2,075	931	2,293	3,393	4,155

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE :

Simla, the 27th April, 1894.

OF INDIA.
AND AGRICULTURE.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of February 1894, and from 1st January to 28th February 1894, periods of the years 1892 and 1893.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.												
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles, and whence exported.
1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
...	1,726	1,726	COTTON, RAW— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	242	6,72,835	5,76,823	7,51,379	...	...	...	6,72,835	5,76,823	7,51,624
...	...	...	...	...	...	61,955	43,048	1,01,044	61,955	43,048	1,01,044
22,057	23,020	13,584	...	10	...	...	...	...	22,057	23,039	13,584
58,548	64,305	2,12,239	86,591	1,35,522	1,73,854	...	...	...	1,45,139	1,99,827	3,86,093
1	12,465	23,829	477	41,548	41,850	4,582	82,302	72,185	5,060	1,36,315	1,37,864	
262	546	4,109	21,021	48,207	57,684	...	...	...	21,883	48,753	61,793
2,998	236	3,559	5,64,763	3,69,272	5,01,752	...	...	...	5,67,761	3,69,508	5,65,311
5,501	12,157	9,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,501	12,157	9,995
158	2,583	9,604	1,74,270	2,41,998	2,54,864	...	...	...	1,74,428	2,44,581	2,64,463
...	...	...	23	1,071	398	...	...	...	23	1,071	398
...	...	...	...	364	40	...	...	...	...	364	40
89,525	1,15,312	2,77,161	15,20,580	14,14,824	18,43,547	66,537	1,25,350	1,73,229	16,76,642	16,55,486	22,93,937	TOTAL.
...	86	86	WHEAT— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	...	1,06,977	1,25,387	74,897	...	...	...	1,06,977	1,25,387	74,897
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,84,022	1,10,452	3,49,008	2,84,022	1,10,452	3,49,008
1,15,122	54,170	14,284	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,123	54,170	14,284
3,18,059	2,72,999	2,00,692	2,33,050	86,976	871	...	...	...	5,51,109	3,59,975	2,01,563
2,675	...	1,21,997	92,691	12,250	83,343	6,82,447	27,018	8,51,836	7,77,813	39,268	10,57,176	
2,202	51,097	24,686	6,29,680	6,19,103	3,96,569	...	...	...	6,31,882	6,70,200	4,21,255
...	...	...	19,366	12,175	68	...	...	...	19,366	12,175	68
...	
312	1,856	...	2,11,039	1,71,804	1,89,484	...	...	...	2,11,351	1,73,660	1,89,484
...	
...	
4,38,370	3,80,122	3,61,659	12,92,804	10,27,605	7,45,318	9,66,469	1,37,470	12,00,844	26,97,643	15,45,287	23,07,821	TOTAL.
...	3,120	23,646	3,120	23,646	LINSEED— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	...	1,78,565	1,71,048	3,69,371	...	...	...	1,78,565	1,71,048	3,69,371
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	124	...	...	124
1,05,642	47,067	2,85,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,642	47,067	2,85,458
87,856	15,635	1,04,672	3,146	2,516	5,983	...	...	...	91,002	18,151	1,10,655
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566	...	...	566
10,482	5,062	64,045	90,187	1,21,042	1,37,840	...	...	...	1,00,669	1,26,104	2,01,885
...	...	1,513	1,81,831	1,12,292	4,62,507	...	...	...	1,81,831	1,12,292	4,64,020
1,423	1,046	909	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,423	1,046	909
12,507	1,434	10,408	14,841	28,810	26,904	...	...	...	27,348	30,244	43,312
...	...	...	1,64,013	1,14,353	1,81,870	...	...	...	1,64,013	1,14,353	1,81,870
...	...	...	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	18	2
2,17,910	70,244	4,73,005	6,32,583	5,53,199	12,08,123	1	...	690	8,50,494	6,23,443	16,81,818	TOTAL.
...	INDIGO— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	...	14	606	680	...	...	...	14	606	680
...	...	...	305	343	268	...	...	...	305	343	268
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,143	3,989	971	1,143	3,980	971
5,131	6,124	6,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,131	6,124	6,549
3,801	546	3,064	27	...	74	...	...	...	3,828	546	3,138
...	...	248	2	3	1	1,148	1,635	728	1,150	1,638	977	
...	
...	
...	...	...	452	565	588	...	...	...	452	565	588
...	
...	
8,932	6,670	9,861	800	1,518	1,611	2,291	5,624	1,699	12,023	13,812	13,171	TOTAL.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 15TH APRIL 1893. AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 14TH APRIL 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1893, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893	WEEK ENDING 15TH APRIL 1893.		WEEK ENDING 14TH APRIL 1894.		Earnings from 1st January to 15th April 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 14th April 1894.	Increases during the 1st-half of 1894.	Decreases during the 1st-half of 1894.		
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked					Earnings.	
			Total.	Per mile open per week.						Total.	Per mile open per week.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	619	1,614	10,14,199	621	1,614	10,67,410	654	1,53,94,522	1,67,22,389	13,27,867	...
Bengal-Nagpur	180	863	1,94,113	213	802	1,73,444	202	25,01,480	26,33,912	1,52,432	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,38,597	181	752	1,31,000	178	17,23,030	17,95,130	72,291	...
Bezwada Extension	60	21	1,738	83	21	1,614	77	33,157	22,890	...	10,297
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	206	1,699	4,87,976	287	1,710	5,61,980	327	74,87,423	79,06,739	4,19,316	...
South Indian	157	1,043	1,50,513	150	1,044	1,47,159	141	23,51,793	20,24,925	...	3,26,858
Southern Mahratta (b)	100	1,107	1,34,146	121	1,104	1,35,031	116	17,11,372	18,28,270	98,898	...
Bengal and North-Western (c)	162	750	1,20,041	171	750	1,39,540	115	18,24,809	17,45,225	...	99,644
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	1,19,193	68	223	22,408	97	2,43,645	3,14,137	70,612	...
Palampur-Decsa . . . . .			..	17		1,010	59		12,001	12,001	...
TOTAL	272	8,008	22,67,415	279	8,108	3,87,102	291	1,32,91,310	1,50,00,058	17,14,678	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (d)	229	2,500	5,90,055	237	2,507	6,50,337	263	57,07,754	9,56,074	8,15,220	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	2,04,000	295	741	2,35,443	263	2,54,178	31,17,403	3,02,925	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	1,66,571	214	513	1,55,120	225	20,80,117	35,97,774	6,10,327	...
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	13,522	115	175	14,230	111	2,33,733	2,25,119	...	8,594
East Coast (state)	51	91	71,166	73	100	2,7714	97	7,42,854	3,00,000	2,61,146	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	224	715	1,20,113	165	730	1,14,777	157	27,54,190	21,64,054	...	3,20,126
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	29	874	31	25	764	7	15,656	1,50,222	261	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	5	8	520	66	5	473	53	7,575	6,505	...	770
TOTAL	131	4,045	11,02,110	223	5,218	12,77,155	237	1,76,39,077	1,93,91,071	16,62,594	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	610	1,400	10,77,304	777	1,430	9,51,176	638	1,38,15,155	14,07,107	2,55,877	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	705	461	4,07,771	854	601	4,13,000	514	4,21,443	4,54,110	62,774	...
Madras	242	540	2,00,140	215	840	1,75,755	200	10,85,977	2,91,111	...	1,95,615
TOTAL	55	2,701	16,90,201	666	2,771	15,35,031	651	2,18,25,172	2,10,47,553	1,23,036	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	304	15,544	50,55,346	711	10,207	31,62,221	519	7,75,274	7,67,52,614	15,00,106	...
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	101	27,525	173	101	47,035	230	3,45,171	4,40,549	95,678	...
Tarkessur	277	22	13,203	600	22	1,5569	117	1,01,145	1,05,830	4,585	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	17,201	153	67	8,872	132	1,02,231	1,35,550	33,119	...
Dibru-Sadiya	126	7	10,121	112	75	9,516	122	1,44,144	1,57,741	13,347	...
TOTAL	142	128	6,043	104	175	68,305	210	6,97,091	8,39,070	1,46,079	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	64,913	105	333	60,119	208	9,00,965	8,71,614	...	29,351
The Gaekwar's Petlad	103	13	1,172	105	13	1,220	91	20,940	18,482	...	2,458
Rajpura-Bhatinda	124	108	17,148	155	108	14,774	137	1,95,685	2,26,826	31,141	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	104	331	52,848	99	362	26,106	73	5,13,276	4,49,785	...	63,491
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	50	93	10,675	115	3	8,150	93	1,15,174	1,36,770	20,002	...
Kolhapur	51	21	1,973	65	29	2,650	92	30,604	38,359	1,755	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	74	6,122	85	72	4,360	69	91,234	81,154	...	10,080
TOTAL	125	979	1,35,011	118	1,010	1,77,805	127	16,74,378	17,22,796	...	51,582
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	314	51,120	160	334	49,600	140	6,04,644	6,49,257	...	45,387
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	10	1,125	43	40	1,177	60	1,125	43,684	47,559	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	53	364	17,145	47	314	22,400	62	2,79,497	4,01,780	1,22,285	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	5,560	59	74	6,230	66	90,856	97,503	7,047	...
TOTAL	93	818	77,250	94	818	91,407	97	10,66,122	11,92,644	1,26,502	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	17,059	51,31,750	297	18,181	54,40,518	296	7,63,85,995	8,01,80,002	37,22,007	...

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section from the date of opening, viz., 20th February 1893.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khimgaon, and Amroli railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) Total earnings from 12th to 15th April 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. II OF 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	WEEK ENDING 15TH APRIL 1893.				WEEK ENDING 14TH APRIL 1894.				Earnings from 1st to 15th April 1893.	Earnings from 1st to 14th April 1894.	Increases in 1894-95.	Decreases in 1894-95.
		Mean mile-age worked.	Earnings.		Mean mile-age worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	580	1,634	10,14,199	621	1,634	10,69,410	654	22,33,185	22,08,672	...	24,513		
Bengal-Nagpur	140	863	1,84,113	213	863	1,73,844	202	4,22,519	3,46,154	...	76,365		
Indian Midland	129	752	1,38,597	184	752	1,34,006	178	2,79,590	2,50,264	...	29,326		
Benwāda Extension	80	21	1,738	83	21	1,614	77	3,906	3,166	...	800		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	258	1,699	4,87,976	287	1,719	5,61,980	327	10,36,198	10,91,020	54,822	...		
South Indian	139	1,043	1,56,832	150	1,042	1,40,459	141	3,40,430	2,88,517	...	51,913		
Southern Mahratta (b)	87	1,107	1,34,146	121	1,164	1,35,031	116	2,89,799	2,68,031	...	21,768		
Bengal and North-Western (c)	137	756	1,29,641	171	756	1,39,540	185	2,68,117	2,76,730	8,613	...		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	223	15,193	68	231	22,408	97	34,037	52,047	18,010	...		
Pālanpur-Deesa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	17	1,010	59	...	1,920	1,920	...
TOTAL	243	8,098	22,62,435	279	8,198	23,85,302	291	49,07,841	47,86,521	...	1,21,320		
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (d)	201	2,509	5,90,085	235	2,507	6,59,317	263	12,92,724	13,36,299	43,575	...		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	2,04,000	295	741	2,39,423	323	4,48,981	4,09,813	20,832	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	292	777	1,66,531	214	813	1,83,120	225	3,87,537	4,02,090	14,553	...		
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	13,522	108	125	14,230	114	30,513	20,450	...	1,063		
East Coast (state) . . . . .	...	91	7,156	79	266	25,714	97	(f) 15,246	45,565	30,319	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	194	715	1,20,013	168	730	1,14,977	157	2,08,518	2,43,120	...	55,398		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhāt (state provincial)	46	28	874	31	28	764	27	2,382	1,800	...	582		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	529	66	8	423	53	1,185	835	...	350		
TOTAL	217	4,945	11,02,710	223	5,218	12,37,983	237	24,77,056	25,28,972	51,886	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	513	1,490	10,76,304	722	1,490	9,51,176	638	22,49,380	18,47,116	...	4,02,270		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	4,07,751	884	461	4,12,000	894	8,58,663	7,83,000	...	75,663		
Madras	226	840	2,06,146	245	840	1,75,755	209	4,37,670	3,51,631	...	86,045		
TOTAL	442	2,791	16,90,201	606	2,791	15,38,931	551	35,45,725	29,81,747	...	5,63,978		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,834	50,55,346	319	16,207	51,62,211	319	1,09,30,652	1,02,97,240	...	6,33,412		
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	161	27,828	173	161	37,038	230	64,212	1,29,048	64,836	...		
Tarkessur	252	22	13,203	600	22	13,569	617	23,172	23,351	179	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	12,291	183	67	8,872	132	27,911	18,391	...	9,520		
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,321	132	78	9,516	122	21,594	21,771	177	...		
TOTAL	135	328	63,643	194	328	68,995	210	136,889	1,92,561	55,672	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	64,913	195	333	69,119	208	1,49,310	1,27,835	...	21,485		
The Gaekwar's Petlād	96	13	1,372	106	13	1,220	94	2,942	2,430	...	512		
Rājputra-Bhātinda	92	108	17,108	158	108	14,774	137	30,660	20,842	...	6,818		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	94	331	32,848	90	362	26,306	73	69,500	55,818	...	13,682		
The Gaekwar's Melisāna	59	93	10,675	115	93	8,680	93	21,582	18,830	...	2,752		
Kolhāpur	67	29	1,973	68	29	2,656	92	4,810	9,736	4,926	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	6,122	85	72	4,960	69	18,628	9,940	...	8,688		
TOTAL	107	979	1,35,011	138	1,010	1,27,805	127	3,03,442	2,54,431	...	49,011		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junāgarh-Porbandar	102	334	53,420	160	334	49,690	149	1,19,142	95,742	...	23,400		
Jetalsar-Rājkot . . . . .	...	26	(i) 1,125	43	46	3,177	60	(i) 1,125	5,701	4,636	...	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	17,145	47	364	22,400	62	40,251	53,100	12,849	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	65	94	5,560	59	94	6,230	66	10,974	12,163	1,189	...		
TOTAL	80	818	77,250	94	838	81,497	97	1,71,492	1,66,766	...	4,726		
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,959	53,31,250	297	18,383	54,40,518	296	1,15,42,475	1,09,10,698	...	6,31,477		

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.

(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings of the Benwāda-Godāvari section.

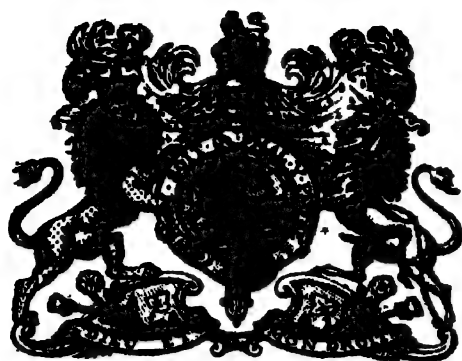
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmād, Khāmgāon, and Amrāoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangūd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) Total earnings from 12th to 15th April 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 17.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, April 21st, 1894.

General Summary.—The pressure changes during the first three days of the week were small and irregular, but on the 18th pressure rose briskly in North-Eastern India and fell rapidly in Sind and the West Punjab, thus establishing a high pressure area in the north-east and a low pressure area in Sind, which continued to the close of the week. On the 20th pressure in the former area was a tenth of an inch in excess, and in the latter a tenth of an inch in defect of the normal. There was thus an abnormal gradient of two-tenths of an inch between Bengal and Sind, giving rise to easterly winds extending from Bengal up the Gangetic plain, which formed a principal feature in the meteorology of the week. Snow fell at Gnatong from the 17th to the end of the week, the total fall amounting to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. If this snowfall extended over a large area, it might account for the persistent abnormal high pressure in North-Eastern India, and also in part for the considerable decrease in temperature during the latter part of the week in Bengal, which, with the extension of easterly winds, caused a corresponding fall in the temperature of the North-Western Provinces. Shallow depressions owing to increased temperature appeared during the week in Chota Nagpur, Central Burma, North-Western India, the Deccan, and the Central Provinces, which caused local duststorms and thunderstorms; but, on the whole, fine weather, with temperature below the normal, prevailed over the greater part of the country during the week. The mean temperature of the week for the whole of India was $1\cdot4^{\circ}$ in defect.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had decreased in North-Eastern India and Burma, giving greater prominence to the depressions in Chota Nagpur and Central Burma. Pressure was above the normal over the whole of India, the excess in the Punjab being more than a tenth of an inch. Very strong winds were blowing at the hill stations of Cherat, Murree, and Gnatong, and winds continued to strengthen on the Bengal and Orissa Coasts. Gnatong received .95 inch of rain during a thunderstorm. Light showers, all below half an inch, were reported from a few other stations.

Monday.—Pressure had given way everywhere, but very irregularly, and differed from the normal by small and variable amounts. Strong winds continued at Cherat and Murree, but winds had decreased in force at the Bengal and Orissa Coast stations. Rain was reported from stations in Baluchistan, the Punjab Hills, South Madras, Bengal, and Assam. Jessore received 1.26 inches, Dhubri 1.10 inches, and four other stations above half an inch. The maximum day temperature was generally lower than it had been, only three stations registering temperatures above 105°.

Tuesday.—Another general fall of pressure had taken place, reducing pressure to slightly below the normal nearly everywhere. North-westerly winds prevailed over nearly the whole of North-Western, Central, and Western India. Gnatong reported a snowstorm, the fall amounting to .92 inch of melted snow, and several stations received light showers of rain.

Wednesday.—Except in Bengal and Orissa, where pressure had risen, a large and irregular fall of pressure had taken place over the whole of India, exceeding a tenth of an inch in the West Punjab and Sind. Shallow depressions appeared in the Deccan and Punjab as well as in Chota Nagpur and Central Burma. Numerous duststorms and thunderstorms had occurred in Bengal (where they had given several heavy showers of rain), the Gangetic plain, and the Central Provinces. Bogra received 2.6 inches, Balasore 1.11 inches, Jalpaiguri .84 inch, and Burdwan .60 inch. Snow continued at Gnatong, about 9 inches of snow having fallen since the previous day. Humidity had decreased considerably in Central India and the Central Provinces notwithstanding a decrease of temperature in that area.

Thursday.—Pressure had increased generally in Northern India and the eastern half of the Peninsula, and had decreased in the western half and in Sind. North-easterly winds had set in at the interior stations in Bengal owing to excess of pressure in North Bengal, and easterly winds had extended westwards over the Gangetic plain. Heavy rain had fallen in the south of the Peninsula and light to moderate rain in Bengal. Colombo registered 2.63 inches, Cuddalore 2.68 inches, Masulipatam 2.50 inches, Trichinopoly 1.65 inches, Vizagapatam 1.11 inches, and Purnea 1.38 inches. About 3½ inches of snow had fallen at Gnatong.

Friday.—Excess of pressure in North-Eastern India and deficiency of pressure in Lower Sind continued, causing an extension of abnormal easterly winds over the whole of the Gangetic plain and the South-East Punjab. Dinajpur reported 1.30 inches of rain, Silchar 1.10 inches, Bangalore 1.11 inches, Tinnevely .77 inch, and False Point .55 inch. Snow continued at Gnatong, but the fall was not so heavy as it had been during the past few days.

Saturday.—The abnormal gradients causing easterly winds in the Gangetic plain were less steep owing to a brisk increase of pressure in Baluchistan and Lower Sind, but easterly winds continued in Bihar and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. Temperature had increased considerably in Sind, Rajputana, Kathiawar, and Gujarat. Hyderabad (Sind) registered the highest maximum temperature, *vis.*, 112.2° , Jacobabad registered 109.8° , and Bhuj 109.6° . Snow continued in Upper Sikkim, Gnatong reporting a further fall of about 6 inches. Thunderstorms with rain were also reported, chiefly from Bengal and the North Punjab. Calcutta received 1.62 inches and Jessore 1.26 inches.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE.	April 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	+1.2	+0.6	+0.7	+1.4	+0.4	−0.3	+0.4	+0.6
Bengal and Assam	+1.3	−1.0	+0.2	−2.8	−7.2	−6.2	−4.5	−2.9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+0.2	−0.8	+0.7	−5.0	−3.6	−4.7	−4.2	−2.5
Punjab	−4.2	−1.6	−4.3	−4.1	−1.0	−2.1	−0.1	−2.5
Bombay	−1.2	−0.4	−1.4	−0.6	−0.3	+0.5	+1.2	−0.3
Central Provinces and Berar	−3.1	−3.0	−0.7	−5.2	−5.4	−0.5	−2.0	−3.0
Central India and Gujarat	−1.5	−0.6	−0.3	−2.7	−0.7	+1.5	+1.5	−0.4
Sind and Rajputana	−0.9	−0.2	−1.9	−2.1	+2.1	+1.4	+2.4	+0.1
Madras	−1.4	−0.4	−0.4	+0.7	−2.6	−4.6	−2.3	−1.6
Mean for whole of India	−1.1	−0.8	−0.8	−2.4	−2.0	−1.7	−0.8	−1.4

Lower temperatures than usual have prevailed over the greater part of the country during the week. The mean temperature for the week was normal in Burma, Bombay, Central India and Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana. In all other provinces it was more or less in defect, the defect being greatest in Bengal and Assam and the Central Provinces and Berar. The changes of temperature from day to day in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces corresponded pretty closely with each other, and were probably due to the same cause, *vis.*, the frequent thunderstorms in Bengal, and perhaps the continuous snowfall in Upper Sikkim, the effects of which were communicated to the North-Western Provinces by the easterly winds which prevailed over the Gangetic plain for the greater part of the week. The daily variations from the normal were smallest in Burma and Bombay, and were largest in Bengal and the Central Provinces. The mean temperature for the whole of India was in defect on every day of the week. It was nearest the normal on the 16th, 17th, and 21st, and most in defect on the 18th and 19th. For the whole week it was 1.4° below the normal.

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the week has been confined chiefly to North-East India and the south of the Peninsula. It has been more general in Bengal and Assam than for some weeks past, and the average fall of five of the divisions of that province was above an inch. In all thirty-eight of the fifty-two rainfall divisions received rain during the week ; the average falls of seventeen being below a

tenth of an inch, and of nine others less than half an inch. Six divisions received an average fall of over an inch, five of which were in Bengal and Assam. In none of the divisions has the rainfall been heavy, the largest amount registered during the week at any station being only 4·59 inches.

The normal rainfall of the week was exceeded in nineteen divisions. Seven of these were in Bengal and six in the south of the Peninsula.

A reference to the table at the close will show that the rainfall of the period 4th March to 21st April was in excess of the normal in East and Deltaic Bengal, Hill Districts of the Punjab, North-West and West Punjab, Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts, Berar, Central Provinces (West), and all the divisions of Madras, except Hyderabad (South). Rainfall was in defect in the whole of Burma, Assam, North-Western Provinces, Kathiawar, Sind, Central India, Rajputana, and nearly the whole of Bengal and the Central Provinces. No rain has fallen since the 4th March in Lower Burma and West Rajputana.

The heaviest falls received during the week were at Narail (Jessore) 4·59 inches, Cholapuram (Trichinopoly) 4·50 inches, Alleppy (Travancore) 4·43 inches, and Kurseong (Darjeeling) 4·36 inches.

Snowfall.—The Superintendent of the Leh Observatory, Ladakh, in a further report on the abnormal snowfall of the past winter, states that it was three times as large in amount as the normal, and more than twice as heavy as the exceptionally heavy fall of 1890-91. Cultivation is very backward, as it was only about the 5th March that the lower cultivated grounds in the Indus Valley (10,500 feet) began to be clear of the snow which had been lying on the ground ever since the 21st January.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5. 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1894.

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Subscription, for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	R 15 0 0
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Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately, at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1102 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 28th April 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 129 of 1894.—Samuel Maurice Johnson, Managing Director of the Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, for an improved fastener for the purdahs and *kanaths* of tents, to be known as the "Johnson Tent Link."

No. 130 of 1894.—William Hunt Sinclair Marriott, an Assistant of the Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, for an improved fastener for the purdahs and *kanaths* of tents, to be known as the "Marriott Simplex Tent Catch."

No. 131 of 1894.—Cecil James Dissent, Deputy Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital and School, of No.

137, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, for an improved cooking stove, to be called the "Cook and Baker."

No. 132 of 1894.—W. H. Casebourne, Manager of the Madras Portland Cement, Brick, and Tile Works, Washermanpett, Madras, for a process of manufacturing pipes, junctions, bends, etc., from dry or powdered Portland, Roman, and other artificial and natural cements.

No. 133 of 1894.—Frank Edmond Winsland, of Tippuk Tea Estate, in the District of Lakhimpore, in the Province of Assam, Tea Planter, for a furnace for drying tea.

No. 1103P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 28 of 1889.—John Henry Richardson Dinsmore of Emlyn Street, Liverpool, England, Engineer, for improvements in and connected with the manufacture of gas from coal and apparatus employed therein. (From 25th April 1894 to 24th April 1895.)

No. 41 of 1889.—Fuckeer Chand Dass, Mistry of Bantra, near Howrah, in the District of Hooghly, for improvements in sugar-cane mills. (From 26th March 1894 to 25th March 1895.)

No. 1104 P.—Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 297 of 1889.—Captain J. W. Malet's invention for a light field service tent for two men, to be called 'Malet's Light Field Service Tent for two men' (Specification filed 23rd January 1890)

No. 307 of 1889.—Messrs. Wladimir Schevelin and Peter Mindovsky's invention for a process for cleansing and bleaching fibrous substances and for fixing organic colouring matters

thereon by means of acid and alkaline residues of naphtha manufacture. (Specification filed 23rd January 1890.)

No. 308 of 1889.—Messrs. Wladimir Schevelin and Peter Mindovsky's invention for a process for the treatment of vegetable fibres by means of acid and alkaline residues of naphtha manufacture. (Specification filed 25th January 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 36 of 1888.—Mr. A. Graemiger's invention for processes and apparatus for dyeing, scouring, bleaching, and otherwise treating yarn in cops. (Specification filed 26th January 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

H. S. JARRETT, *Colonel,*
for Secy. under the *Inventions and*
Designs Act, 1888.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned candidates have obtained Honours in the B. A. examination :—

These lists are arranged in order of merit.

(A)	indicates 1st division in	Arabic.
(C)	"	Chemistry and Physics.
(E)	"	English.
(H)	"	History.
(L)	"	Latin.
(M)	"	Mathematics.
(P)	"	Mental and Moral Science.
(Pn)	"	Persian.
(S)	"	Sanskrit.
(c)	" 2nd	Chemistry and Physics.
(e)	"	English.
(g)	"	Geology.
(m)	"	Mathematics.
(p)	"	Mental and Moral Science.
(s)	"	Sanskrit.

ENGLISH.

First Division.

1.	Chakrabarti, Saratkumar (P)	Presidency College.
2.	Ray, Srischandra	Ditto.
3.	Bandyopadhyay, Haribilas (p)	Ditto.
4.	Sarkar, Hemchandra (p)	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
5.	Ray, Basantakumar (p)	Presidency College.
6.	Halder, Hemantakumar	Metropolitan Institution.

Second Division.

1.	Chakrabarti, Brajalal (p) (S)	Presidency College.
2.	Ghosh, Dakshinaranjan (S)	Ditto.
3.	{ " Chandrakanta	Dacca College.
4.	{ " Prakaschandra	Morris College.
5.	De, Mahendrachandra	Dacca College.
6.	Sinha, Charuchandra No. II (p)	Presidency College.
7.	Guha, Saratchandra ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
8.	Abdul Majid (Pn.) ...	Patna College.
9.	Majumdar, Panchanan	T. N. Jubilee College.
10.	Guha, Saradakanta ...	Ditto.
11.	{ Mukhopadhyay, Hemanta-kumar.	St. Xavier's College.
	{ Sen, Dwarkanath (p)	General Assembly's Institution.
13.	Das, Aswinikumar, No. II	Presidency College.
14.	Banyal, Hemantakumar	City College.
15.	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh (g)	Presidency College.
16.	Shattock, P. E. F. (L)	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
17.	Mitra, Amritanath (H)	Presidency College.
18.	Datta, Jogeschandra	Patna College.
19.	Achyut Sitaram Sathe	Morris College.
20.	Chattopadhyay, Khagendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
21.	Bhattacharyya, Pramathanath	T. N. Jubilee College.
22.	Ghosh, Charuchandra	Presidency College.
23.	Chattopadhyay, Manomohan	General Assembly's Institution.
24.	Nuruddin Ahmad	Presidency College.
25.	Goswami, Brajagopal	Ripon College.
26.	Balak Ram (c)	Lahore College.
27.	Das, Aswinikumar No. 1	Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

First Division.

Chakrabarti, Saratkumar (E)	Presidency College.
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Second Division.

1.	Chakrabarti, Brajalal (e) (S)	Presidency College.
2.	Sinha, Charuchandra No. II (e)	Ditto.
3.	Sen, Dwarkanath (e)	General Assembly's Institution.
4.	Ray, Basantakumar (E)	Presidency College.
5.	Sarkar, Hemchandra (E)	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
6.	Bandyopadhyay, Haribilas (E)	Presidency College.
7.	Mukhopadhyay, Haricharan	Metropolitan Institution.
8.	Ghosh, Pyarilal (e)	Presidency College.
9.	Basu, Srischandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
10.	Ray, Dwijendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
11.	Majumdar, Abhaykumar	Ripon College.

MATHEMATICS.

First Division.

1.	Mitra, Bhupendranath (C)	Presidency College.
2.	Chakrabarti, Jnanaran (C)	Ditto.

Second Division.

1.	Chattopadhyay, Debendranath	Dacca College.
2.	Bakshi, Tarikanti (c)	Presidency College.
3.	Bandyopadhyay, Sikharnath (C)	Ditto.
4.	yogi, Upendrachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
5.	Datta, Kaminikumar	Ditto.

6.	Sarkar, Nripendranath (c)	Presidency College.
7.	A. K. Fuzal Huq. (c)	Ditto.
8.	De, Syamacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
9.	Datta, Jogendrachandra	Patna College.
10.	Ghosh, Kisorimohan	General Assembly's Institution.
11.	Bandyopadhyay, Gunamani (c)	Presidency College.
12.	Pal, Jogendranath.	General Assembly's Institution.
13.	Matlab Ahmad Khan Chaudhuri	Presidency College.
14.	{ Ghosh, Kunjabihari	City College.
	{ Mukhopadhyay, Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
16.	Bhattacharyya, Saratchandra (c)	Hughli College.
17.	Chippendale, J. W. (g)	Presidency College.

LATIN.

First Division.

Shattock, P. E. F. (e)	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
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ARABIC.

First Division.

Muhammad Amir	T. N. Jubilee College.
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PERSIAN.

First Division.

Abdul Majid (e)	Patna College.
S. A. Muhammad Abul Barakat	Ditto.

SANSKRIT

First Division.

Chakrabarti, Brajalal (p) (e)	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Dakshinaranjan (e)	Ditto.
Madhao Harihar Bhaskar	Hilop College.

Second Division.

1.	Sen, Jogindranath II	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
2.	Narayan Vishnool Phadke	Holkar College.
3.	Ghoshal, Priyanath	Ripon College.
4.	Brahmachari, Aswinikumar	Dacca College.
5.	S. n. Sasankamohan	Presidency College.
6.	Basak, Syamacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
7.	Chattopadhyay, Kumudbandhab	Metropolitan Institution.
8.	Nandedkar Dajee Raojee	Holkar College.
9.	Chandhuri, Hridaynath	Metropolitan Institution.
10.	Ghosh, Pyarilal (p)	Presidency College.
11.	Bakshi, Saralabala	Bethune College.
12.	Maitra, Tarakanath	General Assembly's Institution.
13.	Ram Chandra Gonesh Apendra	Hilop College.

HISTORY.

First Division.

Mitra, Amritanath (e)	Presidency College.
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PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

First Division.

Bandyopadhyay, Sikharnath (m)	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Bijaynath	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Jnanaran (M)	Ditto.
Mitra, Bhupendranath (M)	Ditto.
Yashwant Govind Apte	Holkar College.

Second Division.

	Bakshi, Tarikthanti (m)	...	Presid-ncy College.
	Ray, Jnanendranath	...	City College.
	Sarkar, Nripendranath (m)	...	Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Saratchandra (m)	...	Hooghly College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Nanigopal	...	Presidency College.
	Bandyopadhyay, (Gunamani) (m)...		Ditto.
	Bakshi, Brajendranath	...	Ditto.
	Basak, Binodbihari	...	Ditto.
	Basu, Panupati	...	Ditto.
10. {	Ray, Satishchandra, No. II		Ditto.
{	Basu, Satishchandra, No. I		City College.
	Balak Ram (e)	...	Lahore College.
13.	Datta, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
14.	Pal, Nityagopal	...	Hooghly College.
15.	Maulik, Kalachand	...	St. Xavier's College
16.	A. K. Fuzul Huq. (m)	...	Presidency College.
17.	Nag, Nagendrachandra	...	Ditto.
18.	Ray, Bagalaprased	...	City College.
19.	Mallik, Pramathanath	...	Hooghly College.

GEOLOGY.

Second Division.

1.	Mitra, Brajendralal	Presidency College.
2.	" Dwarkanath	Ditto.
3.	Chippendale, J. W. (m)	Ditto.
4.	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh (e)	Ditto.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the B. A. Examination;—

This list is arranged in Alphabetical order.

1	Abajee Narayan Mooley	Teacher.	Basu, Prankisor	Presidency College.
	Abdul Gafoor	Patna College.	" Priyanath	Dacca College.
	Abdul Hadi	Morris College.	70 " Rajendralal	Ripon College.
	Abdul Khaleque	St. Xavier's College.	bachindranath	St. Xavier's College.
	Abul Kasim	Presidency College.	Sailendranath	Presidency College.
	Adhikari, Durgadas	Berhampur College.	Satischandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Saratchandra	Ditto.	Satyendranath	Presidency College.
	Akhowri Brahmadeva Narayan Sinha.	Teacher.	Srischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Alauddin Ahmed	Dacca College.	Srischandra	St. Xavier's College.
10	Anwar Karim	Patna College.	" Tarunchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bagchi, Bipinchandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	" Umeschandra	Ditto.
	" Debendranath	General Assembly's Institution.	Bhagwan Prasad	Patna College.
	Bajinath Sahay	Patna College.	80 Bhar, Ramhari	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bel Mukund Kanongo	Havenshaw College, Katak	Bhattacharyya, Gaurmohan	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Belwant Raghunath Pendhar-kar.	Teacher.	" Gobinda-chandra.	Ripon College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abinash-chandra.	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	Haripada	City College.
	" Adharchandra	City College.	Jagadis-chandra.	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Akshaykumar	Ditto.	Jogindranath...	Victoria College, Nara.
20	" Bhutnath	Metropolitan Institution.	Jogindranath, I.	General Assembly's Institution.
	Biswaswar	Ditto.	Jogindranath	Ditto.
	Chandrasekhar	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	II.	Ditto.
	Dhirendranath	Ripon College.	" Susilkumar	Ditto.
	Haradhan	Metropolitan Institution.	Bhaumik, Brindabanchandra	Ditto.
	Harigopal	Hughli College.	90 " Gobindasundar	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Harihar	City College.	" Syamakisor	Dacca College.
	Jagadisachandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	Bhikaji Vinayek Apte	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Kshetranath	St. Xavier's College.	Biswas, Brajalal	Berhampur College.
	Manomohan	Ripon College.	" Brajendrakumar	City College.
30	Nilratan	Ditto.	" Goshthabihari	Ripon College.
	Pramathanath	City College.	Chakrabarti, Bidhubhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Rajendralal	Ditto.	" Binodbihari	Ditto.
	Rajendranath	Ripon College.	" Chandranath	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Rajkumar	St. Xavier's College.	100 " Chintaharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Santasail	Metropolitan Institution.	" Durgacharan	Teacher.
	Saratkumar	Patna College.	" Govalechandra	Ditto.
	Suprasanna	Metropolitan Institution.	" Kshirodkumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	Surendranath	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	" Lalmoan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sureschandra	Teacher.	" Mahendranath	Dacca College.
40	Suryyakanta	Ripon College.	" Manmohan	Teacher.
	Upendranath	St. Xavier's College.	" Mathuramohan	Ditto.
	Bardhan, Asutosh	General Assembly's Institution.	" Mukundabihari	Ripon College.
	Barua, Kanaklal	Ditto.	" Nibaranchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Basu, Amalananda	Ripon College.	110 " Prasannakumar	Dacca College.
	" Amritlal	General Assembly's Institution.	" Saradindu	Teacher.
	" Anilnath	Ditto.	" Saratchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	" Binodlal	City College.	" Satiprasanna	City College.
	" Brajendralal	Presidency College.	" Srigopal	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Debendranath	L.M.S. College, Bhowanipur.	Chattopadhyay, Amalechandra	Ripon College.
50	" Debendranath	Presidency College.	" Aswinikumar	Brishnagar College.
	" Dwijendranath	Ditto.	" Bijaybihari	Ripon College.
	" Haridas	Berhampur College.	" Binodbihari	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Hemaprabha	Teacher.	" Bipinbihari	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Hemendrakumar	General Assembly's Institution.	" Bipinbihari	Ripon College.
	" Hemendranath	Metropolitan Institution.	120 " Chunilal	Teacher.
	" Indubhushan	Ripon College.	" Harendrachandra.	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Jaineswar	Presidency College.	" Haribhushan	Berhampur College.
	" Jatindrachandra	City College.	" Manmathanath	City College.
	" Jogeschandra	Presidency College.	" Manmathanath	Ripon College.
	" Kaminikumar	Dacca College.	" Rajanibhushan	City College.
60	" Manabilas	Ripon College.	" Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Manmathachandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	" Saratkumar	City College.
	" Manmathanath	General Assembly's Institution.	" Sasibhushan	Berhampur College.
	" Manmathanath	Metropolitan Institution.	" Sasibhushan	Presidency College.
	" Mauujamohan	Presidency College.	130 " Sureschandra	Ripon College.
	" Nalinikanta	Dacca College.	Chaudhuri, Bhabanath	Ditto.
	" Nalinikanta	Ripon College.	" Chandrasekhar	Hooghly College.
	" Paresnath	General Assembly's Institution.	" Girishchandra	Ripon College.
			" Gopanchandra	Ditto.
			" Pramathanath	General Assembly's Institution.

	Chaudhuri, Rajanikanta	Ripon College.	Ghosh, Sasikumar	Ripon College.
	Das, Ambikacharan	City College.	" Satischandra	Ditto.
	" Aswinikumar	General Assembly's Institution.	" Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Baradamohan	Teacher.	" Surendrakrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
140	" Brajananda ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.	" Tinkari	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Jnanendramohan	Presidency College.	Gopinath ...	Teacher.
	" Jogeschandra	Ripon College.	Goswami, Asutosh	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Kalikumar ...	General Assembly's Institution.		
	" Kulabhushan	Ripon College.	220 Guha, Durgamohan	Dacca College.
	" Lalitmohan ...	Ditto.	" Jagadishchandra	Ripon College.
	" Mahimchandra	City College.	" Pabitrakumar	Krishnagar College.
	" Manmohan ...	General Assembly's Institution.	Gupta, Abinashchandra	Hughli College.
	" Priyalal ...	Metropolitan Institution.	" Dwijendranath	Presidency College.
	" Rakhelchandra	City College.	" Kshirodchandra	City College.
150	" Rasikchandra	Dacca College.	" Kumudbandhu	Ripon College.
	Daschaudhuri, Brajendralal	Presidency College.	" Lalitmohan	Dacca College.
	Dasgupta, Kamanimohan	Dacca College.	" Saileshchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Upendramohan	Hooghly College		
	Daspanja, Bishnupada	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	230 " Satischandra ...	Presidency College.
	Datta, Akhilchandra	Metropolitan Institution.	Guptabhaya, Surendranath ...	Rajshahi College.
	" Asutosh ...	Presidency College.	Habib Ahsan ...	Patna College.
	" Charuchandra	Ditto.	Haldar, Sitakanta	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Kamalprasad	St. Xavier's College.	Hari Vithal Kane	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	" Mahendranarayan	Ravenshaw College, Katak.	Harjewan Lall ...	Patna College.
160	" Mahendranath	Ditto.	Kabiraj, Baradprasad	Hughli College.
	" Mahendranath	Hughli College.	Kar, Isanohandra	Dacca College.
	" Nalinikumar ...	Dacca College.	" Jnanendramohan	Teacher.
	" Pramodchandra	Teacher.	Kulwant Sahay	St. Xavier's College.
	" Praphullachandra	Presidency College.	Kundu, Mohanlal	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Ramakanta ...	Metropolitan Institution.	240 Lackmichand Bothera	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	" Sambhuchandra	Teacher.	Laha, Purnachandra	St. Xavier's College.
	" Satischandra ...	City College.	Lahiri, Jatindrachandra	Krishnagar College.
	" Surendrakrishna	General Assembly's Institution.	Lala Sriranga Vihari	Presidency College.
	De, Ananthbandhu	Dacca College.	Madhao Govind Farande	Hislop College, Nagpur.
170	" Ganeschandra	Presidency College.	Majibar Rahaman Tarafder	St. Xavier's College.
	" Gurucharan ...	Dacca College.	Majumdar, Girijacharan	Patna College.
	" Haridas ...	Ripon College.	" Nandalal ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Krishnalal ...	Ditto.	" Paresnath	Ditto.
	" Prabodhchandra	Ditto.	Mallik, Manmathanath	Hughli College.
	" Rameschandra	Dacca College.	250 " Pannalal ...	Presidency College.
	" Sasibhushan ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	Mandal, Natabar ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Deb, Harisaran ...	City College.	" Satischandra	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Indrakumar	General Assembly's Institution.	Masudul Hoosain ...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Jaminichand	Ditto.	Maulik, Brajaballabh	Krishnagar College.
180	" Pulinbihari...	Metropolitan Institution.	Miller, R. E. ...	Teacher.
	" Radhanath	Ripon College.	Mitra Asutosh ...	City College.
	Dhar, Harelal ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	" Girijabhushan	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Dhara, Saratchandra	General Assembly's Institution.	" Hemchandra ...	Ditto.
	Dhurandhar Pershad ...	Patna College.	" Jatindramohan	Dacca College.
	D. Lakshmanswamy	Hislop College, Nagpur.	" Jnanendranath	City College.
	Dube, Syamacharan	Ditto.	Jogindrachandra	Ripon College.
	Gangopadhyay, Hiralal	Ripon College.	Manmathanath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Kshirodkumar	Metropolitan Institution.		
	Ghatak, Aswinikanta	Ripon College.	Nripendralal	Ditto.
190	" Bholanath	Presidency College.	Prabha-chandra	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Anantagopal	Berhampur College.	Prandhan ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Atulkrishna	Ripon College.	Ramendranarayan	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Bankubihari	City College.	Rohinikanta	Presidency College.
	" Banwarilal	Hughli College.	Satyendrachandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Bhushanchandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.		
	" Biharilal ...	Presidency College.	270 " Tejchandra	Presidency College.
	" Binodbihari	Victoria College, Nara.	" Upendrachandra	Berhampur College.
	Durgaprasad	Metropolitan Institution.	" Muhammad Yasin	St. Xavier's College.
	Gopalchandra	Victoria College, Nara.	Mukhopadhyay, Abinashchandra	Berhampur College.
200	Gopalkrishna	General Assembly's Institution.	Baidyanath ...	L. M. S. College, Showanipur.
	" Harendranath	Ditto.	Bipinbihari ...	Ripon College.
	" Jajneswar	Hughli College.	Dharmadas ...	Berhampur College.
	" Jnanendranath	Teacher.	Gangadhar ...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Kailashchandra	Ripon College.	Jaminikanta ...	Presidency College.
	" Lalitmohan	Ditto.	Janakinath ...	Teacher.
	" Nisikanta	Ditto.	Jnanendra-nath.	Presidency College.
	" Nityagopal	City College.	280 " Jyotindramohan.	Ripon College.
	" Purnachandra	Ditto.	Kirtichandra	Ditto.
	" Radhakanta	Ravenshaw College, Katak.	Kshetramohan.	Hughli College.
210	" Radhamohan	Ditto.	Lalitmohan ...	Krishnagar College.
	" Saratchandra	Presidency College.	Loknath ...	City College.
	" Saratchandra No. 1	General Assembly's Institution.	Mahendralal	Ripon College.

	Mukhopadhyay, Manmatha-nath.	Presidency College.	Ray, Saratkumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nagendranath	City College.	" Sasibhushan	... L. M. S. College, Bhowani-pur.
	" Nalinikanta ...	Ripon College.	" Satyendranath	... St. Xavier's College.
	" Paramananda	City College.	350 Sahana, Aghornath	... Berhampur College.
290	" Priyanath ...	Ripon College.	Sanyal, Bhobataran	... Patna College.
	" Radhikalal ...	St. Xavier's College.	" Kshirodechandra	... Ripon College.
	" Ramtaran ...	Hughli College.	Sarbadhikari, Binayprasad	... Presidency College.
	" Satyaprasad ...	General Assembly's Institution.	Sarkar, Biharilal	... City College.
	" Surendranath	Presidency College.	" Jnanendrakumar	Teacher.
	" No. I.		" Kalidas	... Berhampur College
	" Suryanarayan.	City College.	" Kesabchandra	Teacher.
	" Tinkari ...	Patna College.	" Saratchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhoti, Mahendrachandra ...	Ripon College.	" Surendranath	... Rajshahi College.
	Mukund, Vithal Indapwar ...	Morris College, Nagpur.	360 Sarma, Laksheswar	... Presidency College.
	Murari, Misra ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.	Sen, Ripinbihari	... Ripon College.
300	Nag, Abinashchandra ...	Presidency College.	" Bireswar	... Presidency College.
	Narayana, Vamana Thatte ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.	" Debendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Narayan Balkrishna Kadhaji ...	Morris College, Nagpur.	" Hemchandra, No. 2	Ditto.
	Narayan Bhargow Rao Gadgil	Hislop College, Nagpur.	" Jnanadananda	Ditto.
	Narayan Pande ...	Patna College.	" Jogindranath, No. 1	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Nasirul Huq ...	Ditto.	" Lalitkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Nayaka, Lohitchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.	" Lalitmohan	... Dacca College
	Nilkanth Ganpatrao Subhedar	Hislop College, Nagpur.	" Nibaranchandra	... Presidency College.
	Nilkanta Sadasiva Deshmukh	Morris College, Nagpur.	370 " Nilkanta	General Assembly's Institution.
	Niyogi, Sasibhushan ...	Teacher.	" Praphullachandra	... Presidency College.
310	Ollenbach, A. J. ...	Patna College.	" Prasantakumar	... Presidency College.
	Pal, Bankubihari ...	City College.	" Rajmohan ...	... Berhampur College.
	" Saratchandra ...	St. Xavier's College.	" Rasikchandra	Ditto
	" Sriachandra ...	Hughli College.	" Rohinikumar	City College.
	Phatak Kondo Mahadeo ...	Teacher.	" Saratchandra, No. 2	Ripon College.
	Purohit, Ramachandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.	" Sureschandra	... Presidency College.
	Purushottam Yadav Konhar ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.	" Upendranath	... Rajshahi College, Barisal.
	Raghubir Saran ...	Presidency College.	Sengupta, Bankmchandra	Ripon College.
	Raghunath Purshottam Waradpandy ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.	380 " Krishnachandra	Ditto.
320	Raghunath Sadasiva Thakur	Ditto.	" Kshetranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Rai Gopikrishna ...	Patna College.	Shaikh Arjanullah	... Presidency College.
	Rakshit, Adwaitachandra ...	Dacca College.	Shaikh Baharam Ali	Ditto.
	Kalimohan ...	General Assembly's Institution.	Shaikh Osman Ali	Ditto.
	Ramchandra Dejee Taray ...	Morris College, Nagpur.	Shankar Bulvant Chitnavis	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Ramchandra Lal ...	Patna College.	Sheikh Mohamed Ismail	... Patna College.
	Ramkishore Lal ...	Ditto.	Siddhanta, Nabinchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ramkrishna Vithal Atra ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.	Sinha, Atulkrishna	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Ray, Abinashchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.	" Brajendrakumar	City College.
	" Anukulchandra, No. 1 ...	City College.	390 " Gopinmohan	... Berhampur College.
	" Asutosh ...	Presidency College.	" Jatindranath	General Assembly's Institution.
330	" Aswinikumar	Ripon College	" Sisupal ...	... Patna College.
	" Debendranath ...	Rajshahi College, Barisal.	Som, Kaminikumar	Ripon College.
	" Gopalchandra ...	City College.	Sridhar Trimbak Apte	Holkar College.
	" Harischandra ...	Presidency College.	Sur. Kalidas ...	Hughli College.
	" Hrishibhushan ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	S. W. Hosain ...	General Assembly's Institution
	" Jitendranath ...	Presidency College.	Syed Abul Hayat	Patna College.
	" Kuladaprasad ...	General Assembly's Institution.	Syed Ali Mohsin ...	Teacher.
	" Mangobinda ...	Ditto.	Syed Hussain Ali ...	... Presidency College.
	" Manindranath ...	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.	400 Syed Khaliq Buksh	St. Xavier's College.
	" Mohinimohan ...	Ditto.	Tularam Pitamber	Hislop College, Nagpur.
340	" Mukundanath	Metropolitan Institution.	Umakant Sadeshiva	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	" Nagendranarayan	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	Deshmukh	
	" Nalininath	City College.	Vasudeo Ramkrishna	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	" Pramathanath	Ditto.	Pandit	
	" Pramathanath	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.	Vaughan, B. R. N.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	" Rajendranath	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	Vishnoo Madhao Jakatdar	Teacher.
	" Sanukulchandra	City College.	Vithal Bhasker Kekre	Hislop College, Nagpur.
			Wasudeo Waman Mooley	Ditto.
			408 Zahirul Huq	Teacher.

W. GRIFFITHS,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th April 1894.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the F. A. Examination.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1 Das, Saradaprasanna . . .	Presidency College.	21 Mukhopadhyay, Bijaynath . .	Burdwan Raj College.
2 Mukhopadhyay, Jatindranath .	Ditto.	22 Sinha, Nareschandra . . .	Presidency College.
3 Deb, Manmathakrishna . . .	Ditto.	23 { Datta, Atulchandra . . .	Ditto.
4 Bandyopadhyay, Abhaya- charan . . .	Ditto.	23 { Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath . .	Uttarpara College.
5 Chakrabarti, Banamali . . .	Ditto.	25 Mukhopadhyay, Debatacharan .	Ditto.
6 Majumdar, Jadunath . . .	Ditto.	26 Bajpai, Nilmani . . .	Presidency College.
7 Ray, Adyanath . . .	Metropolitan Institution.	27 Shamnandan Prasad . . .	Patna College.
8 Bandyopadhyay, Amulaya- dhan . . .	Uttarpara College.	28 Bandyopadhyay, Surendralal .	Ripon College.
9 Mallik, Susilmadhab . . .	Sanskrit College.	29 Sarbadhikari, Saratprasad .	Presidency College.
10 { Bandyopadhyay, Harijiban . .	Bangabasi College.	30 { Gangopadhyay, Haricharan . .	Sanskrit College.
10 { Raha, Saratkumar . . .	Presidency College.	30 { Datta, Saratchandra . . .	Presidency College.
12 Ghosh, Kunjalal . . .	Ditto.	32 Basu, Surendranath . . .	Albert College.
13 Sen, Kaminikumar . . .	Ditto.	33 Mitra, Munindrakumar . . .	Presidency College.
13 { Chattopadhyay, Satischan- dra . . .	F. C. Institution and Duff College.	34 De, Gopalchandra . . .	G. A. Institution.
14 { " Nagendra- nath . . .	City College.	35 { Bhaduri, Satischandra . . .	Sanskrit College.
16 De, Harinath . . .	St. Xavier's College.	35 { Ray, Amulyanath . . .	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
17 Mallik, Bipinchandra . . .	Ripon College,	37 Sanyal, Saratchandra . . .	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
18 { Chattopadhyay, Hemanta- kumar . . .	Jagannath College, Dacca.	38 Sengupta, Kalimohan . . .	Brajamohan Institution, Bari- sal.
18 { Zohhadur Rahim . . .	City College.	39 Ghosh, Mohitchandra . . .	Presidency College.
20 Basu, Hemchandra . . .	Presidency College.	40 Burtan, B. H. . . .	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
		41 { Brahmachari, Bipinbihari . .	Sanskrit College.
		41 { Bhattacharyya, Saratchandra .	Jagannath College, Dacca.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Acharyya, Dwarakarath . . .	Albert College.	Chakrabarti, Hemchandra . . .	Presidency College.
Adhikari, Saratchandra . . .	Burdwan Raj College.	" Kalipada . . .	Ripon College.
Bagchi, Dwijendranath . . .	Presidency College.	" Kamadacharan . . .	Hughli College.
Baidyanath Sahaysinha . . .	B. N. College, Bankipur.	" Lalitmohan . . .	Bangabasi College.
Balkunthanath Poogahary . .	Hislop College.	" Narendranath . . .	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
Balkrishna Sheoram . . .	Ditto.	50 " Narendranath . . .	Brajamohan Institution, Bari- sal.
Bandyopadhyay, Amulyachan- dra . . .	G. A. Institution.	" Satischandra . . .	Ripon College.
" Bhushanchan- dra . . .	Albert College.	Chattopadhyay, Akshaykumar .	Presidency College.
" Binaykrishna . . .	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.	" Bhubanmohan . . .	Metropolitan Institution.
10 " Jagadischa n- dra . . .	Metropolitan Institution.	" Hemantaku- mar . . .	City College.
" Jyotindranath . . .	Hughli College.	" Lalitmohan . . .	F. C. Institution, and Duff College.
" Kalikanta . . .	Brajamohan Institution, Bari- sal.	" Sudhirschandra . . .	City College.
" Narendranath . . .	St. Xavier's College.	" Susilkrishna . . .	Presidency College.
" Pyrimohan . . .	Albert College.	Chaudhuri, Hariprasanna . .	Burdwan Raj College.
" Sachindranath . . .	St. Xavier's College.	" Kumudinikanta . . .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
" Satiskumar . . .	Presidency College.	60 Chaudhuri, Narendranarayan .	Presidency College.
" Satyakinkar . . .	F. C. Institution, and Duff College.	Chelliah, S. . . .	Trinity College, Randy.
" Surendrarath . . .	Burdwan Raj College.	Chilliah, J. V. . . .	Jaffna College.
Basak, Sambhulal . . .	G. A. Institution.	Darlington, Rose . . .	Rangoon College.
20 Basu, Ganeschandra . . .	Ripon College.	Das, Adharchandra . . .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
" Gaurkrishna . . .	Hughli College.	" Bechulal . . .	Albert College.
" Gopalchandra . . .	Uttarpara College.	" Goshtabihari . . .	Hughli College.
" Haripada . . .	Presidency College.	" Haridas I . . .	Uttarpara College.
" Jyotindranath . . .	St. Xavier's College.	" Haridas II . . .	Ditto.
" Kesabchandra . . .	Ripon College.	" Lalbihari . . .	Presidency College.
" Manmathanath . . .	B. N. College, Bankipur.	70 " Mathuranath . . .	Ripon College.
" Pramathanath . . .	Presidency College.	" Nripendranath . . .	Ditto.
" Priyanath . . .	Uttarpara College.	" Srinath . . .	Metropolitan Institution.
" Satvacharan . . .	Naral Victoria College.	" Surendrakumar . . .	Presidency College.
30 Bhattacharyya, Bhabasankar .	Ravenshaw College, Katak.	" Surechandra . . .	City College.
" Bijaykumar . . .	Presidency College.	Dasdas, Gopalchandra . . .	St. Xavier's College,
" Harendrachand- ra . . .	Jagannath College, Dacca.	" Surendranath . . .	Ditto.
" Hemchandra . . .	Bangabasi College.	Dasgupta, Durgaprasanna . .	Brajamohan Institution, Bari- sal.
" Munindranath . . .	City College.	" Jitendrakumar . . .	Krishnagar College.
" Ramchandra . . .	Naral Victoria College.	80 Datta, Bijaygopal . . .	Naral Victoria College.
" Satischandra . . .	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.	" Jatindranath . . .	Presidency College.
" Satyakumar . . .	Burdwan Raj College.	" Indranath . . .	Naral Victoria College.
" Sayendranath . . .	Bangabasi College.	" itischandra . . .	St. Xavier's College.
" Upendranath . . .	Uttarpara College.	" Maromohan . . .	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
40 Biswas, Jadunath . . .	Ripon College.	" Panchanan . . .	Berhampnr College.
" Kalcharan . . .	Brajamohan Institution, Bari- sal.	" Pratapchandra . . .	Metropolitan Institution.
" Surendranath . . .	Krishnagar College.	" Sitanath . . .	Burdwan Raj College.
Buckley, Caroline Jane . . .	La Martinière for Girls.	Dattachaudhuri, Kshetra- mohan, . . .	Krishnagar College.
Carey, J. . . .	Rangoon College.	Dattagupta, Saratkumar . . .	Dacca College.
		Deb, Taraknath . . .	Ditto.
		90 Dev Vinayak Sitaram . . .	Morris College.

Dhar, Hariram	Dacca College.	Mukhopadhyay, Mammatha-	St. Xavier's College.
Gangopadhyay, Annadaprasad	Jagannath College, Dacca.	nath	Burdwan Raj College.
" Jigindranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.	" Manmatha-	City College.
Ghosh, Amarendranath	City College.	nath	Metropolitan Institution.
" Debendranath	Ripon College.	" Nandalal	Ditto.
" Harinath	City College.	" Phanindranath	Ditto.
" Manmathanath	Krishnagar College.	I.	Ditto.
" Mohinimohan	G. A. Institution.	" Prabhatnath	G. A. Institution.
" Natabihari	F. C. Institution and Duff College.	" Rajendralal	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.
100 " Prabhatranjan	City College.	" Rajendranath	City College.
" Priyanath	Brajmohan Institution Barisal.	" Rasbihari	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
" Sanatkumar	Dacca College.	" Rebatiranjan	Burdwan Raj College.
" Upendranath	Natal Victoria College.	" Sailendranath	City College.
Ghoshal, Saratchandra	G. A. Institution.	" Saratchandra	Hughli College.
Godshay Dattatraya Mahadeo	Holkar College.	" Satischandra, II	Presidency College.
Gogai, Kanakchandra	City College.	Satkar	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
Gopal Sridhar Lule	Morris College.	Mukhoti, Kumudnikanta	B. N. College, Bankipur.
Goswami, Gopendranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.	Murari Prasada	Dacca College.
Greening, Ada Mary	Loretto House.	Nandi, Anandachandra	Burdwan Raj College.
110 Guha, Nisikanta	City College.	" Kalidas	Ditto.
" Srischandra	Dacca College.	" Sasibhushan	Calcutta Madrasa.
" Upendrachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.	180 Nasiruddin Ahmed	Patna College.
Gupta, Abinaschandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.	Nath, Siddheswar	Trinity College, Kandy.
" Chittaharan	City College.	Navaratnam, E.	Albert College.
" Rameschandra	Metropolitan Institution.	Pain, Nabakumar	Uttarpara College.
Hajra, Manasaram	Ditto ditto.	Pal, Bhagabaticharan	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
Haldar, Umeschandra	Ditto ditto.	" Jogeschandra	City College.
Hariganpat Rao Gharpurey	Morris College.	Palit, Manoranjan	Presidency College.
Jadu Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.	Pathak, Bhudeb	B. N. College, Bankipur.
120 Jagaddip Sahay	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	Ranra Nand	Presidency College.
Jones, E. P.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.	Ray, Binodbihari	St. Xavier's College.
Kamala Prasada	Patna College.	190 " Chandrasekhar	Ditto.
Kashinath Vishwenath Wara	Morris College.	" Haridas	Presidency College.
nasiwar.		" Hemantakumar	Rajshahye College.
Khan, Phakirchandra	City College.	" Janakiballabh	Ditto.
Kundu, Upendralal	Presidency College.	" Jogeschandra I	City College.
Lahiri, Taraprasanna	Bangabasi College.	" Kartikchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
Latfur Rahman	Calcutta Madrasa	" Panchanan	Metropolitan Institution.
Maitra, Atulchandra	Metropolitan Institution.	" Ramaprasad	Ripon College.
" Gopalchandra	Ripon College.	" Satischandra II	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.
130 " Sasikamal	Presidency College.	" Surendranath	Sanskrit College.
" Surendralal	City College.	200 Raychaudhuri, Harimohan	Ripon College.
Majumdar Bijaygobinda	Rajshahye College.	" Samares	Metropolitan Institution.
" Kaminikumar	Murari Chand College, Sylhet.	Saha, Akhilchandra	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.
Mallik, Amiyamadhab	Sanskrit College.	" Dinabandhu	Burdwan Raj College.
Marshall, Ruth M. A.	Trinity College, Kandy.	" Rajanikanta	City College.
" S. Priscilla	Ditto.	Sanyal, Bijaykrishna	G. A. Institution.
Maung Po Than	Rangoon College.	Sarbadhikari, Chandranath	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.
Misra, Indranarayan	Ravenshaw College, Katak	Sarkar, Binaybhushan	Rajshahye College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	Presidency College.	" Jaygobinda	F. C. Institution and Duff College
140 " Amulyakrishna	Ditto.	" Janendranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
" Charuchandra	Ditto.	210 Sarma, Kailaschandra	Midnapur College.
" Gopalchandra	City College.	Sasani, Trailokynath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
" Priyanath	Presidency College.	Sen, Akshaychandra	Ditto.
" Ramanimohan	Hughli College.	" Bipinbihari	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.
" Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.	" Bisweswar	G. A. Institution.
" Sudhirchandra	St. Xavier's College.	" Haranchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
" Surendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.	" Harendranath	G. A. Institution.
Mohamad Muslahuddin	B. N. College, Bankipur.	" Jogeschandra	Dacca College.
Mohamed Abdul Sattar	Hislop College	" Prasannakumar	Ripon College.
150 Moses, O.	St. Xavier's College.	" Surendrakumar	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdul Momin	Calcutta Madrasa.	220 Sengupta, Basantakumar	Hughli College.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinas-	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.	" Jogeschandra	La Martinière College.
chandra.		Seth, C. G.	Hughli College.
" Abinaschandra	Hughli College.	Sil, Sibcharan	City College.
" Adityanath	F. C. Instn. and Duff College.	Sinha, Amarnath	Metropolitan Institution.
" Apurbachandra	Hughli College.	" Kaliprasanna	Jaffna College.
" Aswinkumar	Rajchandra College, Barisal.	Sittampalam, S.	Patna College.
" Bijaykrishna	City College.	S. Muhammad Afzal	Ripon College.
" Dabendra-	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.	Svam, Annadachandra	Patna College.
kumar.		Thakur Saran	Jaffna College.
" Haricharan	Bangabasi College.	230 Viswanather Sangarappillai	St. John's College, Jaffna.
160 " Kshitibhushan	City College.	231 Wadsworth, W. S.	

THIRD DIVISION

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Azees Khan Abdul	Hislop College.	Acharyya, Dwarkanath	Ripon College.
Majid Khan	Calcutta Madrasa.	Adhikari, Jogeschandra	Rajshahye College.
Abdul Aziz	Ditto.	" Satischandra	St. Mary's Institution, Chander-
Abdul Bari	Patna College.		nagar.
Abdul Ghafur, II	Brajmohan Institution.	abuddin Ahmed	St. Xavier's College.
Acharyya, Aswinikumar	Barisal.		

10	Agarwala, Pannalal . Aikath, Satischandra Ainuddin Ahmed . Ali Akbar . Ali Akbar . Anand Raghunath Shahne . Anand Rao Murlidhar Mardi- car . Anwar Azim . Ardeshir Dadabhoj Bhoté . Azimuddin Ahmád . 20 Babu Lal . Bagchi, Herambanath . " Jagadishwar . " Mahendranath . " Pramathanath . Bailey, A. H. . Baksi, Upendranath . Bal, Napharchandra . Bandyopadhyay, Ambikacharan . " Asutosh, I . 30 " Basantakumar . " Debendranath . " Durgamohan . " Dwijapada . " Gajendranath . " Gobindachandra . " Harendranath . " Hemnath . " Jyotiprasad . " Kalikes . 40 " Kamakhya- nath . " Karunakanta . " Krishnachandra . " Lakshmiprasanna . " Mahendranath . " Praphullakumar . " Purnachandra . " Purnachandra . " Radhikalal . " Satischandra . 50 " Satyabrata . " Surendranath . " Sureschandra . " Suryapada . " Upendranath . Bapurao Ramchandra Avate . Barat, Pratapchandra . Bardolai, Nabinechandra . Barman, Saratchandra . Baruya, Chandradhar . 60 Basak, Brindabanchandra . " Jadabananda . " Pratapchandra . Basu, Anandamohan . " Asubodh . " Bhabataran . " Binodbihari . " Brajendranath . " Charuchandra . " Charuchandra . 70 " Chunilal . " Durganath . " Dwarkanath . " Gopeschandra . " Haricharan . " Haridas . " Hemangachandra . " Hiralal, II . " Jatindranath . " Jnanendranath . 80 " Jogindranath . " Kesablal . " Kiranchandra . " Kisorinath . " Kripasundar . " Krishnadhan . " Kuladacharan . " Kunjabihari . " Lalbihari . " Manindranath . 90 " Matilal .	Metropolitan Institution. City College. Ditto. Dacca College. Patna College. Hislop College. Ditto. Patna College. Holkar College. T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur. Patna College. Rajshahye College. Ditto. G. A. Institution. Rajshahye College. Hislop College. City College. Ripon College. St. Xavier's College. Ripon College. City College. Hughli College. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal. Berhampur College. Uttarpara College. Victoria College, Cooch Behar. Hughli College. L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur. Ripon College. Albert College. Sanskrit College. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal. Uttarpara College. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal. Krishnagar College. Ripon College. Burdwan, Raj College. City College. Berhampur College. Albert College. Metropolitan Institution. Hughli College. Uttarpara College. Metropolitan Institution. City College. Holkar College. Teacher, Roll Pat. T. I. St. Xavier's College. Metropolitan Institution. Ditto ditto. Jagannath College, Dacca. F. C. Institution and Duff College. Ditto ditto. Rajchandra College, Barisal. Dacca College. T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur. Metropolitan Institution. Ditto ditto. St. Xavier's College. Bangabasi College. St. Mary's Institution, Chander- nagar. Rajchandra College, Barisal. Albert College. L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur. Bangabasi College. Hughli College. Ripon College. Patna College. G. A. Institution. Bangabasi College. Uttarpara College. Naral Victoria College. Albert College. G. A. Institution. T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur. Berhampur College. Jagannath College, Dacca. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal. Ditto ditto. City College. Rajchandra College, Barisal.	Basu, Nagendrakumar " Nandalal " Narendranath " Rakhalchandra " Ranimohan Rameschandra Saratchandra I Satkari Srischandra. 100 " Subodhchandra " Surendranath Basusarbadhikari, Nagendra- nrayan. Bhaduri, Dwijadas . " Pramathanath Bhagabati Charan Bhar, Narendranath Bhaskar Ganesh Pandit Bhattacharyya, Atulbandhu " Atulchandra 110 " Bhabataran " Binodbihari I " Brajendranath " Jyotishchandra " Kantibhushan " Kumarischandra. " Nilmani . " Sasisekhar . " Satischandra . " Surendranath . 120 " Taraninath . Bhaumik, Basantakumar . " Hemchandra . Bindhyesvari Prasad . Bishun Dutt Pathick . Bishun Lal . Biswas, Asutosh . " Bamacharan . " Bamandas . " Chandrabhushan . 130 " Debendrachandra . " Durgaprasanna . " Haridas . " Jogindrachandra . " Juddhishtir . " Kunjabihari . " Satyanath . Blah, U. Solomon . Brahma Dhyani Lall . Buchanan, D. J. . 140 Chakrabarti, Abinaschandra . " Abinaschandra . " Bijaykrishna . " Haranchandra I . " Jatindramohan . " Jatindranath . " Jnanindu . " Kasiswar . " Krishnasundar . " Nalinimohan . " Nityagopal . 150 " Pratapchandra . " Rajendrachandra . " Rajendrakisor . " Saradaprasad . " Saratchandra . " Satischandra . " Satischandra, I . " Satischandra, II . " Satyansunath . 160 " Srikanta . " Surendranath . " Surendranath . " Susilchandra . " Syamacharan . " Taranath . Chanda, Aswinikumar . Chandradhar Lall . Chandra Gokulprasad . Chandra, Radhikaprasad . " Rajendranath . 170 Charles, S R C . Chattopadhyay, Annadaprasad . " Asutosh . " Atulchandra . " Bankimchandra .	Dacca College. Bangabasi College. Ripon College. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal. Metropolitan Institution Jagannath College, Dacca. Albert College. G. A. Institution. Presidency College. Albert College. St. Xavier's College. Ripon College. St. Xavier's College. Berhampur College. Patna College. G. A. Institution. Morris College. Sanskrit College. G. A. Institution. City College. Ditto. Patna College. F. C. Institution and Duff College. Uttarpara College. Berhampur College. Metropolitan Institution. Ditto. Dacca College. L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur Naral Victoria College. Rajshahye College. Ripon College. B. N. College, Bankipur. Ditto. Ditto. Naral Victoria College. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal. City College. Ditto. Dacca College. Ripon College. City College. Burdwan Raj College. Rajshahye College. Metropolitan Institution. Albert College. F. C. Institution and Duff College. B. N. College, Bankipur. Rangoon College. Presidency College. Metropolitan Institution. Sanskrit College. Albert College. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca College. Ripon College. L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur. Jagannath College, Dacca. Hughli College. Metropolitan Institution. Jagannath College, Dacca. Ditto, ditto. Rajchandra College, Barisal. Ripon College. Jagannath College, Dacca. F. C. Institution and Duff College. Bangabasi College. Ditto. City College. Rajchandra College, Barisal. G. A. Institution. Burdwan Raj College. Ripon College. Metropolitan Institution. Rajshahye College. Rajchandra College, Barisal. T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur. B. N. College, Bankipur. Berhampur College. Midnapur College. Jafna College. Burdwan Raj College. Albert College. Ripon College. City College.
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	Chattopadhyay, Bipinchandra	Metropolitan Institution.	260	Dhar, Kirannath	Hughli College.
	" Birendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.		Dinkar Madhao Rao Hantak	Morris College.
	" Girishbhusan	Ripon College.		Durysamy Pillai, W.	Jaffna College.
180	" Haneswar	City College.		Ganesh Keshava Reghe	Holkar College.
	" Haripada	Berhampur College.		Gangopadhyay, Kashayku-mar	Ripon College.
	" Kalipada	Ditto.		" Bhubanmohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Kaminikumar	City College.		" Chunilal	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.
	" Kahirendra-nath	G. A. Institution.		" Gajanan	Hughli College.
	" Kuladaprasad	Uttarpara College.		" Harendralal	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Mohanimohan	Krishnagar College.		" Kalikumar	City College.
	" Nagendranath	Ripon College.	270	Ghatak, Gopalchandra	Albert College.
	" Narendranath	City College.		Ghosh, Asutosh	City College.
	" Pratapchan-dra	Ditto.		" Atulchandra	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Radhikapra-sad	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.		" Banamali	Ripon College.
190	" Rajanikanta	Burdwan Raj College.		" Basantakumar	Albert College.
	" Rampada	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.		" Bhagabaticharan	Hughli College.
	" Rebatinath	G. A. Institution.		" Bimalakanta	Brajamohan Institution, Bari-sal.
	" Satischandra	Albert College.		" Binodbihari	G. A.'s Institution.
	" Surendranath	Patna College.		" Chintamani	City College.
	" Susilchandra	Ripon College.	280	" Dakshinacharan	Ditto.
	Chattoraj, Nityagopal	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagal-pur.		" Gopendranath	G. A.'s Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Ajitmohan	Rajshahye College.		" Harendrakumar	Brajamohan Institution, Bari-sal.
	" Nandagopal	Uttarpara College.		Indubhushan	City College.
	" Ramcharan	Bangabasi College.		Jnapadacharan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
200	" Rameschandra	Midnapur College.		Jogindrachandra	Brajamohan Institution, Bari-sal.
	" Srikanta	Ripon College.		Jogindranath	Presidency College.
	" Sripatinath	Berhampur College.		Jyotishchandra	Albert College.
	" Tarapasanna	Metropolitan Institution.		Jyotishchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chintaman Sakharam Deole	Holkar College.		Jyotishchandra	Presidency College.
	Coomarasamy, V.	Jaffna College.	290	Krishnalal	Patna College.
	Courtenay, J.	Rangoon College.		" Kshirodchandra	Uttarpara College.
	Daliluddin Ahmad	Calcutta Madrasa.		Kshirodkumari	Bethune College.
	Dam, Anandakumar	Ripon College.		Mahendranath	Rajshahye College.
	Das, Dayanidhi	Ravenshaw College, Katak.		Munindrakisor	Jagannath College, Dacca.
210	" Dwijendranath	Doveton College.		Nabakrishna	St. Xavier's College.
	" Gobindachandra	Metropolitan Institution.		Nibaranchandra	Ripon College.
	" Haraparasanna	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.		Rajendranath	G. A.'s Institution.
	" Inanendranath	Ripon College.		Sailendranath	Presidency College.
	" Madanmohan	Ravenshaw College, Katak.		Saratchandra	City College.
	" Madhusudan	Rajchandra College, Barisal.	300	Satindramohan	Ditto.
	" Manomohan	Metropolitan Institution.		Surendrakrishna	Hispol College.
	" Nityalal	Jagannath College, Dacca.		Surendranarayana	G. A.'s Institution.
	" Panchkari	Ripon College.		Sureschandra I	Hughli College.
	" Priyanath	Jagannath College, Dacca.		Upendranath	Berhampur College.
220	" Radhikalal	Rajshahye College.		Ghoshal, Karindranath	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Rajnarayan	Jagannath College, Dacca.		G. Kesheo Ramchandra	Morris College.
	" Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.		Godber, A. R.	Rangoon College.
	" Swayambar	B. N. College, Bankipur.		Gopal Das	Patna College.
	" Syama charan	City College.		Gopal Narhar Lalit	Holkar College.
	" Syamlal	G. A. Institution.	310	Gopal Pandurang Kalamker	Hispol College.
	" Tarinicharan	Hughli College.		Gopikrishna	Patna College.
	Dasgupta, Abaninath	City College.		Goswami, Jogindranath	Sanskrit College.
	" Lalitmohan	Albert College.		" Nalinikanta	Rajshahye College.
	" Nirmalchandra	Dacca College.		" Upendramohan	Metropolitan Institution.
230	" Rajendrachandra	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.		Govind Atmaram	Morris College.
	" Saradaprasanna	Ditto.		Govind Vasudeo Bhiday	Hispol College.
	Dastidar, Rajanikanta	Presidency College.		Govind Vithal Kane	Teacher (Nag. T. 4.)
	Datta, Abaniprasad	City College.		Govinda Deo Narayana	Patna College.
	" Adharnath	Midnapur College.		Guha, Bibhucharan	Albert College.
	" Bhupendranath	G. A. Institution.	320	" Hemchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Hiratal	Presidency College.		" Jayantakuma	Brajamohan Institution, Bari-sal.
	" Inanchandra	Ripon College.		" Lalitmohan	City College.
	" Jageschandra	Presidency College.		" Mahendrakumar	Brajamohan Institution, Bari-sal.
	" Nagendranath	Rajchandra College, Barisal.		" Manmohan	Rajshahye College.
240	" Nandalal	Ripon College.		" Pratapchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	" Nikunjabihari	City College.		" Surendramohan	Ditto.
	" Nilkamal	Rajchandra College, Barisal.		Gupta, Anathbandhu	Ripon College.
	" Nisanath	Albert College.		" Bhubanmohan	Brajamohan Institution, Bari-sal.
	" Panchanan	St. Xavier's College.		" Brajendranath	Ripon College.
	" Ramanimohan	City College.		" Garibdas	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Sanjibchandra	Ripon College.	330	" Gopalchandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.		" Hemantakumar	Ripon College.
	" Sasikumar	Ripon College.		" Indrabhushan	G. A. Institution.
	" Satischandra	St. Xavier's College.		" Inanadacharan	Victoria College, Cooch-Bihar.
250	" Satischandra	City College.		" Inanendrasasi	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Sureschandra	Ripon College.		" Lalbihari	Victoria College, Cooch-Bihar.
	" Sureschandra	Hughli College.		" Upendrachandra	City College.
	" Umacharan	G. A. Institution.		Hajra, Mahendranath	Midnapur College.
	De, Bhupatibhushan	Krishnagar College.		Halder, Srischandra	Hughli College.
	" Ekkari	Hughli College.	340	Hamilton, A. U.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	" Padmalochan	Teacher, Rol. Cal. T. 18.		Hariharprasad Singh	St. Xavier's College.
	" Surendranath	Ripon College.		Harnandan Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Deb, Gopalchandra	Ditto.		Haripullah	Hughli College.
	Dhar, Amritlal	St. Mary's Institution, Chander-nagar.		Hari Vithal Aole	Morris College.
				Indra, Dhirendrakumar	Ripon College.
				Jadunandan Singh	B. N. College, Bankipur.

	Jal Krishna Pralhad Deshpandey	Hislop College.		Muhammad Abdur Rahman	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Jairam Kesheo	Morris College.		Muhammad Dilpazir	St. Xavier's College.
	Janardan Narayan Bapat	Holkar College.		Muhammad Issahok	G. A. Institution.
	Kasinath Sahay	B. N. College, Bankipur.		Muhammad Mahmood Alam	B. N. College, Bankipur.
350	Keelan, P. S.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.		Muhammad Muazzam	Patna College.
	Kingsbury, J. S.	Jaffna College.		Muhammad Sururul Haq	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Konar, Asutosh	Uttarpara College.		Muhamud-ul Mamoon	Midnapur College.
	Krishna Moreshwar Rao Par-dhy.	Hislop College.	440	Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	Hughli College.
	Kumar, Rakhaldas	St. Xavier's College.		" Annadacharan	City College.
	Kundu, Chandrabindod	Metropolitan Institution.		" Asutosh	Burdwan Raj College
	" Kshetranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.		" Paranasibasi	Hughli College.
	" Mukundalal	G. A. Institution		" Bhupendra.	Patna College.
	" Rasmohan	Metropolitan Institution.		" nath.	
	K. Shridhar Ganesh	Hislop College.		" Birajabhushan	Burdwan Raj College.
360	Laha, Jogindranath	City College.		" Charuchandra	Uttarpara College.
	Lahiri, Phanindranath	Ditto.		" Charuchandra	Ripon College.
	Lakshman Sadashiv Soman	Holkar College.		" Chandrasekhar	Berhampur College.
	Lakshmi Nath	B. N. College Bankipur.	450	" Chittatosh.	Uttarpara College.
	Lala Taraknath	St. Xavier's College.		" Debendranath	G. A. Institution.
	Laxmikant Chintaman Chitale	Morris College.		" Debendranath	Hughli College
	Laxuman Jairam Joshey	Hislop College.		" Dwijenaranath	St. Xavier's College.
	Linga Rajeshwar	Teacher (Nag. T. 3).		" Haridas	City College.
	Lumsden, J. R.	Doveton College.		" Haripada	Ripon College.
	Mackertich, M. A.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.		" Jogindranath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
370	Mahadeo Bhikaji Gadgil	Morris College.		" Jyotindranath	Hughli College.
	Mahadeo Ramchandra Chikhaldeker.	Holkar College.		" Jyotishchandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Mahamed Attaraddin	Rajshahye College.		" Kshetranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Maheshwarker Ganesh Vithal.	Holkar College.	460	" Kunjabihari	G. A. Institution.
	Mahinta, Manomohan	Ripon College.		" Mahendrakumar.	Berhampur College.
	Maiti, Chandramohan	Bangabasi College.		" Mahendranarayan.	Ditto.
	Maitra, Rameschandra	Metropolitan Institution.		" Manmohan	Dacca College.
	" Surendramohan	Berhampur College.		" Nanilal	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal.
	Majumdar, Anandasankar	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.		" Panchugopal	Ripon College.
380	" Bhagabanchandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.		" Phakirchandra	Ditto.
	" Chunilal	City College.		" Prabodhchandra.	St. Xavier's College.
	" adabkrishna	Ripon College.		" Purnachandra	Krishnagar College.
	" atindrachandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.		" Radhakisor	Patna College.
	" nanadacharan	Patna College.		" Rakhalraj	Hughli College.
	" yotindranath	City College.	470	" Sagarchandra	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Manimay	Midnapur College.		" Santoshkumar	Uttarpara College.
	" Manoranjan	Ripon College.		" Saratchandra	Ripon College.
	" Pramathanath	Metropolitan Institution.		" Saratchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Pramathanath	City College.		" Sasibhushan	Teacher. (Roll. Call. T. 1).
390	" Pyarimohan	Rajchandra College, Barisal.		" Satischandta, I	Hughli College.
	" Ramlal	City College.		" Satischandra	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Saratchandra	Midnapur College.		" Suryyakumar	G. A. Institution.
	" Subodhchandra	Albert College.		" Tarinikumar	Brajmohan Institution, Barisal
	" Surendranath, I.	G. A. Institution.		" Muzafer Ali	Calcutta Madrasa.
	" Mallick, Bakkeswar	Hughli College.	480	" Nag, Gangaprasanna	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Dwijendranath	Metropolitan Institution.		" Priyanath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Harendrachandra	Burdwan Raj College.		" Naga Muttur T.	St. John's College, Jaffna.
	" Jaharlal	Victoria College, Coach-Bihar.		" Nagchaudhuri, Narendra-	Presidency College.
	" Jnanupendra	Berhampur College.		" krishna.	
	" Ramanath	G. A. Institution.		" Nand Bahadur Singh	B. N. College, Bankipur.
400	" Rasiklal	Ripon College.		" Nandi, Jaminikanta	St. Xavier's College.
	" Mandal, Gaurisankar	G. A. Institution.		" Rajaninath	City College.
	" Krishnadas	Ditto.		" Rakhaldas	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sagarchandra	Metropolitan Institution.		" Nanjadik Lall	Patna College.
	" Mangal Singh	Ripon College.		" Narayan Gopal Varadpande	Morris College.
	" Marik, Hiralal	G. A. Institution.	490	" Nawab Ali	Ripon College.
	" Mathura Prasad	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.		" Niyogi, Jnanendramchan	Albert College.
	" Mathura Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.		" Pal, Annadacharan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Maulik, Amarendrachandra	St. Xavier's College.		" Benimadhab	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Maung Gyi	Rangoon College.		" Binodbihari	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
410	" Md. Ali Ahsan	B. N. College, Bankipur.		" Ganeschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Meerza, P.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.		" Gopalchandra	City College.
	" Misra, Bankabihari	Ripon College.		" Jagabandhu	Hughli College.
	" Pyarilal	Hislop College.		" Juddhishthirchandra	Bangabasi College.
	" Mitra, Anukulchandra	Metropolitan Institution.		" Radhikaranjan	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	" Binaykrishna	Ditto.	500	" Surendranath	Berhampur College.
	" Debendrakrishna	City College.		" Susilchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Dwijendranath	Metropolitan Institution.		" Palit, Jnanendranath	G. A. Institution.
	" Hiralal	G. A. Institution.		" Pandey, Majlis Sahay	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Jogindranath	Bangabasi College.		" Pandit Moonishwernath Raina	Canadian Mission College.
420	" Krishnajibai	Metropolitan Institution.		" Pandurang, Laxman Koltay	Morris College.
	" Lalbihari	G. A. Institution.		" Parmeshwar Lal	Patna College.
	" Lalimohan	F. C. Institution and Duff College.		" Pathak, Jnanendranath	Berhampur College.
	" Manimohan	Albert College.		" Pattak, Udhavarao Sheshrao	Morris College.
	" Nalin-chandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.		" Poddar Priyanath	Bangabasi College.
	" Radhikaprasad	Krishnagar College.	510	" Pramanik, Charuchandra	G. A. Institution.
	" Sailendranath	Presidency College.		" Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Saratchandra	Ripon College.		" Prameswara Dayal	Patna College.
	" Satischandra	City College.		" Purchase, N. W.	Rangoon College.
	" Sibaratan	G. A. Institution.		" Raghoba Mahadewa	Hislop College.
430	" Surendranarayan	Natal Victoria College.		" Raghunandan Sahay	Patna College.
	" Mitramustafi, Bhujagendra-	Presidency College.		" Raghuvanshnath Tilaknath	Hislop College.
	" bhushan.			" Raha, Ansthandu	Bangabasi College.
	" Moses, E. S.	St. Xavier's College.		" Rajendra Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.

	Rakshit, Banamali	G. A. Institution.	Sen, Baradaprasad	St. Xavier's College.
530	Rama Madho Rao Mandlekar	Hislop College.	" Basantakumar	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Rama Prasad, I	B. N. College, Rankipnr.	" Bijayprasad	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Ramchandra Poshetty Telang	Hislop College.	" Bisweswar	Bangabasi College.
	Ram Prasad	Patna College.	" Brajendranath	City College.
	Ramrao Rajaram Chincholekar	Hislop College.	" Chandrabhushan	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Ray, Akhilchandra	Brajamohan Institution Barisal	" Digindraprasad	G. A. Institution.
	" Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.	" Gopalcharan	City College.
	" Bamacharan	Naral Victoria College	" Hemchandra	Rajshahye College.
	" Basantakumar	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	" Jatindramohan	Presidency College.
530	" Banwarilal	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur	" Jyotindranath	Bangabasi College.
	" Bisweswar	Rajshahye College.	" Kaminikanta	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Gunendranath	Metropolitan Institution.	" Karunakumar	City College.
	" Harimohan	F. C. Institution and Duff College.	" Krishnanath	Ditto.
	" Mohinimohan	Metropolitan Institution.	" Kulakamal	Victoria College, Cooch-Bihar.
	" Pramodaranjan	Ripon College.	" Mahendranath	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Pramathanath	Ditto.	" Sanatkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Priyanath	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.	" Saradacharan	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Purnachandra	Rajshahye College.	" Surendranath, I	Ripon College.
540	Ramanikisor	Metropolitan Institution.	" Surendranath	Midnapur College.
	Ramanimohan	G. A. Institution.	" Surendranath	St. Xavier's College.
	Rasiklal	Ripon College.	" Umeschandra	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Sadananda	Burdwan Raj College	" Upendranath	Ripon College.
	Sannyasicharan	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.	Sengupta, Daibakilal	G. A. Institution.
	" Satischandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.	" Hemchandra	Victoria College, Cooch-Bihar.
	" Satyendranath	Presidency College.	" Jyotishchandra	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Shukendtanarayan	Jagannath College, Dacca.	" Karunamay	Bangabasi College.
	" Someschandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.	" Kurnath	St. Xavier's College.
	" Tarinisankar	Ripon College.	" Kedarnath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Tinkari	Albert College.	" Nagendrakumar	Ripon College.
	" Upendramohan	Ripon College.	" Sasibhushan	Ditto.
550	Raychaudhuri, Ahinchandra	Burdwan Raj College.	" Suryyakumar	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Jatindramohan	Uttarpara College.	Set, Rakhachandra	Albert College.
	Jitendranath	Bangabasi College.	Shafeuddin Ahmad	St. Xavier's College.
	Mokshadacharan.	Ditto.	Shamsul Haq	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	Munindranath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.	Sharda Prasad	Hislop College.
	Pratapchandra	City College.	Sheonarayan Tiwary	Ditto.
	R. Jendranath.	Naral Victoria College.	Shivanandan Prasada	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Reza Karim Ahmod	Patna College.	Shivaprasad Pande	Patna College.
	Rikhisawr Narain	B. N. College, Bankipur.	Sil, Purnachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	R. Rama Naidu	Hislop College.	Singh, Sitanandan	B. N. College, Bankipur.
560	Rughwendra Waman Lakkur	Ditto.	Sinha, Asutosh	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Russell, Chillaturai	Jaffna College.	" Hemkanta	G. A. Institution.
	Sadasheo Raghunath Date	Hislop College.	" Nundeepti	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Dikshit.	Jagannath College, Dacca.	" Parasurama	Patna College.
	Sadatali Khan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.	S. M. Abdul Ghafur	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Saha, Giridhar	Dacca College.	Som, Murarimohan	Hughli College.
	" Srinath	G. A. Institution.	Sunder Lall	Patna College.
	Sahana, Satyakinkar	City College.	Sur, Satischandra	Ripon College.
	Samanta, Atulchandra	Ripon College.	Syam, Bamacharan	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Debprasad	Uttarpara College.	Syed Abdur Rashid	Rajshahye College.
570	" Hiratal	Rajshahye College.	" Mohamed Salih	Hislop College.
	" Jogindranath	Metropolitan Institution.	" Muhammad Karim	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Ramcharan	G. A. Institution.	" Nazir Hossain	Ditto.
	" Sureschandra	B. N. College, Bankipur.	640 Talukdar, Kesabchandra	Rajshahye College.
	Sarkar, Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.	" Syamacharan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Asutosh	Krishnagar College.	Tapaswi, Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution
	" Indubhushan	Rajshahye College.	Tarafdar, Ramgopal	City College.
	" Jatindramohan	Presidency College.	Tasadduq Husain	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Jogeschandra	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.	Tillakaratne, G. H. J.	Trinity College, Kandy.
	" Krishnakumar	G. A. Institution.	Tilluckdhari Lal	B. N. College, Bankipur.
580	" Saratchandra	Ditto	Trimbak Vithal Phatangle	Hislop College
	" Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.	Tun Lung Gyaw	Rangoon College.
	Sarma, Anadiram	Teacher (Roll Dec. P. 4.)	Ukil Nalinikanta	G. A. Institution.
	" Tarinicharan	Trinity College, Kandy.	650 Vinayak Ganesh Chepay	Morris College.
	Savundranayagam A. L.	B. N. College, Bankipur.	Vindhyachal Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Sayed, Muhammad Dawer	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.	Waman Balvant Dinganker	Holkar College.
	Sen, Akshaykumar		653 Wazid Ali	Presidency College.

W. GRIFFITHS,

Registrar.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Pay Branch, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited since the year 1843 with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and Rank of Father.	Corps.	Names of Children.	Amount.
				R s. p.
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Farrier Sergt.	4th Troops and B. H. A.	Ellen	112 9 0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. N. Arty.	Charlotte	4 2 8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austil	7 13 3
Mar. 9, 1844	Shiehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary-Ann and Catshrine	19 14 9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, G., Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	James	156 12 5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergt. Major	.....	Harriet, M., and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th B. Arty.	James	12 6 9
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergt. Major	.....	Thomas	101 5 4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd B. H. A.	Henry and James	292 15 8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd T., 3rd Bde., H. A.	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Catherine-Ann	167 15 5
" 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergt.	.....	Julia-B. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152 0 9
	Glasscen, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen-Sarah	66 10 3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83 3 6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam-T. and John	79 14 0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal	.....	Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.	.....	C.-William and William H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David Edwin.	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah-C.	9 8 4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 5
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	.....	Emeline	50 0 1
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergt. Major	.....	George	69 14 0
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th B. Arty.	James and another	26 3 4
June 29, 1850	Unick, Patrick, Sergt.	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and another	29 15 1
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 2
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 3
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	9 11 19
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwardes, Michael, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 9
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Artacan Bn.	John	49 10 6
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	William	206 1 3
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 0
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.	.....	Mary	566 3 10
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William-Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 28, 1860	McDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June , 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. Frs.	Jase and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergt.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd B. R. Arty.	Henrietta-Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th B., 25th B. R. Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
May 19, 1864		2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia-M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 0 0
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	.....	Mary-Ann and Thomas	4 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Rose	26 2 0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Comst. Dept.	Henry, J.	21 1 4
" 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Ernest-Reuben	40 7 3
Sept. 22, 1877	Murphy, William, Private	12th Foot	W.	6 12 10
Mar. 27, 1888	Oxford, William, Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.		

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.

W. R. L. ANDERSON, Major,

Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, and
ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE.

List of Government Securities remaining in deposit with the Comptroller, Post Office, on the 31st March, 1894.

No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.			Names of Officers from whom the Government Securities were received.
		4 per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1893-94.	Other loans.	
		R	R	R	
1	Post Office Savings Bank depositors	4,41,000	8,000	...	
2	Ditto Departmental Guarantee Fund	2,49,000	...	...
	<i>Security Deposits of Postal Servants and Contractors.</i>				
3	Rama Swamy Naidu, Cashier, Madras Post Office.	5,000	...	...	Presidency Postmaster, Madras.
4	T. B. Kaser Singh, Shroff, Madras Post Office.	500	...	...	Ditto.
5	Parthasarathy Pillay, Shroff, Madras Post Office.	500	...	...	Ditto.
6	Raja Gopaul Pillai, Shroff, Madras Post Office	500	...	...	Ditto.
7	C. Ruthna Sabapathy Pillai, Assistant Treasurer, Madras Post Office.	1,000	...	...	Ditto.
8	P. Teruvengada Pillai, Treasurer, Madras Post Office.	5,000	...	...	Ditto.
9	Jogendra Nath Mukerji, Treasurer, Calcutta Post Office.	10,000	...	...	Postmaster General, Bengal.
10	Tarini Charan Dutt, Mail Contractor	1,000	...	...	Ditto.
11	Goornarain, Mail Contractor	500	...	...	Postmaster General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
12	Wezer Ahmed and Abdul Hamud, Mail Contractors.	500	...	...	Ditto.
13	Messrs. Munno Lall & Sons., Mail Contractors	2,000	...	...	Ditto.
14	Rev. H. Stern, on behalf of M. Paulas Petro, Sub-Postmaster, Gorakhpur Railway Station.	500	...	...	Ditto.
15	Ruhilkhund and Kumaon Railway Company, Mail Contractors.	500	...	...	Ditto.
16	Altifat Hossain Khan and Shaik Golam Mahomed, Mail Contractors.	500	...	...	Ditto.
17	Dhanj Bhoj, Mail Contractor	500	...	...	Postmaster General, Punjab.
18	Fakirjee Comodore, Mail Contractor	500	...	...	Ditto.
19	Dittu Singh and Golab, Mail Contractors	100	...	...	Ditto.
20	Sewag Ram, Kesho Ram, ditto	500	...	...	Ditto.
21	Lalbhoy Golabdoss, Cashier, Bombay Post Office.	2,000	...	...	Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.
22	Soker Modam, Cashier, Bombay Post Office	500	...	...	Ditto.
23	Nurswanjee Pestonjee, Mail Contractor	1,000	...	...	Deputy Postmaster General, Central Provinces.
24	Nundo Lall and Sons, Mail Contractors	1,000	...	...	Ditto.
25	Ardasur Framji, Mail Contractor	1,000	...	...	Deputy Postmaster General, Central India.
26	Ram Chunder Sookul, Clerk, Calcutta Post Office.	400	...	...	Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.
27	Danial Jacob, Clerk, Registration Department, Calcutta Post Office.	...	500	...	Ditto.
28	C. Andrews, Clerk, Rangoon Post Office.	400	...	...	Deputy Postmaster General, Burma.
29	C. W. Monikam, ditto ditto.	400	...	...	Ditto.
30	Mr. O'Dowda, Stock Manager, Railway Mail Service.	2,500	...	...	Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Allahabad.
	TOTAL	7,28,800	8,500	...	

J. W. H. SANDELL,
Comptroller, Post Office.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 2nd May 1894.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 26th April, 1894.

No. 1497—1585.—The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, of Act X of 1890 (an Act to amend Act XXV of 1867) having been in the Foreign Department Notification No. 167-I, dated the 18th January, 1894, declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore directs, under Section 20 of Act XXV of 1867, that the following modifications be made in the rules issued under his Notification No. 835, dated the 2nd April, 1886:—

In clause 1, *add* the words "free of expense to Government" between the words "by the printer" and the words "to the Collector and District Magistrate."

In clause 2, *omit* the words "and shall thereupon pay to the printer on production of the usual bill the *bona fide* sale price of the copy of the book described in the said memorandum."

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major,*
First Assistant Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
SIBPUR.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1894. The session begins on Monday, the 4th June, 1894. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

- (1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.
- (2) The B. A. Examination in the B. Course. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd-year class.)

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 19th April, 1894.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The graves of the following persons having fallen into a state of disrepair, notice is hereby given that if they are not repaired within the next three months, they will, in accordance with Government regulations, be levelled:—

In the Church of England portion of the Cemetery.

1. Emily Susan Caldwell.
2. James Creais Caldwell.
3. Austin Alphonsus Gallacher.
4. Charles Hamilton Nicholetts.
5. Max Nicholetts.
6. Ann Lindsay Smith.
7. William Honey.
8. Arthur Joseph Wilson.
9. John Wilson.
10. William F. Farrow.
11. Priscilla Farrow.
12. Henry Punter.
13. Julia Frevelyan Bond.
15. David Robert Teasdale.
17. Frederick Studholme Ferriss.
18. Henry Charles Riggenson.
19. Amelia Maria Ryan.
20. Agnes Ellen Ryan.
21. Alice Catherine Doxey.
22. Ronald Claude Chapman.
23. Francis William Cheers.
24. Mary Ann Ham.
25. John Mutlow.
26. Julia Alicia Tucker.
27. George Harmer.
28. Charles Hunter.
29. Thomas Field.
30. Evelyn Alexander Andrews.
31. Beatrice Morley.
32. Georgina Morley.
33. George Mitchell.
34. William Moxinham.
35. Anna Reynell Barber.
36. Sarah Hampton.
37. Emma Dinnage.
38. William James George Dinnage.
39. John Dadds.
40. Fanny Denby.
41. Mary Augusta Hunt.
42. Charlotte Richards.
43. William Charles Allwood.
44. Robert Henry Wilson.
45. Marian Matilda Baker.
46. Mary Baker.
47. John Smith Frazer.
49. Joseph Thomas Voakes.
50. Henry Robert Voakes.

In the Roman Catholic portion of the Cemetery.

51. Mary Annie Ellery.
52. James Gorman.
53. Catherine Ellen Wills.
54. William Wills.
55. John Duggan.
56. Jane Annie Duggan.
57. Thomas Hughes.
57. Martin Mackey.
58. James Penson.
59. Joseph Robinson Robinson.
60. Michael James Robinson.
61. Mary Jane Farrell.
62. Emily Clara Boylan.
63. Emily Clara Elizabeth Boylan.
64. Annie Sullivan.
65. John Hughes.
66. John Ralph Grundy.

R. A. STORRS,
Chaplain.

MOOLTAN,
The 20th April, 1894.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd May, 1894.

No. 429-I.—Babu Suryya Kumar Mukerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 11th April, 1894.

The following acting appointment is made during the absence of Babu Suryya Kumar Mukerji, or until further orders :—

Mr. Dorabji M. Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, on privilege leave, to act in the 3rd grade.

The 4th May, 1894.

No. 434-I.—Mr. Vinayak Karnanand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 22 days, with effect from the 26th April, 1894.

No. 440-I.—Babu Bipin Bihari Mukerji, Postmaster, Dacca, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 10th May 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Asvini Kumar Chakravarti is appointed to act as Postmaster, Dacca, during the absence of Babu Bipin Bihari Mukerji, or until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office
1st May, 1894.*

Ascher, H.	Gunnis, G. P.,	Pretty, Edward.
Baltze, R. C. H.,	& Co.	Ritchie & Co.
& Co.	Gustavus, Gudgeon,	Skinner, A.
Castellas, C. C. D.	& Co.	Cameron.
Chidley, H.	Kidmond, S. U.	Shaw, Allen & Co.
Chompei & Co.	Lucas, T.	Stoffer, J.
Director of Christian	Oquaga Publishing	Whistlebrooches,
Family Fund.	Company.	D. J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Affleck, Miss.	Gray, Mrs. L.	Pascal, E. M.
Aldham, C. J.	Griffen, Maurice.	Pierotte, Nicolas.
Alexander, C.	Hainworth, F. S.	Plunkett, W. S.
Allmuch, T. B.	Hamilton, Miss A.	Raubal, Guido.
Anderson, G. M.	Harris, J. G.	Rentoch, Wm.
Angeli, D.	Heffernan, W.	Remfry, Mrs. J.
Atkinson, J.	Henery, J.	Robert, W. J.
Bailey, G. W.	Howard, J.	Robinson, Edwin.
Barklie, R. Clegg.	Hulton, Eustace.	Roper, E. W.
Beal, W. R.	inson, Capt. T. S.	Roper, Miss.
Bellosta, Guilio,	Mrs.	Roper, Miss C.
Signor.	Keay,	Rosa, W. L.
Binder, Monsieur.	Kleven,	Rothange, Mrs. E.
Brandenberg, Moas.	Kochler, Mrs. A.	Rothayge, Franz.
Brian, Mrs. J. F.	Kromer, Moritz.	Russell, H.
Brian, Miss Marie.	Lang, A. H., Rev.	Schade, F.
Cargill, St. Cal. S.	Liddell, F. A.	Slaven, C. E.
Carme, Percy T. R.	Lock, J. G. C.	Smale, J. A.
Cary, A. H.	Lonsdale, W.	Spangen, Comte de.
Chamberlain, Miss L.	Lutmann, F.	Speyht, Edwin.
Chazal, Edgar de.	Macneill, Col. J. G.	Stainland, Carl.
Cohen, J. E.	R. D.	Stephenson, P. L.
Crake, L. H.	Malcolm, A.	Stuart, Elyston.
Crake, D. H.	Mann, J. C.	Taylor, E. E.
Crouch, Madame.	Mascardini, P.	Templeton, Wm.
Cuthbertson, W.	Mason, Mrs. A.	Thorp, Henry.
Dame, Frank M.	Mason, F. S.	Tour, Mrs. Chan.
DeLord, J. H.	McGillivray, Miss.	Treherne, F. H.
DeBaux, W.	Meyer, Hans.	Ufford, Charles.
DeSchmid, G.	Mellor, J.	Verbeck, Professor.
Deighton, A.	Michael, H. M. M.	C.
Dick, Aldof.	Miller, Rev. C.	Walcott, R. L.
Dominico, Angello.	Stewart.	Walsh, Mrs. N.
Editor, I. M.	Minto, J.	Watson, A. C.
Exchange.	Mitchell, W. J.	Webster, Capt.
English, M. A.	Muir, J. F.	Fred.
Ferguson, T. A.	Mulholland, J. H.	Webster, Mrs.
Fischelsohn, E.	Murray, Miss.	Weismann, B.
Fonseca, J. C.	Murphy, E.	William, G. E.
Frank, Madame	Nebel, W. H.	Witham, Geo.
Rose.	Neven, Gus.	Whitfield, E. J.
Fzoucorman, Rosa,	Newington, D.	Wilson, Frank.
Madame.	Oertil, F. O.	Wyouard, Mrs. W.

Registered Letters.

Angeli, D.	Fillatran, Paul.	Raubal, Guido.
Bancevich, Jean B.	Herman, Henry.	Vera, L.
Delagramaticas, N.	Larkin, Miss.	Wittenboker, J. E.
D.	Mahar, M.	Wessel, Hubert.
European Life	Mulholland, J. H.	
Assurance Society		
of Bombay and		
Calcutta.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allen, C. H.	Hitchens, P.	Pelton, F.
Andrew, James, C.S.	Heron, C. H.	Pories, Prof.
Aron, Klara.	Hancock, Capt. W.	Ren Sahib, C. W. S.
Ahmed, Moosajee.	W.	Rosenbhu, Markie.
Abdul Rahim Hajee	Hamilton, Mrs.	Robertson, C. C.
Sidick.	Francis.	Rubbert, Maril.
Affleck, Miss.	Hamilton, F. W.	Ruter, Rebecca.
Braithwaite, Capt.	Doogh.	Rentiers, B.
Aubrey.	Harland & Son.	Rosenberg, M.
Beerr, Alf. C.	Heller, Max.	Roper, Miss C.
Bernora, B.	Hall, Surgn.-Capt.	Robenson, C.
Blanche, Miss	G. N.	Rocha, P. A. da.
Emma.	Hashagen, Mrs. G.	Rebentrops, B.
Bree, Capt. R. A.	Harley, Dr.	Read, W. H.
Beges, Mr. E.	Harvey, H. T. A.	Shankland, John.
Braine, Miss.	Inglis, A. E.	Smith, Mrs. J. G.
Berkowich, Fanny.	Ino, Geo.	Sandford, J. R.
Baldwin, W.	Ives, R. J.	Sharp, H. A.
Barry, Prof. T. D.	Joyner, R. B.	Swan, R. L.
Collis.	Jones, Capt. R. D.	Signiera, e-d.
Blake, Miss N.	Johnstone, Mrs. J.	Sakhawat, Shekh.
Bachmann, A.	Johnson, A. G.	Shoffer, S.
Bowles, Mrs. Alfred.	ehangir, P.	Stuart, Mrs. M.
Bradley, W. A.	Khambahe.	Syed Hamzali.
Bird, John.	King, Mons. Joseph.	Sullivan, Harry.
Cooke-Collis, Maj.	Kanneruther, F. S.	Shaw, Miss Alena.
M. C.	Kadir Baksh, Dr.	Saunders, Robt.
Chappell, Dr. G. P.	Legart, Mrs. E.	Sieberg, Mons.
Church, W. T.	Leno, Capt. A. M.	D. H. O.
Corfield, H. S.	de.	Spena, Reginald.
Cheron, Mons.	Longley, J. M.	Schweering.
Heurs.	Lambert, F. G.	Thomas, A. H.
Cunningham, G. H.	Montague, J. D.	Turner, C. J.
Challenger, H. L.	Minto, J.	Telang, N. B.
Cohen, Aimaj.	Merk, Franz.	Thornton, Lieut.
Clark, Capt. R.	Mirza Wajid Hassan.	Thomas, Mrs. S. S.
Diamanti, Mons. O.	Madge, D. F.	Tate, Mrs.
Dwarkanath Ghose.	Morris, Mrs.	Vaughan, Mrs.
Dunder, Dr. J. C.	Milloy, H.	Vaingarten, A.
Denhem, Mr.	Montenard, Mrs.	Vawhall, Miss M. A.
Dynmore, Earl of.	L. P.	Wenkler, C. J.
Drewitty, Hans.	Machaa, S.	Wilson, Lady.
Davies, Sydney W.	Mahomed, Miss A.	Sarah.
Forrester, A.	Nyze, G.	Wright, Barton.
Fegnairdo, D. F.	Nand Singh.	Whitbag, E. G.
Fox, H. W.	OHO, J. E.	Wood, E. S.
Fendall, W.	O'Reilly, Bde.	Wells, Miss E. F.
Feriberg, Miss.	Surgn. Dr. Col. P.	Williams, W.
Goldie, A. L.	Orr, George.	Keneth.
Gibbon, Capt. J. A.	Prince Pitt D.	Wilcox, H. W.
Gillen, Mrs.	Arenberg.	Williams, E. H.
Goldmann, Gregorie.	Pandolfini, Dhoutos.	White, Mrs.
Holt, Geo.	Pettegger, Mrs.	Wilson, John.
Harding, D. Leju.	Penchask.	Wilson, Gordon.
Hewe, H. J. P.	Schiallo.	William, Capt.
Harrison, Miss E.	Peterson, P.	Xavier, Mrs. M.
Harrison, J. E.	Peel, Sergt.-Maj. R.	Xydias, Mons. Th.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the
16th April, 1894.*
Mackenzie, A. G.

The 5th May, 1894.
SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United King.	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	Per French Str. <i>Eridan</i> .
Straits, China, and Japan.	Per Steamer <i>A. Apcar</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein.	Per Steamer <i>Africa</i> .
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	Per Steamer <i>Pundua</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpys, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	Per Steamer <i>Kistna</i> .
Port Blair.	Via Rangoon.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

অসম সিন্‌কোনা মূল্য কম করণ ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১ম তারিখ অবধি বাবং মূল্য আত্মা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটাটিকেল পাউণ্ডের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের হুপারিটেটেটের নিকট নববর্ষেটের কর্তৃচালিত এক অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন মন পৌণ্ড কর করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিরাবে অসম সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঊল টিন ২১০ টাকার, আট ঊল টিন ৫, টাকার ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১১, টাকার পাইবেন । সর্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের হুপারিটেটেটের নিকট নবব মূল্য দরে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঊল টিন ৩, টাকার, আট ঊল টিন ৩, টাকার এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২, টাকার পাইতে পারিবেন । কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাপণ্ড এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন । উপরোক্ত দার হাড়া চারি ঊল টিনের ১০, আট ঊল টিনের ১০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ১০ ডাক বাওল দিতে হইবে ।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE. Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows :—

1 Pound tin,	R16, or, post free, R16-12
1/2 " "	R 8, " R 8-8
1/4 " "	R 4, " R 4-8

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের নববর্ষেটের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন ।

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, বহা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন .	১৬ বা ডাকবাওল বিনা ১৬-১২
১ আধ . "	৮ বা ডাকবাওল বিনা ৮-৮
১ শিকি . "	৪ বা ডাকবাওল বিনা ৪-৮

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- A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District. By Mr. G. TOYNBEE. R1-8 (3a.)
- The Fauna of British India, Part I, Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)
- The Fauna of British India, Part II, Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)
- Ditto ditto Fishes, Vol. I. R15 (6a.)
- Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. II. R15 (6a.)
- Ditto ditto Birds, Vol. I. R15 (6a.)
- Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. II. R11-4 (4a.)
- Ditto ditto Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)
- Ditto ditto Moths, Vol. I. R17-2 (6a.)
- The Fauna will be completed in 7 volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.
- Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for 1890-91. 8a. (2a.)
- Ditto ditto for the year ending 30th September 1891. R1-8 (3a.)
- Ditto ditto for the year ending 31st March 1892. R1-8 (3a.)
- Memorandum on the material condition of the lower orders in Bengal during the 10 years from 1881-82 to 1891-92, by F. H. B. SKRINE, C.S. R1-8 (2a.)
- The Land-Systems of British India, by B. H. BADEN-POWELL, C.I.E., in 3 vols. Price 1½ guineas at the current rate of exchange. (1-8.) For sale to Government officers only.
- A Brief History of Bodh Gaya Math, District Gaya, compiled by Rai Ram Anugrah Narayan Singh, Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Collector of Gaya. 8a. (1a. 6p.)
- Notes on the district of Gaya, by G. A. GRIERSON, I.C.S. R1-8 (3a.)
- Census of India, 1891. Volume III. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Report). R3 (8a.)
- Ditto ditto. Volume IV. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Administrative Tables). R8 (R1.)
- Ditto ditto. Volume V. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories. (The Caste Tables.) R6 (10a.)
- Census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1891. The Provincial Tables. R3 (8a.)
- Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1891-92. 12a. (2a.)
- Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack. By N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6a.)
- Report on the Agriculture and Agricultural Statistics of the Dacca District. By A. C. SEN, C.S., M.A., M.R.A.C. R1-8 (3a.)
- Village Directory of the Presidency of Bengal—
- Vol. I. Burawan.
- Vol. II. Bankura.

- Vol. III. Birbhum.
- Vol. IV. Midnapore.
- Vol. V. Hooghly.
- Vol. VI. Howrah.
- Vol. VII. 24-Pargannas.
- Vol. VIII. Khulna.
- Vol. IX. Nadia.
- Vol. X. Jessore.
- Vol. XI. Murshidabad.
- Vol. XII. Dinajpur.
- Vol. XIII. Rajshahi.
- Vol. XIV. Bogra.
- Vol. XVI. Pabna.
- Vol. XVII. Darjeeling.
- Vol. XVIII. Jalpaiguri.
- Vol. XVIIIA. Kuch Bihar.
- Vol. XIX. Dacca.
- Vol. XX. Faridpur.
- Vol. XXI. Backergunge.
- Vol. XXII. Mymensingh.
- Vol. XXIII. Tippera.
- Vol. XXIV. Noakhali.
- Vol. XXV. Chittagong District and Chittagong Hill Tracts.
- Vol. XXVI. Patna.
- Vol. XXVII. Gaya.
- Vol. XXVIII. Shahabad.
- Vol. XXIX. Darbhanga.
- Vol. XXX. Muzaffarpur.
- Vol. XXXI. Saran.
- Vol. XXXII. Champaran.
- Vol. XXXIII. Monghyr.
- Vol. XXXIV. Bhagalpur.
- Vol. XXXV. Purnea.
- Vol. XXXVI. Malda.
- Vol. XXXVII. Sonthal Pargana.
- Vol. XXXVIII. Cuttack.
- Vol. XXXIX. Balasore.
- Vol. XL. Puri.
- Vol. XLI. Hazaribagh.
- Vol. XLII. Lonardaga.
- Vol. XLIII. Manbhum.
- Vol. XLIV. Singhbhum.
- Vol. XLV. Tributary States of Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

R1-8 each (2a.)

POLITICAL.

- Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for years 1890-91, 1891-92 and 1892-93. R1-8 (2a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Amonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4a.)
- A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S. R3 (3a.)
- Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. R3 (4a.)
- Winds of Northern India. R1 (2a.)
- Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu. By SHAIK AKBAR ALLY. 8a. (2a.)
- Further Notes on the Rangpur Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, C.S. R1 (2a.)
- Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brammaputra. R5 (4a.)
- Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8a. (1a.)
- Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in impure spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6a.)
- The Civil Engineering College Calendar, 1891. R2 (2a.)
- Ditto ditto 1892. Price R2 (2a.)
- Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By CHITTON, EDWARD TUTE DALTON—
- Bound copies. R45 (R1-4.)
- Unbound " " " 35 (R1.)
- Way to Health, in Bengali. 12a. 10p. 600.
- Ditto in Kalith. 12a. 10p. 600.
- A Hand-book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By Ram Brama Sanyal (with photo). R5 (6a.)
- Ditto ditto (without photo). R2 (5a.)
- Report on the Tols of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May 1891. R1 (3a.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Secretariat Press will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. B9910335 and B9910336, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for Rs100 each, originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, High Court, Bombay, and last endorsed to Gunput Cassinathjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

GUNPUT CASSINATHJEE,
*Dadysett Ajiary Road
near Naviwady.*

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, AJMERE.

NOTICE.

Under Section 354, Civil Procedure Code, it is hereby notified that Chiman Ram, son of Kaluram Aggerwala, of Nassirabad, has been declared an insolvent, and that Lala Pyarelal,

District Nazir, has been appointed Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

HARNAM DAS,
*Judge, Small Cause Court,
Ajmere.*

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian
Companies Act, 1882,
and

In the matter of the Jutput Gold
Mining Company, Limited.

By an order made by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter, dated the 19th day of April instant, on the petition of Henry Thomas Hyde, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Frederick Peacock, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, has been discharged from further acting as the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and the said Henry Thomas Hyde has been re-appointed as the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company upon the same terms and with the same powers as are mentioned in the order, dated the 17th day of September, 1891.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1894.

CARRUTHERS & CO.,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 18.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1894

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.	JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).	BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).	MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).	KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).	MAIZE (Zea Mays).	ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).	FIRWOOD.	SALT.	
	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui . . . . .	..	..	12 9	12 9	14 2	14 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	256 2	256 2	12 0
Tavoy . . . . .	..	..	12 6	12 6	13 12	14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	399 3	399 3	17 14
Moulmein and Amherst	9 2	9 2	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	10 2	10 2	19 2	12 2	..	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11
Pegu (Delair)—															
Rangoon . . . . .	..	..	10 14	10 14	14 3	14 3	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	..	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3
Thongwa	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	..	..	..	..	133 0	133 0	15 0
Bamoun . . . . .	..	..	9 1	9 1	11 3	11 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 0	100 0	14 7
Pegu (Inland)—															
Shwegyin . . . . .	..	..	14 3	12 12	15 9	13 13	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2
Tharavaddy . . . . .	..	..	13 7	13 7	18 8	18 8	..	..	..	..	..	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3
Heazada . . . . .	..	..	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	..	..	..	..	..	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2
Prone	10 6	10 6	14 5	14 5	18 15	18 15	..	..	..	..	..	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3
Toungoo . . . . .	..	..	16 2	16 2	18 9	18 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	326 8	326 8	14 3
Thayekmyo	16 12	16 12	14 0	12 12	17 4	17 4	..	..	..	..	22 9	11 16	245 0	245 0	11 9
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay . . . . .	..	..	12 0	12 0	13 13	13 13	..	..	..	..	26 15	27 12	82 0	82 0	15 2
Bamo . . . . .	..	..	7 10	7 10	9 6	9 6	..	..	..	..	..	7 3	200 0	200 0	9 10
Pabakku . . . . .	..	..	10 10	10 10	13 0	12 12	..	..	..	..	..	5 9	113 0	113 0	21 15
Maitila . . . . .	..	..	15 0	15 3	10 0	16 4	..	..	..	..	51 5	5 13	222 10	222 10	10 11
Ava—															
Bassoon . . . . .	..	..	16 0	15 7	18 11	18 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	469 11	469 11	22 6
Kyaukpya . . . . .	..	..	12 11	11 7	13 9	12 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	340 0	340 0	18 0
Akyab . . . . .	..	..	12 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	..	..	..	..	..	8 8	220 0	220 0	13 0
Siam—															
Syriac . . . . .	..	..	9 5	8 5	10 2	9 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0
Cachar	7 8	8 0	6 4	6 8	9 8	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 0	80 0	9 8
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 0	6 0	4 4	4 0	5 8	5 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 0	80 0	5 8
Garo Hills . . . . .	..	..	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	160 0	160 0	6 8
Brakmaphla—															
Godpala . . . . .	..	..	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	..	..	..	..	..	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 0
Kamrup . . . . .	..	..	8 8	8 0	11 0	13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 0	40 0	10 0
Darrang . . . . .	..	..	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0
Nowong . . . . .	..	..	6 8	6 8	11 0	12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	120 0	120 0	9 8
Shillong . . . . .	..	..	10 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	120 0	120 0	9 8
Lakhimpur	7 12	7 12	6 4	6 4	10 0	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	130 0	130 0	9 8

[illegible]

[illegible]

Not sold.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 18.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 18.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th May, 1894.

No. 10—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. T. A. Pearson of his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th May, 1894.

No. 233.—Sir A. Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., on return from leave, resumed charge of the office of Chief

Commissioner of Burma from Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

No. 235.—The services of Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, C.S.I., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 3rd instant.

MEDICAL.

The 1st May, 1894.

No. 281.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal), which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab by the Notifications marginally

Home Department No. 378, dated 29th May 1890.

Home Department No. 378, dated 29th May 1890.

Home Department No. 446, dated 10th July 1890.

noted, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the dates noted

against their names:

Surgeon-Captain D. M. Davidson, M.B., C.M.,—
and December 1892.

Surgeon-Captain W. R. Clark, M.B.,—2nd
April 1893.

Surgeon-Captain G. F. W. Braide, M.B.,—1st
January 1894.

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd May, 1894.

No. 468.—*Erratum*—In Home Department Notification No. 443, dated the 19th April 1894, for "9th April 1894" read "7th April 1894."

The 4th May, 1894.

No. 97.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1173, dated the 19th July 1888, publishing the rules made under Sections 26, 28 and 36 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the following rule, which it is proposed to substitute for Rule 20 of the above rules, is published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of Section 37, sub-section 1, of the aforesaid Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiration of two months from the date of this Notification :

"20. Every Registrar-General and every Registrar who is a Government servant and not a Minister of Religion shall keep a register in the form set forth in Schedule L of all fees realized under these rules, and shall forward such fees at the end of each month to the nearest treasury to be credited to Government. The Treasury Officer shall give each Registrar a certificate of the amount so credited, and the Registrar shall send a copy of the certificate to the Registrar-General. Registrars who are not Government servants or who are Ministers of Religion may retain for their own use any fees which they may realize under these rules."

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 1st May, 1894.

No. 1036—29 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to the Rules relating to Colonial Emigration published with Department of Revenue and Agriculture Notification No. 94-E, dated the 18th March 1886 :

In the heading of column 15 of Form No. 4 appended to Rule 13 and of column 14 of Forms Nos. 5 and 10 appended to Rules 26 and 52 respectively the words "and residence" shall be inserted.

FORESTS.

The 3rd May, 1894.

No. 443-F —In consequence of the death of Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Punjab—

Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, is confirmed in the 2nd grade.

Mr. P. J. Carter, Conservator, 3rd grade, Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade.

With effect from
23rd February
1894.

Mr. J. A. McKee, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Central Provinces, and Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, is confirmed in the latter grade.

Mr. E. Forrest, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, Punjab, officiated as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Punjab Forest Circle, from 26th February to 31st March 1894, both dates inclusive.

Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Baluchistan, is appointed Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, Punjab, with effect from 1st April 1894, and until further orders.

Mr. A. M. Reuther, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, Punjab, is transferred temporarily to Baluchistan, *vice* Mr. Elliott, with effect from 26th March 1894.

No. 449-F.—The following reversions are ordered with effect from 22nd March 1894:

Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator of Forests, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Berar, to his substantive grade.

Mr. P. J. Carter, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, to his substantive grade.

No. 452-F.—Mr. J. A. McKee, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Assam, is granted leave on medical certificate for eight months under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, together with such subsidiary leave as may be admissible to him, with effect from 2nd April 1894.

Mr. A. Smythies, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, is appointed Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, Assam, with effect from 2nd April 1894, and until further orders.

Mr. J. Nisbet, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, with effect from 6th April 1894, and until further orders.

No. 457-F.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 309-F., dated the 8th March last, Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator, 2nd grade, relieved Mr. H. H. Davis, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, of charge of the Bengal Forest Circle, with effect from 8th April 1894, from which date Mr. Davis reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st grade.

No. 459-F.—Mr. J. W. Oliver, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Eastern Circle, Upper Burma, availed himself on the afternoon of 31st March 1894 of the furlough granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 294-F., dated the 28th February last.

Mr. P. J. Carter, Conservator, 3rd grade, Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade, with effect from 1st April 1894, and until further orders.

Mr. T. H. Aplin, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, Burma, officiated as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Eastern Forest Circle, from 1st to 8th April 1894, both dates inclusive.

Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is appointed, on return from the furlough granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 339 F., dated 17th March 1893, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Eastern Forest Circle, Upper Burma, with effect from 9th April 1894, and until further orders.

Mr. A. Weston, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, Burma, officiated as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Tenasserim Forest Circle, Lower Burma, *vice* Major Bingham on privilege leave, from 1st March to 12th April 1894, both dates inclusive.

Mr. Aplin, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Tenasserim Forest Circle, with effect from 13th April 1894, and until Major Bingham's return from leave.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th April, 1894.

No. 657-G.—Surgeon-Captain E. W. Hore, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), officiating Medical Officer, 35th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 8th April, 1894.

No. 663-G.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Browne, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate at Quetta.

The 30th April, 1894.

No. 669-G.—Major M. T. Lyde, Indian Staff Corps, Acting 3rd Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major W. B. Ferris, whose services are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 1st May, 1894.

No. 683-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. Joseph de Pina de St. Didier as Acting Consul for France at Rangoon during the absence of M. E. Lorgeou.

The 2nd May, 1894.

No. 689-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. P. Glendinning as Acting Consul for Siam at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. H. J. Andrews.

No. 1478-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian

No. 1482-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, as modified below, of Act XII of 1886 (the Petroleum Act, 1886) to the lands in the territory of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, which are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, by the Dhond-Manmad Railway, and by the Marathas Railway respectively (including the lands occupied as stations and outbuildings for other railway purposes).

Preliminary.

Short title, commencement and local extent.

1. This Act may be called the Petroleum Act, 1886.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in this subject or context,—

(1) "petroleum" includes also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, bezine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum; but it does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and having its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

(2) "dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below seventy-six degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer: Provided that, when all or any of the petroleum in the possession of a dealer is declared by the dealer to be of one uniform quality, the petroleum shall

Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as modified by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend O. W. E. Grant, Wesleyan Chaplain at Mhow, to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Native States under the Central India Agency.

The 3rd May, 1894.

No. 697-G.—Lieutenant C. B. Baldock, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant, with effect from the 2nd March, 1894 *vice* Lieutenant C. C. Jackson, and until further orders.

No. 699-G.—Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, officiated as Commandant, in addition to his other duties, from the 28th March to the 2nd April, 1894, inclusive.

Captain R. A. Cole, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, Erinpura Irregular Force, officiated as Commandant from the 3rd to the 5th April, 1894, inclusive.

Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant Erinpura Irregular Force, officiated as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his other duties, from the 3rd to the 5th April, 1894, inclusive.

No. 701-G.—The following appointments are made in the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the 3rd April, 1894.

Lieutenant C. B. Baldock, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command during such time as Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ransford may officiate as Commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. C. Jackson, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Lieutenant Baldock, and until further orders.

not be deemed to be dangerous if the samples selected from the petroleum have their flashing points on an average at or above seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and if no one of those samples has its flashing point below seventy degrees of that thermometer:

(3) "import" means to bring into *lands occupied by railways in His Highness the Nizam's territory* by land; and

"importation" means the bringing into *land occupied by railways in His Highness the Nizam's territory* as aforesaid.

(4) "transport" means to remove from one place to another within *lands occupied by railways in His Highness the Nizam's territory*; and

(5) "ship" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

3. (1) The flashing point of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will furnish a momentary flash or flame when tested in accordance with the directions in the schedule to this Act with an apparatus which has been stamped and certified as provided by this Act within a period of five years immediately preceding the date on which the apparatus is used for the testing, and after the corrections (if any) which the certificate declares are to be applied to the results of the testing have been made.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the definitions of "import," "importation" and "transport," the Resident at Hyderabad may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in Hyderabad Residency Orders, declare that petroleum imported into *the lands occupied by railways in His Highness the Nizam's territory* from any part of such lands across intervening territory, not being part of such lands, shall for all or any of the purposes of this Act be deemed to be transported; and

thereupon the provisions of this Act, and of the rules made under this Act with respect to transport, shall apply to petroleum so imported.

Dangerous Petroleum.

4. (1) No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported, or kept by any one person or on the same premises, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license from the Resident at Hyderabad granted as next hereinafter provided.

(2) Every application for such a license shall be in writing, and shall declare—

(a) the quantity of the petroleum which it is desired to import, transport or possess, as the case may be;

(b) the purpose for which the applicant believes that the petroleum will be used; and

(c) that petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, cannot be used for that purpose.

(3) If the *Resident at Hyderabad* sees reason to believe that the petroleum will be used for that purpose, and that no petroleum other than dangerous petroleum can be used for the purpose, he may grant the license for the importation, transport or possession (as the case may be) of the petroleum absolutely or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

5. No quantity of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license:

Dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case when the quantity of the petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises, or transported, does not exceed three gallons, and the petroleum is placed in separate glass, stoneware or metal vessels, each of which contains not more than a pint, and is securely stopped.

Vessels containing dangerous petroleum to be labelled

6. Dangerous petroleum—

(a) which is kept at any place after seven days from the date on which it is imported, or

(b) which is transported, or

(c) which is sold or exposed for sale,

shall be contained in vessels having attached thereto a label in conspicuous characters stating the description of the petroleum, with the addition of the words "highly inflammable," and with the addition—

(d) in the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;

(e) in the case of a vessel transported, of the name and address of the sender; and

(f) in the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, of the name and address of the vendor.

Petroleum Generally.

7. No quantity of petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons shall be kept by any one person, or on the same premises, or shall be transported, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under this Act.

Possession and transport of petroleum.

8. (1) The Resident at Hyderabad, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may make rules consistent with this Act as to the granting of licenses to possess or transport petroleum in cases where such licenses are by law required.

Power to make rules as to possession and transport

(2) The rules may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say :

in the case of licenses to possess petroleum—

(a) the nature and situation of the premises for which they may be granted, and

(b) the inspection of the premises and the testing of petroleum found thereon ;

in the case of licenses to transport petroleum—

(c) the manner in which the petroleum is to be packed, the mode and time of transit, and the route by which it is to be taken, and

(d) the stoppage and inspection of it during transit ;

in the case of both such licenses—

(e) the authority by which the license may be granted ,

(f) the fee to be charged for it ;

(g) the quantity of petroleum it is to cover ;

(h) the conditions which may be inserted in it ;

(i) the time during which it is to continue in force . and

(j) the renewal of the license.

9. Any officer specially authorised by name or by virtue of his office in this behalf by the

Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples

Resident at Hyderabad may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place and any of the vessels in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such

assistance as he may require for examining the same, and to deliver to him samples of the petroleum on payment of the value of the samples

10. When any such officer has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 or by

Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.

purchase, obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer, he may give a notice in writing to the dealer informing him that he is about to test the sample, or cause it to be tested,

with the apparatus and in the manner described in the schedule to this Act, at a time and place to be fixed in the notice, and that the dealer or his agent may be present at the testing.

11. On any such testing, if it appears to the officer or other person so testing that the petroleum from which the sample has been taken is or is not dangerous

Certificate as to result of testing.

petroleum, the officer or other person may certify the fact ; and the

certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act against the dealer in whose possession the petroleum was found, and shall, until the contrary is proved, be evidence of the fact stated therein ; and a certified copy of the certificate shall be given free of charge to the dealer at his request.

Penalties.

12. Any person who, in contravention of this Act or of any rules made under this Act, im-

Penalty for illegal importation, possession or transport of petroleum.

ports, possesses or transports any petroleum, and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rules or any condition contained in a license granted under this Act, shall be punished with imprison-

ment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

13. Any person keeping, transporting, selling or exposing for sale petroleum in vessels not

Penalty for keeping, transporting, selling or exposing for sale petroleum in contravention of section 6.

labelled as prescribed by section 6 shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees

14. Any dealer in petroleum who refuses or neglects to show to any officer authorised under

Penalty for refusing to comply with section 9.

section 9 any place or any of the vessels in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, or to give him samples of

the petroleum on payment of the value of the samples, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

15. In any case in which an offence under section 12 or section 13 has been committed, the

Confiscation of petroleum.

convicting Magistrate may direct that—

(a) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or

(b) where the offender is importing or transporting, or is in possession of, any petroleum exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import, transport or possess, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum which he is importing or transporting or is in possession of shall, together with the tins or other vessels in which it is contained, be confiscated.

16. The criminal jurisdiction under this Act shall be exercised by a Magistrate of the first class, or (where especially empowered by the Resident at Hyderabad to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class.

Jurisdiction.

Test apparatus.

17. A model of the apparatus for testing petroleum under this Act, constructed in accordance with the description contained in the schedule to this Act, shall be deposited in the office of the Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta, and be marked with the words "Model test-apparatus."

Model test-apparatus.

18. (1) The Chemical Examiner shall on payment of such fee (if any) as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prescribe, compare with the said model test-apparatus, and verify every apparatus for testing petroleum which is submitted to him for the purpose.

Verification of test-apparatus.

(2) If any apparatus for testing petroleum, when compared and verified as provided by subsection (1), is found correct, or correct subject to certain corrections to be applied to the results of the tests, the Chemical Examiner shall stamp the same with a special number, and with the date of the verification, and shall further give a certificate in writing under his hand, in a form to be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, to the effect that on the date aforesaid the apparatus was compared and verified by him and found to be correct, or correct subject to certain specified corrections to be applied to the results of the tests.

(3) A certificate granted under this section shall, until the contrary is proved, be conclusive proof of the matters stated therein.

(4) The Chemical Examiner shall keep a register, in a form to be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, of the certificates granted under this section.

(5) Subject to the payment of such fees as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prescribe in this behalf, the said model test-apparatus shall be at all reasonable times open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it.

Miscellaneous

19. The Resident at Hyderabad may, from time to time, by notification in Hyderabad Residency Orders, exempt from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act, or of all or any of the rules made under this Act, any petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and twenty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is imported as ordinary goods and in quantity not exceeding that specified in the notification.

Power to exempt petroleum from operation of this Act

20. The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply the whole or any portion of this Act to any inflammable fluid other than petroleum, and may by the notification fix, in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections 4, 5 and 7, the quantities of the fluid to which those sections shall apply.

Power to apply this Act to other fluids.

21. The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, and in the local official gazette, limit in any manner he deems fit the operations of any enactment for the time being in force relating to municipalities in any local area or to any particular municipality, and the exercise of any power conferred by any such enactment in so far as the enactment relates to the possession or transport of petroleum.

Power to limit operation of enactments relating to municipalities.

22. A notification made under this Act may be revoked or varied by the authority making it by a notification published in the same manner as the notification so revoked or varied.

Power to revoke or vary notifications

23. (1) The Resident at Hyderabad shall, before making rules under this Act, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Procedure for making and publication of rules.

(2) The publication shall be made in the Hyderabad Residency Orders in English and such other language or languages as the said Resident may consider necessary, and also in such other manner (if any) as the Resident may think proper.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The said Resident shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) A rule made under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the manner aforesaid.

(6) The publication in Hyderabad Residency Orders of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive proof that it has been duly made.

(7) All powers to make rules conferred by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

THE SCHEDULE.

I—Nature of the Test-apparatus.

The apparatus consists of the following parts

- (1) the oil cup,
- (2) the cover, with slide, test-lamp, and clock-work arrangement for opening and closing the holes in the cover and for dipping the test-flame,
- (3) the water bath or heating vessel,
- (4) the tripod stand, with jacket and spirit-lamp for heating the water-bath,
- (5) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil in the oil cup,
- (6) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the water in the water-bath,
- (7) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil before it is poured into the oil cup,
- (8) the dropping bottle or *pipette* for replenishing the test lamp, and
- (9) a barometer stand, located at such Meteorological Office or other place as the Resident at Hyderabad may appoint in this behalf.

The oil-cup is a cylindrical flat-bottomed vessel made of gun-metal or brass and tinned or silvered inside. A gauge is fixed to the inside of the cup to regulate the height to which it is to be filled with the sample under examination.

The cup is provided with a close-fitting overlapping cover which carries the thermometer, the test lamp and the adjustment thereto. The test lamp is suspended upon two supports by means of trunnions, which allow it to be easily inclined to a particular angle and restored to its original position. The socket in the cover which is to hold a round bulb thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil during the testing operation, is so adjusted that the bulb of the latter is always inserted in a definite position below the surface of the liquid.

The cover is provided with three holes, one in the centre and two smaller ones close to the sides. These are closed and opened by means of a pivoted slide. When the slide is moved so as to uncover the holes, the suspended lamp is caught by a projection fixed on the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the liquid. As the slide moves back so as to cover the holes the lamp returns to its original position. Upon the cover in front of and in a line with the nozzle of the lamp is fixed a white bead, the diameter of which represents the size of the test-flame to be used.

The water-bath or heating vessel is so constructed that, when the oil-cup is placed in position in it, an air space or air-chamber intervenes between the two, consequently, in applying the test under ordinary circumstances, the heat is transmitted gradually to the oil from the hot water through the air-space. The water-bath is fitted with a socket for receiving a long bulb thermometer to indicate the temperature of the water. It is also provided with a funnel, an overflow pipe, and two handles.

The water-bath rests upon a tripod stand, which is fitted with copper cylinder or jacket, so that the bath is surrounded by an enclosed air-space, which retains and regulates the heat. One of the legs of the stand serves as a support for a spirit-lamp, which is attached to it by a small swing bracket.

The clock-work arrangement, by which during the operation of testing the slide is withdrawn and the test-flame dipped into the cup and raised again as the slide is replaced, is provided with a ratchet key for setting it in action for each test and with a trigger for starting it each time that the test-flame is applied.

II.—Directions for drawing the sample and preparing it for testing

1. *Drawing the sample*—In all cases the testing officer or some person duly authorised by him shall personally superintend the drawing of the sample from an original unopened tin or other vessel.

An opening sufficiently large to admit of the oil being rapidly poured or syphoned from the tin or other vessel shall be made.

Two bottles, each of the capacity of about 40 fluid ounces, are to be filled with the oil. One of these, the contents of which is intended to be preserved for reference in case of need, is to be carefully corked, the cork being well driven home, cut off level with the neck, and melted sealing-wax worked into it. The other bottle may be either stoppered or corked.

2. *Preparing the sample for testing*.—About ten fluid ounces of the oil, sufficient for three tests, are transferred from the bottle into which the sample has been drawn to a pint flask or bottle, which is to be immersed in water artificially cooled until a thermometer introduced into the oil indicates a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit.

III.—Directions for preparing and using the test-apparatus.

Preparing the water-bath.—The water-bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the overflow-pipe. The temperature of the water at the commencement of each test, as indicated by the long bulb thermometer, is to be 130° Fahrenheit, and this

is attained in this first instance by mixing hot and cold water, either in the bath or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication; or the water is heated by means of the spirit-lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

2. *Preparing the test-lamp.*—The test-lamp is fitted with a piece of cylindrical wick of such thickness that it fills the wick-holder, but may readily be moved to and fro for the purpose of adjusting the size of the flame. In the body of the lamp, upon the wick, which is coiled within it, is placed a small tuft of cotton wool, moistened with petroleum, any oil not absorbed by the wool being removed. When the lamp has been lighted, the wick is adjusted by means of a pair of forceps until the flame is of the size of the bead fixed on the cover of the oil-cup; should a particular test occupy so long a time that the flame begins to get smaller through the supply of oil in the lamp becoming exhausted, three or four drops of petroleum are allowed to fall upon the tuft of wool in the lamp from the dropping bottle or *pipette* provided for that purpose. This can be safely done without interrupting the test.

3. *Filling the oil-cup.*—The oil-cup having been previously cooled by placing its bottom downwards in water at a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit is to be rapidly wiped dry, placed on a level surface in a good light, and the oil to be tested is poured in very slowly, without splashing, until its surface is level with the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. The round bulb thermometer is inserted into the lid of the cup, care being taken that the projecting rim of the collar touches the edge of the socket; the test lamp, prepared as already described, is placed in position, and the cover is then put on to the cup and pressed down so that its edge rests on the rim of the cup.

4. *Application of the test.*—The water-bath with its thermometer in position is placed in some locality where it is not exposed to currents of air, and where the light is sufficiently subdued to admit of the size of the entire test-flame being compared with that of the bead on the cover. The cup is carefully lifted without shaking it, and placed in the bath, the test-lamp is lighted, and the clock-work wound up by turning the key. The thermometer in the oil-cup is now watched, and when the temperature has reached 56° Fahrenheit, the clock-work is set in motion by pressing the trigger.

If no flash takes place, the clock-work is at once re-wound, and the trigger pressed at 57° Fahrenheit, and so on, at every degree rise of temperature, until the flash occurs, or until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached.

If the flash takes place at any temperature below 77° Fahrenheit, the temperature at which it occurs is to be recorded. Two fresh portions of the sample are then to be successively tested in a similar manner and the results recorded. If no greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit exists between any two of the three recorded results, and if in no instance the flash has taken place within 8° of the temperature at which the testing is commenced, each result is to be corrected for atmospheric pressure as hereafter described, and the average of the three corrected results is the flashing point of the sample. In the event of there being a greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit between any two of the results, while in no instance has the flash taken place within 8° of the temperature at which the testing was commenced, the series of tests is to be rejected, and a fresh series of three similarly obtained, and so on, until a sufficiently concordant series is furnished, when the results are to be corrected and the average taken in the manner already described.

If, however, a flash has occurred at or below 64° when the test is applied in the manner above described, the next testing shall be commenced 10° lower than the temperature at which the flash had been previously obtained (that is to say, at 54° or thereunder), and this procedure shall be continued until the results of three consecutive tests do not show a greater difference than 2°, and until a flash has not occurred in any of the three tests within 8° of the temperature at which the testing is commenced: Provided always that if at the commencement of the series of tests a flash has occurred on the first application of the test-flame at 56°, and if a flash has also occurred on the first application of the flame in each of three successive tests in which thereupon the test-flame is first applied at 46° as above directed, the testing officer shall certify that the petroleum has a flashing point below 47°, and the sample shall be reported dangerous.

If a temperature of 76° Fahrenheit has been reached without a flash occurring, the application of the test-flame is to be continued at every degree rise of temperature until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached. If no flash has occurred up to this point, and if the petroleum is declared to be imported subject to the provisions of the Act, the tests shall not be continued, and the testing officer shall certify that the petroleum has a flashing point over 95° and is not dangerous. But if the petroleum is oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes, and is declared to have its flashing point at or above 200°, or oil to which a notification of the Local Government exempting it from the operation of the Act will be applicable in the event of the flashing point being found to be at or above 120°, the test shall be continued as follows:—The oil-cup is to be removed from the water-bath, and the temperature of the water in the water-bath is to be reduced to 95° Fahrenheit by pouring cold water into the funnel (the hot water escaping by the overflow pipe). The air chamber is then to be filled to a depth of 1½ inches with water at a temperature of about 95° Fahrenheit, the oil-cup is to be replaced in the water-bath, and the spirit-lamp attached to the water-bath is to be lighted and placed underneath. The test-flame is then to be again applied from 96° Fahrenheit at every degree rise of temperature as indicated by the thermometer in the oil-cup until a flash takes place or until a temperature of 200° Fahrenheit or 120° Fahrenheit, as the case may be, has been reached. If during this operation the test-flame appears to diminish in size, the lamp is to be replenished in the manner prescribed at (2) without interrupting the test.

If a flash occurs at any temperature between 76° and 200° Fahrenheit, the temperature at which it occurs, subject to correction for atmospheric pressure, is the flashing point of the sample.

In repeating a test a fresh sample of oil must always be used, the tested sample being thrown away, and the cup must be wiped dry from any adhering oil and cooled, as already described, before receiving the fresh sample.

5. *Correction for atmospheric pressure.*—As the flashing point of an oil is influenced by changes in atmospheric pressure to an average extent of 1·6° Fahrenheit for every inch of the barometer, a correction of the observed flashing point may become necessary. The height of the barometer must therefore be determined at the time of making the test for the flashing point. The true height of the barometer for the purpose of the test shall be considered to be the height of the column of mercury measured at 32° Fahrenheit, which is supported by the air-pressure at the time of the experiment,—that is, the actual height of the barometer at the time of observation duly corrected for any error of the instrument and for its temperature if necessary. For the purpose of applying the correction to the flashing point of the oil obtained by the test, a table is appended to this schedule giving the flashing points of oils ranging from 65° to 80° Fahrenheit under pressure ranging from 27 to 31 inches of mercury.

The table is used in the following manner:

Example.—An oil has given a flashing point of 71°, the barometer being at 28·6 inches; take the nearest number to 71° in the vertical column headed 28·6. This number is 70·8. Substitute for this the number in the same horizontal line in the column headed 30 (the normal height of the barometer). The substituted number, that is, the true flashing point of the oil, is 73°.

Table for correction of Flashing Points indicated by the Test for variations in Barometric Pressure on either side of Thirty Inches.

Barometer in Inches																				
27	27·2	27·4	27·6	27·8	28	28·2	28·4	28·6	28·8	29	29·2	29·4	29·6	29·8	30	30·2	30·4	30·6	30·8	31
Flashing Point in Degrees Fahrenheit.																				
60·2	60·5	60·8	61·2	61·5	61·8	62·1	62·4	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·7	64	64·4	64·7	65	65·3	65·6	66	66·3	66·6
61·2	61·5	61·8	62·2	62·5	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·7	65	65·4	65·7	66	66·3	66·6	67	67·3	67·6
62·2	62·5	62·8	63·2	63·5	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·7	66	66·4	66·7	67	67·3	67·6	68	68·3	68·6
63·2	63·5	63·8	64·2	64·5	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·7	67	67·4	67·7	68	68·3	68·6	69	69·3	69·6
64·2	64·5	64·8	65·2	65·5	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·7	68	68·4	68·7	69	69·3	69·6	70	70·3	70·6
65·2	65·5	65·8	66·2	66·5	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·7	69	69·4	69·7	70	70·3	70·6	71	71·3	71·6
66·2	66·5	66·8	67·2	67·5	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·7	70	70·4	70·7	71	71·3	71·6	72	72·3	72·6
67·2	67·5	67·8	68·2	68·5	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·7	71	71·4	71·7	72	72·3	72·6	73	73·3	73·6
68·2	68·5	68·8	69·2	69·5	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·7	72	72·4	72·7	73	73·3	73·6	74	74·3	74·6
69·2	69·5	69·8	70·2	70·5	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·7	73	73·4	73·7	74	74·3	74·6	75	75·3	75·6
70·2	70·5	70·8	71·2	71·5	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·7	74	74·4	74·7	75	75·3	75·6	76	76·3	76·6
71·2	71·5	71·8	72·2	72·5	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·7	75	75·4	75·7	76	76·3	76·6	77	77·3	77·6
72·2	72·5	72·8	73·2	73·5	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·7	76	76·4	76·7	77	77·3	77·6	78	78·3	78·6
73·2	73·5	73·8	74·2	74·5	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·7	77	77·4	77·7	78	78·3	78·6	79	79·3	79·6
74·2	74·5	74·8	75·2	75·5	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·7	78	78·4	78·7	79	79·3	79·6	80	80·3	80·6
75·2	75·5	75·8	76·2	76·5	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·8	78·1	78·4	78·7	79	79·4	79·7	80	80·3	80·6	81	81·3	81·6

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 4th May, 1894.

No. 710-G.—Mr. W. J. Cunningham, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary, is appointed to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 18th April, 1894, *vice* Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed, on return from furlough, to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Cunningham.

Captain H. Daly, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class and Assistant Secretary, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 18th April, 1894, and until the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot.

Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class and Attaché, is posted temporarily as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 18th April, 1894, *vice* Captain Daly.

A. WILLIAMS,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

No. 2235-A

Simla, the 3rd May, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

The Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1892-93 and the Comptroller and Auditor-General's Appropriation Report on these Accounts

RESOLUTION —The following table compares the leading figures of the Accounts for the year 1892-93 with the Estimates of that year and with the Accounts of the preceding year.

			1891 92, Accounts	1892 93		Accounts	Accounts 1892-93 better + or worse than Budget Esti- mate	
				Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate			
Revenue—								
India	.	Rx	88,773,360	88,006,700	89,683,000	89,819,707	+ 1,753,007	
England		£	257,919	200,800	211,400	220,233	+ 19,433	
Exchange	.	Rx	112,004	100,400	126,800	132,498	+ 32,098	
Total			Rx	89,143,283	88,367,900	90,021,200	90,172,438	+ 1,804,538
Expenditure—								
India	.	Rx	66,004,760	65,457,400	64,965,100	65,021,394	+ 436,000	
Provincial Adjustment	.	Rx	—240,924	1,161,700	—363,800	—177,359	984,340	
England	.	£	15,974,699	15,950,400	16,563,600	16,334,541	— 384,140	
Exchange	.	Rx.	6,937,213	7,975,200	9,938,200	9,827,274	— 1,852,070	
Total			Rx.	88,675,748	88,221,300	91,103,100	91,005,850	— 2,784,550
Surplus (+) Deficit (—)			Rx	+467,535	+146,600	—1,081,900	—833,412	— 980,012
Expenditure not charged against Revenue—								
Capital expenditure on Railways and Irriga- tion Works			Rx.	3,500,000	4,035,000	3,986,700	3,986,290	+ 48,710

2. The accounts of 1892-93 showed a deficit of Rx. 833,412 against a surplus of Rx. 467,535 realised in 1891-92. This deterioration of Rx. 1,300,947 is due not to any falling off of revenue, but to an increase of expenditure caused by a heavy fall in Exchange and to some additional charges in England peculiar to the year 1892-93. In fact, the deficit shown in the accounts would have been considerably larger but for a satisfactory increase in the revenues in India, which counterbalanced to some extent the increased charges for Exchange and sterling expenditure. The increase in the net charge for exchange was no less than Rx. 2,869,567, of which Rx. 2,696,469 was due to the fall in the average rate of Exchange from 1s. 4'733*d.* in 1891-92 to 1s. 2'985*d.* in 1892-93. The net sterling expenditure in 1892-93 exceeded that of the preceding year by £397,528. On the other hand, the increase in the net revenues in India in 1892-93 amounted to Rx. 1,966,148 as compared with the previous year.

3. The Budget Estimate of 1892-93 anticipated a small surplus of Rx. 146,600; but the large deficit in the Accounts is the net result of a fall in Exchange and an increase in sterling expenditure counterbalanced by an improvement in the revenue and expenditure in India. The increase of revenue and reduction of expenditure in India as compared with the Budget Estimate amounted to Rx. 1,753,007 and Rx. 436,006 respectively, resulting in a net improvement of Rx. 2,189,013, of which Rx. 1,204,672 occurred in the Imperial section and Rx. 984,341 in the Provincial and Local section of the Accounts. The sterling receipts and expenditure were higher than the estimates by £19,433 and £384,141 respectively, while the increase in the net charge under Exchange amounted to Rx. 1,819,976.

4. The total increase of Rx. 1,753,007 in the revenues in India is distributed as follows:

	Increase+	Decrease—
	Rx	
Principal Heads of Revenue	+	1,198,975
Interest	—	43,082
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+	111,918
Civil Department	—	10,104
Miscellaneous	—	104,897
Railways	+	245,635
Irrigation	+	202,202
Buildings and Roads	+	44,017
Army	+	108,343
TOTAL	+	1,753,007

All the heads comprised in the Principal Heads of Revenue contribute to the increase under the group except Customs.

The Customs Revenue fell short of the estimates by Rx. 74,167 owing mainly to smaller exports of rice from Burma and Bengal.

The increase under the other heads of the group amounted to Rx. 1,273,142, and occurred principally under Land Revenue (Rx. 229,828), Opium (Rx. 358,580), Salt (Rx. 111,404), Stamps (Rx. 218,940), Excise (Rx. 140,043), and Provincial Rates (Rx. 83,398).

The decrease in the Interest receipts is connected mainly with the capital transactions of Guaranteed Railway Companies.

The greater part of the increase under the group "Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint" occurred under the head Mint, and was obtained from the unexpected heavy silver coinage of the year.

The main feature about the falling off under the group Miscellaneous is a decrease of Rx. 158,814 under "Exchange," which is a very uncertain head of Revenue.

As regards the group "Irrigation," the increase occurred chiefly under "Major Works—Direct Receipts," the larger revenue from extended irrigation not having been fully anticipated.

The major portion of the enhanced receipts under Army was on account of effective services.

5. The most important saving in the expenditure in India occurred under the group Direct Demands on the Revenues, under which the decrease was Rx. 822,170, due mainly to a falling off under Opium (Rx. 632,304) owing to the partial failure of the opium crop. The other important decreases were: Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, Rx. 120,680; Famine Relief and Insurance, Rx. 96,336; and Buildings and Roads, Rx. 88,735. On the other hand, there was an increase of Rx. 582,391 under Army and of Rx. 93,260 under Interest. The variations in the other groups are unimportant.

6. The improvement of Rx. 984,341 in the Provincial and Local section of the accounts was the result of an increase in revenue of Rx. 748,885 and a saving in expenditure of Rx. 235,456. The improvements were largest in Madras, Burma, and Bombay.

7. The increase of £19,433 in the revenue in England is distributed under several heads, the major part occurring under the heads Telegraph, Miscellaneous, and Army.

8. As regards the expenditure in England, there was a total excess over the Budget of £384,141, which appeared mainly under the heads Marine (£112,776) and Army (£294,296). There were also some increases under Interest (£37,717) and Superannuation Allowances and Pensions (£62,346); but these and other small excesses were counterbalanced by savings under other heads, the most important being the head "Special Defence Works," under which a reduction of £102,768 occurred owing to smaller payments for stores and armaments.

9. Of the increase of Rx. 1,819,976 in the net charge for exchange, Rx. 1,637,622 was due to the fall in Exchange from the Budget rate of 1s. 4d. to 1s. 2'985d. actually realised on the drawings of the year. The remainder, Rx. 182,354, represents the Exchange on the increased sterling expenditure at the Budget rate.

10. The several heads of Revenue and Expenditure are noticed in detail in the following paragraphs:

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

11. *Land Revenue.*—The collections of the year exceeded those of the preceding year and the Budget Estimate by Rx. 988,671 and Rx. 247,734 respectively. Of the increase of Rx. 988,671 over 1891-92, Rx. 735,214 were realised in Madras, and the remainder chiefly

	1—Land Revenue.	Portion due to Irrigation	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1891-92 Accounts	27,965,774	673,189	24,638,963
Budget	24,675,500	704,400	25,379,900
1892-93 Revised	24,857,600	725,600	25,583,200
Accounts	24,905,328	722,306	25,627,634

in Bombay and Burma. The increase in Madras was due to the recovery of arrears from the previous year, the collections having been postponed on account of scarcity. In Burma the increase was due to the progress of settlement operations and to a favourable season, and in Bombay part of the increase was nominal as representing the adjustment of alienated Land Revenue by a corresponding increase under Expenditure, and part represented normal growth of the Revenue and recovery of arrears. The improvement as compared with the Budget Estimate occurred chiefly in Burma and Bombay, and was due to the same causes that account for the increases over 1891-92. There was also a moderate improvement in Madras. In no Province were the collections below the Budget Estimate, except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where floods and unfavourable weather in certain districts and the non-recovery of arrears to the extent anticipated caused a reduction of Rx. 82,988 below the estimate.

The collections of the past five official years (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) and those of the last five revenue years ending with 30th September were as follow :

	Year ending 31st March Rx.	Year ending 30th September. Rx.
1888-89	23,687,400	23,961,700
1889-90	24,671,200	24,782,300
1890-91	24,754,200	24,890,900
1891-92	24,639,000	24,700,400
1892-93	25,627,600	25,845,800

12. *Opium*.—The sale proceeds of Bengal provision opium exceeded those of the previous year by Rx. 143,605 and the Budget Estimate of the year by Rx. 423,265. The number of chests sold in 1892-93 was 48,852 against 56,250 chests sold

in the preceding year and 54,000 chests taken in the Budget Estimate. This reduction in the quantity was necessitated by a very poor crop of opium, in consequence of which the quantity of the drug offered for sale from October 1892 was reduced to 3,642 chests a month against 4,500 chests sold in each of the preceding six months. The average price realised was, however, Rs. 1,247 per chest against Rs. 1,058 obtained in 1891-92 and Rs. 1,050 assumed in the Budget, and this large improvement in the price over the Budget Estimate more than counterbalanced the effect of the reduction in the quantity sold. The receipts from the Bombay Pass-fees were less than those of 1891-92 by Rx. 168,540, and less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 75,270. The number of chests of Malwa opium weighed for export in 1892-93 was 27,313 chests against 31,236 chests weighed in 1891-92. The falling off in the revenue is less than the difference in the weighments would indicate owing to the realisation in 1892-93 of certain hundies issued in payment of opium weighed in 1891-92.

	Rx.	Number of chests of provision opium manufactured.
1885-86	8,012,380	64,925
1886-87	7,634,600	64,500
1887-88	7,966,500	57,500
1888-89	7,593,180	69,500
1889-90		38,305
1890-91		44,760
1891-92		44,522
1892-93		33,679

As already stated, the Bengal opium crop was again a very poor one. The figures in the margin show the outturn of provision opium for the last eight years. The outturn in 1892-93 was the lowest on record since 1861-62.

13. *Salt*.—The Salt revenue in 1892-93 for all India shows a slight improvement over 1891-92, mainly the result of a large increase of Rx. 146,955 under Northern India, counterbalanced by a falling off in Madras and Bombay of Rx. 51,713

and Rx. 82,150 respectively. The important variations from the Budget Estimate were an increase of Rx. 138,090 in Northern India and a reduction of Rx. 35,542 in Bombay.

14. *Stamps and Excise*.—The Stamp revenue shows a satisfactory increase in nearly all the provinces, the largest increase in 1892-93 having been realised in Madras. Next in order come Bengal and Bombay. The Excise revenue also shows the usual tendency to rise. The im-

	Stamps. Rx.	Excise. Rx.
1891-92 Accounts	4,262,156	5,117,264
1892-93 { Budget	4,229,600	5,102,400
Revised	4,458,200	5,203,600
Accounts	4,448,540	5,242,443

provement in 1892-93 is shared by all the provinces, except Assam, Madras, and the Punjab, where there have been only small decreases due to

temporary causes. The growth in the Stamp and Excise revenue in the last five years is indicated by the following figures :

	Stamps. Rx.	Excise. Rx.
1888-89	3,927,088	4,705,346
1889-90	4,087,908	4,891,894
1890-91	4,068,969	4,947,78c
1891-92	4,262,156	5,117,264
1892-93	4,448,540	5,242,443

The Stamp revenue received a check in 1890-91 ; but a renewed improvement began in 1891-92, which has continued during the following year.

15. *Provincial Rates.*—As usual, the variations in the receipts under this head follow those under Land Revenue, and the largest increase over 1891-92 appears in Madras, where the collections in that year were abnormally low in consequence

of the scarcity in the Presidency. In Bengal there was an increase of Rx. 48,766 over the Budget Estimate owing to the revaluations going on in that Province.

16. *Customs : Import duties.*—The receipts of 1892-93 exceeded those of the preceding year and the Budget by Rx. 47,693 and Rx. 32,374 respectively. The improvement occurred chiefly in Burma and Bengal owing to increased imports of kerosine oil, liquor, and wines.

	Total Customs Revenue. Rx
1891-92 Accounts . . .	1,701,288
Budget . . .	1,691,600
1892-93 { Revised . . .	1,616,800
Accounts . . .	1,617,633

Export duties.—The receipts from export duties were lower than those of 1891-92, and the Budget Estimate by Rx. 138,601 and Rx. 111,644 respectively. The falling off was mainly in the export of rice from Burma and Bengal, and was due to the depression of trade in Europe and to high prices in this country.

17. *Assessed Taxes.*—The improvement under this head was general, being the necessary accompaniment of the increase in wealth and population and the more effective administration of the tax. In Bombay there was a special increase over 1891-92 of Rx. 5,199 in the tax on the surplus profits of Railway Companies.

	Rx
1891-92 Accounts . . .	1,652,823
Budget . . .	1,645,200
1892-93 { Revised . . .	1,683,100
Accounts . . .	1,686,141

18. *Forest Revenue.*—The improvement in the revenue over that of 1891-92 and the Budget Estimate occurred almost entirely in Burma, and was due generally to a rise of prices and to an exceptionally favourable season for floating down timber. The increase in that Province over 1891-92

and the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 amounted to Rx. 147,458 and Rx. 99,000 respectively ; but these excesses were counterbalanced to some extent by a decline in the larger provinces due generally to a slackness in the demand for timber and fuel.

	Rx.
1891-92 Accounts . . .	1,490,582
Budget . . .	1,567,200
1892-93 { Revised . . .	1,627,600
Accounts . . .	1,591,332

19. *Registration.*—This head shows the usual growth. The improvement is distributed over all the provinces except Assam, where there

was a very small decrease.

	Rx.
1891-92 Accounts . . .	399,802
Budget . . .	392,200
1892-93 { Revised . . .	430,700
Accounts . . .	430,064

20. *Tributes.*—The increases were chiefly under the Baroda Tribute and in the recoveries from the Shan States and Manipur. A special claim for refund out of the Baroda Tribute was not settled in the year as expected, and the recoveries from the Shan States were not fully anticipated.

	Rx.
1891-92 Accounts . . .	775,961
Budget . . .	762,100
1892-93 { Revised . . .	798,600
Accounts . . .	790,112

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

21. *Refunds*.—The charges under this head fluctuate considerably. The excess over the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 was the result of a number of variations, of which the more important were a refund to the Bom-
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|--|
| | | Rx. | |
| 1891-92 | Accounts | 254,353 | |
| | { Budget | 242,700 | |
| 1892-93 | { Revised | 257,600 | |
| | { Accounts | 257,288 | |

bay Port Trust in connection with the composition of stamp duty chargeable on their debentures and increased payments to the Portuguese Indian Government on account of its share of the common customs receipts.

22. *Assignments and Compensation*.—The increased payments in 1892-93 are more than accounted for by the special adjustments of alienated Land Revenue in Bombay mentioned in paragraph 11.
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|--|
| | | Rx. | |
| 1891-92 | Accounts | 1,531,860 | |
| | { Budget | 1,515,700 | |
| 1892-93 | { Revised | 1,517,500 | |
| | { Accounts | 1,567,776 | |

23. *Land Revenue*.—The expenditure in 1892-93 exceeded that of the previous year by Rx. 101,219. Of the excess, Rx. 35,760 occurred in the charges for District Administration, and Rx. 56,449 under Survey and
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|--|
| | | Rx. | |
| 1891-92 | Accounts | 3,835,126 | |
| | { Budget | 4,031,000 | |
| 1892-93 | { Revised | 3,950,100 | |
| | { Accounts | 3,636,345 | |

Settlement. The increase under the first head is distributed over nearly all the provinces, and follows the general growth of revenue and improvement of administration. The Survey and Settlement charges were higher chiefly in Burma and Bengal. The Budget Estimate proved too high for all the provinces except Bengal, where the charges for District Administration and Survey and Settlement were not sufficiently provided for.

24. *Opium*.—The expenditure consists almost entirely of the payments for Bengal opium. As already mentioned, there was a very poor crop in 1892-93; and though the expenditure has been reduced by successive
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|--|
| | | Rx. | |
| 1891-92 | Accounts | 1,861,813 | |
| | { Budget | 2,234,800 | |
| 1892-93 | { Revised | 1,595,000 | |
| | { Accounts | 1,602,496 | |

failures of the crop for several years, the prospects of the Opium revenue have been rendered uncertain by the almost complete depletion of the reserve in stock.

25. *Salt*.—The charges in 1892-93 were about the same as in 1891-92, but the saving on the Budget Estimate was Rx. 38,793. About half of this saving occurred in the charges for manufacture and ex-
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|--|
| | | Rx. | |
| 1891-92 | Accounts | 459,034 | |
| | { Budget | 497,500 | |
| 1892-93 | { Revised | 465,300 | |
| | { Accounts | 458,707 | |

cavation at Sambhar, and the other half in the payments for salt purchase and freight in Madras. The short expenditure at the Sambhar lake was due to a bad season for manufacture; and the failure to manufacture and the consequent depletion of stock have prejudicially affected the revenue of the following year. In Madras the outturn in some of the Government factories was smaller, and some new factories and extensions provided for in the Budget Estimate could not be opened.

26. *Stamps*.—The excess in the charges as compared with the actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget was only slightly less than that appearing under the head of Exchange, an increase in the Indian expenditure
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|--|
| | | Rx. | |
| 1891-92 | Accounts | 138,447 | |
| | { Budget | 140,900 | |
| 1892-93 | { Revised | 141,400 | |
| | { Accounts | 141,264 | |

being more than counterbalanced by diminished sterling payments.

27. *Excise*.—Of the total saving on the Budget Estimate of Rx. 13,087, almost three-fourths occurred in Madras and the remainder chiefly in Bombay.
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|--|
| | | Rx. | |
| 1891-92 | Accounts | 190,097 | |
| | { Budget | 206,100 | |
| 1892-93 | { Revised | 194,100 | |
| | { Accounts | 193,013 | |

28. *Provincial Rates, Customs, Assessed Taxes, and Registration*.—The noticeable points in connection with these figures are (1) the construction of a steam launch for the Calcutta Customs House, and larger payments of commission to Registrars and Sub-Registrars caused an increase in
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|--|
| | | Rx. | |
| 1891-92 | Accounts | 432,506 | |
| | { Budget | 447,000 | |
| 1892-93 | { Revised | 440,740 | |
| | { Accounts | 439,580 | |

payments of commission to Registrars and Sub-Registrars caused an increase in

the charges for 1892-93 over the previous year; and (2) the termination of the revaluation work for the purpose of assessing the Provincial rates in Bengal and vacancies in certain establishments produced a saving on the estimates.

The excess in 1892-93 over the previous year would have been larger but for a change of classification by which the cost of certain combined appointments hitherto shown as Registration charges was transferred to a different head.

29. *Forests*—The Estimates under this head generally prove too high.

The large saving in 1892-93 of Rs. 105,275 is distributed among all the provinces except India, the larger part having occurred in Madras and Bombay. The saving is attributed to a general contraction of departmental operations. The following figures compare the Forest Revenue and Expenditure of the last five years:

		Rx.	
1891-92	Accounts	843,926	
	Budget	970,500	
1892-93	Revised	895,600	
	Accounts	865,225	
1888-89		1,349,047	792,000
1889-90		1,486,303	780,035
1890-91		1,448,002	784,113
1891-92		1,490,582	843,926
1892-93		1,591,332	865,225
			726,107

INTEREST.

30. *Revenue*.—The receipts in 1892-93 were less than those in the preceding year by Rs. 9,716. There was a decrease in England of £33,923, equivalent with Exchange to Rx. 44,546, and an increase in India

of Rx. 34,830. The receipts were also below the Budget Estimate by Rx. 41,273, the falling off occurring entirely in India. In England the amounts obtained by the investment of surplus cash balances were not so large as in the previous year. In India the receipts are increasing with the yearly additions to the advances to Municipalities and others; but in 1892-93 the Budget Estimate was not reached chiefly because the Guaranteed Railways did not find it necessary to overdraw their capital account to the extent anticipated, and the receipts from Interest on Overdrawn Capital were less than the Estimate by Rx. 36,632.

31. *Expenditure: Interest on Debt*.—No new debt was incurred in India during 1892-93 except a Railway loan of Rx. 250,000 from the Rampur State, on which, however, no interest was paid during the year. The excess over the Budget was due chiefly to the conversion during the year of the greater portion of the outstanding balance of the 4½ per cent. Rupee loans into 4 per cents.

India.			
	Charged to Ordinary Debt	Charged to Railways and Irrigation.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1891-92	Accounts . 54,368	4,114,254	4,168,622
	Budget . —123,200	4,269,200	4,176,000
1892-93	Revised . —66,400	4,306,500	4,240,100
	Accounts . —40,067	4,307,908	4,267,841
England.			
	£	£	£
1891-92	Accounts . 2,639,288	1,163,871	3,803,159
	Budget . 2,395,800	1,217,200	3,633,000
1892-93	Revised . 2,433,400	1,222,200	3,655,600
	Accounts . 2,433,496	1,222,191	3,655,687
Exchange.			
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1891-92	Accounts . 1,146,144	505,425	1,651,569
	Budget . 1,197,900	618,600	1,816,500
1892-93	Revised . 1,460,000	733,300	2,193,300
	Accounts . 1,464,053	735,301	2,199,354

in the interest charged to Railway Debt is due to fresh advances made to the Railway Companies. The funds for these advances are obtained by

sterling loans, and a corresponding increase in the total interest charge in England is the result.

32. *Interest on other Obligations.*—The main factor producing the increase

		Rx.	under this head from year to year
1891-92	Accounts	475,376	is the increase in the Savings Bank
	Budget	506,600	Deposits. Excluding the adjust-
1892-93	Revised	516,200	ment of interest, the net addition
	Accounts	516,781	to these deposits in the year amounted to Rx. 548,922 against Rx. 517,904 in

1891-92, and the interest charges were Rx. 306,227 in 1891-92 and Rx. 339,362 in 1892-93. Sufficient provision for these increases was not made in the estimate. The interest on the deposits of Service Funds was also higher than in the previous year and the Budget.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

REVENUE.

33. *Post Office.*—The revenue continues to expand ; the falling off below

		Rx.	the Budget Estimate was due
1891-92	Accounts	1,446,355	chiefly to a larger deduction from
	Budget	1,498,400	the receipts of the year on account
1892-93	Revised	1,491,400	of payments to English, Colonial,
	Accounts	1,488,875	and other Foreign Post Offices.

34. *Telegraph.*—These receipts for 1891-92 were considered abnormally high,

		Rx.	and the Budget Estimate for
1891-92	Accounts	919,335	1892-93 was therefore placed at a
	Budget	892,600	lower figure as compared with them ;
1892-93	Revised	937,700	but an increase of Rx 18,408 over
	Accounts	937,743	the high figure of the previous year was realised in the actual result. This was

due to the general expansion of the department.

The following table compares the receipts and expenditure of the Telegraph Department for the last five years :

	Revenue.	Expenditure	Net Revenue.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1888-89	742,148	704,092	38,056
1889-90	766,805	731,355	35,510
1890-91	781,035	763,980	17,055
1891-92	919,335	838,720	80,615
1892-93	937,743	875,073	62,670

35. *Mint.*—The silver coinage in 1892-93 was very high, the importation

		Rx.	of silver having been enhanced by
1891-92	Accounts	210,046	speculations about the closure of
	Budget	227,000	the Indian Mints. The increase due
1892-93	Revised	326,400	to the larger coinage was counter-
	Accounts	310,335	balanced to some extent by a smaller gain on copper coinage, the issues of

copper having been somewhat less than usual. The gain amounted to Rx. 37,893 in 1892-93 against Rx. 83,831 realised in 1891-92 and Rx. 65,000 taken in the Budget.

EXPENDITURE.

36. *Post Office.*—The expenditure in India, like the revenue, increases from

		Rx.	year to year with the growth of the
1891-92	Accounts	1,493,359	department. The saving on the
	Budget	1,555,400	Budget Estimate of Rx. 36,855 was
1892-93	Revised	1,547,600	due chiefly to smaller expenditure
	Accounts	1,518,545	than was anticipated for stationery and printing in India. There were other small

savings in India, but these were counterbalanced by an increase in the charge for exchange on sterling expenditure.

37. *Telegraph*.—As in the case of the Postal Department, the increase in the expenditure follows the expansion of the operations of the department. Though the Telegraph revenue in 1892-93 was far in excess of the
- | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|---------|--|
| | | Rx. | |
| 1891-92 | Accounts | 838,720 | |
| | Budget | 877,200 | |
| 1892-93 | { Revised | 867,200 | |
| | Accounts | 875,073 | |

Budget Estimate, the provision for expenditure proved sufficient, and was closely followed by the actuals.

38. *Mint*.—Under this head also the expenditure was within the Budget Estimate, for though the large increase in the coinage necessitated charges for extra hours not contemplated in the estimates, the savings
- | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|---------|--|
| | | Rx. | |
| 1891-92 | Accounts | 97,109 | |
| | Budget | 115,300 | |
| 1892-93 | { Revised | 113,600 | |
| | Accounts | 112,007 | |

under other items fully covered these extra charges. The variation from the accounts of the preceding year is accounted for by the larger coinage in 1892-93.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

39. *Civil Department*.—Under the heads comprised in this group there were no important variations in the receipts of 1892-93 as compared either with the corresponding receipts of 1891-92 or with the
- | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------|--|
| | | Rx. | |
| 1891-92 | Accounts | 1,656,157 | |
| | Budget | 1,615,800 | |
| 1892-93 | { Revised | 1,660,800 | |
| | Accounts | 1,607,876 | |

Budget Estimate. The apparent decrease in the total receipts of the year is due mainly to a change of classification introduced in the accounts of 1892-93 by which recoveries by the Marine Department for work done by it for other departments and Local Governments were deducted from expenditure instead of being credited as receipts. The only other point requiring notice in connection with this group was a general increase in the Police receipts in 1892-93 as compared with the estimates.

EXPENDITURE.

40. *General Administration*.—The expenditure on General Administration necessarily increases with the increasing efficiency and complexity of the administration. The Indian Expenditure closely followed the estimates, but in England there was some additional charge connected with the management of the conversion of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Rupee loans. Nearly three-fourths of the total excess over the Budget is, however, accounted for by the heavy fall in exchange during the year.
- | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------|--|
| | | Rx. | |
| 1891-92 | Accounts | 1,791,317 | |
| | Budget | 1,831,600 | |
| 1892-93 | { Revised | 1,881,900 | |
| | Accounts | 1,871,825 | |

41. *Law and Justice: Courts of Law*.—The charges are increasing yearly. The excess over the Budget Estimate in 1892-93 occurred in the expenditure of Civil and Sessions Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Madras either on account of new courts opened or new judicial establishments entertained during the year.

		Rx.	
1891-92	Accounts	2,840,007	
	Budget	2,855,900	
1892-93	{ Revised	2,873,700	
	Accounts	2,876,430	

42. *Law and Justice: Jails*.—The expenditure in 1892-93 exceeded that of 1891-92 chiefly in Port Blair and Bengal. The excess over the Budget was largest in Madras, and was due to an increase in the jail population and an advance in the manufacturing industry.

		Rx.	
1891-92	Accounts	899,772	
	Budget	913,600	
1892-93	{ Revised	917,100	
	Accounts	918,742	

43. *Police*.—Certain schemes for Police reorganisation were contemplated in framing the Estimates of 1892-93 for Madras and Bombay; but they were not carried out during the year. This fact, combined with the short strength of the District Executive Force in Burma, produced a large saving on the Estimates. On the other hand, the expenditure in Bengal exceeded the

		Rx.	
1891-92	Accounts	3,868,610	
	Budget	3,910,000	
1892-93	{ Revised	3,856,000	
	Accounts	3,873,645	

estimate owing to the measures taken in connection with the administration of the Lushai country, and that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was higher than expected owing to a reorganisation scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State. On the whole, a larger saving was anticipated in the Revised Estimate than was actually realised.

44. *Marine*.—The reduction in the Indian expenditure is more apparent

	India. Rx.	England. £	Exchange. Rx.
1891-92 Accounts	436,553	133,447	57,951
1892-93 { Budget	513,600	177,700	88,900
Revised	480,000	301,100	180,700
Accounts	391,875	290,476	174,758

than real owing to the change in the method of accounting for recoveries for work done by the Marine Department mentioned in paragraph 39.

The increase in the expenditure in England was special, and was due to payments made for the construction of two troopships and a dredger.

45. *Education, Ecclesiastical, and Medical*.—The provision made in the

	Education Rx.	Ecclesiastical Rx.	Medical Rx.
1891-92 Accounts	1,424,796	161,596	884,684
1892-93 { Budget	1,496,700	169,300	931,100
Revised	1,445,900	168,300	935,300
Accounts	1,437,024	168,107	941,642

estimates on account of Education charges was not fully spent in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Bombay. The large increase in the Medical charges of Rx. 56,958

over the previous year was distributed over all the provinces.

46. *Political*.—The expenditure in 1892-93 exceeded that of the preced-

	Rx.
1891-92 Accounts	767,711
1892-93 { Budget	771,600
Revised	824,700
Accounts	842,117

ing year by Rx. 74,406. The more important of the excesses were: (1) an increase of Rx. 30,180 under Political Agents chiefly on account

of the North Lushai and the Gilgit Agencies; (2) increased payment of Political Subsidies to the extent of Rx. 25,349 on account of arrears due to the Amir of Afghanistan from previous years; and (3) higher expenditure for entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs (Rx. 7,383) owing to the visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal. The Special Political expenditure in 1892-93 connected with missions and expeditions on the frontiers, amounting to Rx. 23,747, was also higher than in the previous year. The greater part of this as well as the other excesses mentioned could not be anticipated in the estimates.

47. *Scientific and other Minor Departments*.—The difference under this

	Rx.
1891-92 Accounts	587,438
1892-93 { Budget	472,500
Revised	479,400
Accounts	473,271

head between the actual expenditure of the two years was mainly in the Census charges, only Rx. 15,594 having been incurred on account of

the Census in 1892-93 against Rx. 182,082 expended in 1891-92. The Budget Estimate was closely followed as regards the total expenditure, certain savings in India having been counterbalanced by an increase in the sterling expenditure and in the charge for exchange.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECEIPTS.

48. *Superannuation*.—The receipts on account of contributions for pensions

	India Rx.	England. Rx.	Exchange. Rx.
1891-92 Accounts	217,223	100,605	43,689
1892-93 { Budget	206,300	98,400	49,200
Revised	199,200	101,000	60,600
Accounts	200,741	101,000	60,764

and gratuities were specially high in 1891-92 owing to the recovery of the arrears of previous years in Bengal and Madras. The subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan,

and Medical Retiring Funds are declining yearly; but sufficient allowance was not made for the decline in the Budget Estimate.

49. *Stationery and Printing*.—The receipts in 1891-92 included large

	Rx.
1891-92 Accounts	83,408
1892-93 { Budget	74,000
Revised	80,500
Accounts	80,341

recoveries on account of printing work done for the Census Department. There were no corresponding receipts in 1892-93; but, on the

other hand, the recoveries on account of stationery supplied to State Railways and to the Berar Administration were larger than in the previous year, and were not fully anticipated in the Budget.

50. *Exchange*.—This is a very uncertain head of revenue depending on a number of factors, and the receipts are not susceptible of reliable forecast. The large divergence of the actuals from the Budget was due to the loss on miscellaneous remittances owing to the difference between the official rate and the average rate obtained by the Secretary of State for his bills having been as much as $1\frac{3}{4}d$.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	31,529
	Budget	78,500
1892-93	Revised	57,800
	Accounts	19,686

tances owing to the difference between the official rate and the average rate obtained by the Secretary of State for his bills having been as much as $1\frac{3}{4}d$.

51. *Miscellaneous*.—There are always some extraordinary receipts under this head not foreseen in the Estimates. The amounts of such unforeseen receipts were Rx. 13,625 only in 1892-93 against Rx. 30,890

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	420,830
	Budget	353,500
1892-93	Revised	399,500
	Accounts	413,962

in 1891-92; but the receipts from unclaimed deposits, from miscellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures, and from rents and the recoveries of insurance and other departmental charges on English stores supplied to Provincial Governments exceeded the actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget Estimate.

EXPENDITURE.

52. *Territorial and Political Pensions*.—The payments in India in 1892-93 exceeded those of the preceding year by Rx. 14,607, while there was a decrease under England and Exchange of Rx. 30,774. The payments in England in 1891-92 included large arrears of pension drawn by the late Maharaja Duleep Singh. In India the excess over 1891-92 was caused chiefly by the grant of certain commutations of pensions and by payments of arrears. In England certain special payments on account of the Maharaja Duleep Singh were also made in 1892-93, which caused an excess over the Budget.

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	557,959
	Budget	536,200
1892-93	Revised	542,100
	Accounts	541,592

ments in England in 1891-92 included large arrears of pension drawn by the late Maharaja Duleep Singh. In India the excess over 1891-92 was caused chiefly by the grant of certain commutations of pensions and by payments of arrears. In England certain special payments on account of the Maharaja Duleep Singh were also made in 1892-93, which caused an excess over the Budget.

53. *Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances*.—The whole of the excess over the Budget under this head and more than two-thirds of the excess over the actuals of 1891-92 were due to the fall in the rate of

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	276,362
	Budget	314,500
1892-93	Revised	335,400
	Accounts	334,194

Exchange.

54. *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions*.—These charges continue to grow both in India and in England; but, apart from the addition to the pension list, the payments in England in 1892-93 were specially high owing to the adoption in that year

		India. Rx.	England £	Exchange. Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	848,506	1,726,046	749,557
	Budget	875,300	1,748,00	874,100
1892-93	Revised	873,300	1,830,100	1,098,100
	Accounts	881,190	1,810,546	1,089,270

of a rule for the payment of pensions monthly instead of quarterly.

55. *Stationery and Printing*.—The expenditure under this head increases with the growth of public business. In 1892-93 the excess over the Budget occurred in nearly all the provinces, notably in Bengal, where

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	602,885
	Budget	576,800
1892-93	Revised	627,100
	Accounts	647,973

large supplies were made to the Survey and Settlement Department. Larger demands of stores from England and the fall in Exchange also contributed to the increase to some extent.

56. *Miscellaneous*.—The savings on the Budget Estimate occur chiefly in the Remittance charges and in the cost of petty Provincial and Local establishments. In 1891-92 the charges for Municipal taxes on

		Rx.
1891-92	Accounts	285,307
	Budget	245,800
1892-93	Revised	253,000
	Accounts	233,075

Government buildings in Bombay were high, and certain special Commissions of Enquiry necessitated considerable expenditure. There was also a special adjustment in 1891-92 on account of the loss at Manipur. The payments in England on account of stores lost in transit to India were also much less than in 1891-92.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

57. As in the preceding year, the Famine Insurance grant was maintained at Rx. 1,500,000 in 1892-93, including the net charge on the Revenues on account of the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. The

following are the details making up the total of the grant :

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Accounts. Rx.	Budget Rx.	Revised. Rx.	Accounts. Rx.
Famine Relief	23,423	130,000	76,800	70,841
Construction of Protective Railways	484,795	1,011,700	993,900	984,469
Construction of Protective Irrigation	77,931	65,000	63,000	60,793
Reduction of Debt	682,170	...	...	...
Loss on the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways	231,681	293,300	366,300	383,897
Total	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000

The expenditure for the relief of distress chargeable to the grant was much less than was anticipated in Madras and Bombay; but, on the other hand, some expense was incurred on account of the distress in Ajmere-Merwara, which was not foreseen when the Budget was framed. The capital expenditure on Protective Railways shown above represented only such a portion of the total expenditure on those Railways as would, with the other authorised charges against the grant, raise the total to the fixed limit of Rx. 1,500,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE IN ADDITION TO THAT UNDER FAMINE INSURANCE.

58. The expenditure under this head in 1891-92 was wholly on account of lines constructed from the balances of Provincial Governments. The similar expenditure in 1892-93 amounted to Rx. 138,262 against a

Budget provision of Rx. 183,200, the outlay on the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway having been smaller than expected. But, in addition to the expenditure charged to Provincial Revenues, Rx. 201,225 out of the total Imperial expenditure on the construction of railways was shown under this head in 1892-93. This was necessary, as the capital expenditure chargeable to the Famine grant and to loans and balances could not exceed a fixed limit, and the amount above mentioned represented the excess of the total expenditure of the year above these limits taken together.

RAILWAYS.

59. *Earnings.*—The figures in the margin show the net earnings of railways, both State and Guaranteed, since 1888-89. The earnings of 1891-92 were exceptionally heavy owing to a combination of favourable circumstances, such as an exceptionally heavy export traffic of wheat and

seeds, and a large pilgrim traffic connected with certain Hindu religious festivals. The Budget Estimates of 1892-93 therefore anticipated the normal receipts according to previous experience. The result shows that there was a moderate improvement of Rx. 178,335 over the Budget Estimate. This improvement was made up of a number of differences, of which the more important are the following:

Improvements—

	Rx.
Rajputana-Malwa System	298,193
East Indian Railway	147,969
Burma Railway	83,259
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	75,810
Carried forward	*605,231

	Brought forward	Rx. 605,231
<i>Deduct falling off on—</i>		
		Rx.
North-Western Railway .		241,959
Great Indian Peninsula Railway		123,714
Bengal-Nagpur Railway .		31,422
Other Railways (net) .		29,801
	Total	426,896
	Net	178,335

The traffic on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway proved to be exceptionally heavy in 1892-93, and a long pending claim against the Indian Midland Railway for certain interest charges was settled in that year, though no credit for such settlement was taken in the estimate. The estimates for the East Indian Railway were too low. There was a general development of traffic and an exceptionally good passenger traffic on the Burma Railway. The improvement on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was in the traffic in cotton, oil seeds, coal, and railway materials.

The falling off on the North-Western Railway was the result partly of reduced grain exports following an unfavourable crop, and partly of breaches on the line during the monsoon of 1892-93. There were also large outstandings at the end of the year which have been realised in 1893-94. The failure of the linseed crops in the Central Provinces and the small movement of food grains to Southern India account for a part of the falling off on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The decrease on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway occurred in the goods traffic.

60. *Interest and Annuities.*—These charges continue to grow with the extension of railways in the country. Apart from the charge for Exchange, the expenditure shows a saving on the Budget Estimate owing mainly to some of the Guaranteed Railway Companies not having overdrawn their accounts as anticipated. The Assam-Bengal

	India and England Rx.	Exchange Rx.
1888-89 .	8,351,697	2,629,890
1889-90 .	8,385,403	2,517,221
1890-91 .	8,556,121	1,863,201
1891-92 .	8,702,162	2,454,962
1892-93 { Budget	8,052,500	2,571,000
{ Revised	8,004,800	3,434,000
{ Accounts	8,006,378	3,443,396

Railway Company could not also pay up their subscribed capital to the extent anticipated.

61. *Other Expenditure.*—This expenditure in 1892-93 was less than in the preceding year by Rx. 252,593.

	Rx.
1891-92 Accounts	882,106
1892-93 { Budget	704,900
{ Revised	633,800
{ Accounts	629,513

The differences were mainly in the charges for surplus profits paid to Guaranteed Railways and the expenditure on Railway Surveys. The payments for surplus profits were Rx. 155,735 less as a result of the smaller traffic earned in 1892-93; and a sum of Rx. 81,572 on account of past expenditure on the Bengal-Assam Railway Survey was recovered from the Company in 1892-93 and deducted from expenditure. No provision was made for this deduction in the Budget Estimate.

62. *Loss on Railway Revenue Account.*—The following figures show the net loss to Government on the Railway Revenue Account from its connection with railways since 1888-89:

	Net receipts, excluding charge or Exchange.	Charge for Exchange.	Net loss.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1888-89	396,498	2,629,890	2,233,392
1889-90	664,620	2,517,221	1,852,601
1890-91	1,175,910	1,863,201	687,291
1891-92	2,139,098	2,454,962	315,864
1892-93	1,596,344	3,443,396	1,847,052

The year 1891-92 was exceptional, and, allowing for the specially heavy railway traffic of that year, the net receipts, excluding the charge for Exchange, show a steady improvement; but, though this improvement amounted in 1892-93 to

Rx. 931,724 as compared with 1889-90, the charge for Exchange has been so great as to counterbalance the whole of this improvement, and to leave the net loss at about the same figure as in 1889-90.

IRRIGATION.

MAJOR WORKS.

63. *Net earnings, excluding Land Revenue.*—These earnings showed in

		Rx.	
1891-92	Accounts	643,292	1892-93 an advance of Rx. 73,487
	Budget	552,200	over the previous year owing chiefly
1892-93	Revised	696,600	to an extension of irrigation from
	Accounts	716,779	canals in the Punjab, to the re-

covery of arrears of water rates in Bengal, and to the seasons having been more favourable for canal irrigation in Madras and Bombay. The estimates were too low.

64. *Interest.*—These figures require no remarks, except that the charge

		Rx.	
1891-92	Accounts	1,109,678	continues to grow with the pro-
	Budget	1,138,900	gress in the construction of irriga-
1892-93	Revised	1,138,900	tion works.
	Accounts	1,138,386	

MINOR WORKS.

		Rx.	
1891-92	Accounts	194,114	65. <i>Receipts.</i> —The variations are
	Budget	189,100	unimportant. The actuals of 1891-
1892-93	Revised	191,500	92 included certain arrears of clear-
	Accounts	185,866	ance rates.

66. *Expenditure.*—The decrease in the expenditure in 1892-93 as com-

		Rx.	
1891-92	Accounts	1,071,896	pared with the previous year
	Budget	1,009,600	occurred almost entirely in Lower
1892-93	Revised	1,052,407	Burma and Madras. The Budget
	Accounts	1,008,142	Estimate was closely followed as a

whole. There was, however, a considerable excess in the Imperial expenditure on account of Famine Relief works in Upper Burma which was counterbalanced by savings chiefly in Bombay and Lower Burma.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

67. *Receipts.*—The increase in the receipts as compared with 1891-92 and

		Rx.	
1891-92	Accounts	627,124	with the Budget was the largest in
	Budget	606,400	the North-Western Provinces and
1892-93	Revised	630,100	Oudh owing to the sale of the
	Accounts	653,1	bridge-of-boats over the rivers

Gogra and Chowka at Byramghat. The receipts on account of contributions from Municipalities in Bombay were also higher than expected.

68. *Expenditure.*—The Imperial expenditure in 1891-92 was unusually

		Imperial Rx.	Provincial and Local Rx.	
1891-92	Accounts	2,095,576	4,112,876	high owing to special grants for the
	Budget	2,025,500	3,891,300	restoration of buildings at Quetta
1892-93	Revised	1,904,800	3,032,600	damaged by rain and for expendi-
	Accounts	1,969,530	3,870,950	ture on famine relief works. The

lapse on the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 was partly nominal, as a portion of the grant under India was transferred to Upper Burma for expenditure on minor irrigation works required for famine relief.

As regards Provincial and Local charges, the expenditure in 1892-93 was lower than in the previous year in all the larger provinces. One cause of this general reduction was the fact that the year 1892-93 was the first year of the new Provincial Contracts; and, though the contracts did not entail a material reduction in the rate of expenditure of the Provincial Governments, the usual tendency appears to be to increase the Public Works expenditure towards the end of the term for which the contracts are framed.

ARMY.

69. *Receipts*.—The increase over the receipts of 1891-92 and the Budget Estimate occurred mainly under Commissariat, Remount, and Veterinary Establishments, and was due (1) to larger sales of Commissariat provisions, stores, and malt liquor; (2) to the transfer of certain cast remounts to the Bengal Cavalry regiments on payment; and (3) to the credit of the value of 260 horses taken by the 7th Dragoon Guards on their transfer to Egypt. There were also larger sales of regimental necessities and unserviceable ordnance stores. In England a special credit was received in 1892-93 on account of the sale of the troopship *Jumna*.

70. *Expenditure : India*.—The expenditure in 1892-93 was less than that of the preceding year by Rx. 151,971. The charges for Special Military expeditions were considerably less in the year than in 1891-92; but, on the other hand, there was a large increase in Commissariat charges owing to a rise in the price of food for men and animals and an increase in the pay of British troops due to the fall in the rate of Exchange for converting their sterling pay into rupees. The Budget Estimate was exceeded to the extent of Rx. 582,391. The excess was due chiefly to the following items of additional expenditure :

	Rx.
Increased cost of food for men and animals	242,000
Kashmir transport arrangements	86,662
Kajuri Kach Force	84,936
Kuram Escort	39,216
Lushai operations	47,203
Chin Hill operations	30,319
Isazai Field Force	32,515
A great charges of Missions and Expeditions undertaken in previous years	11,477
Total	575,228

The Revised Estimate did not provide sufficiently for the increase in the cost of food for men and animals.

71. *Expenditure : England and Exchange*.—The sterling expenditure in 1892-93 exceeded that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate by £329,283 and £294,296 respectively. The important variations comprised in these excesses were the following :

	Sterling. £	Exchange. Rx.		Increase+ Decrease—
1891-92 Accounts	4,559,513	1,980,026		
1892-93 { Budget	4,694,500	2,297,300	Compared with actual, 1891-92	Compared with Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
1892-93 { Revised	5,022,300	3,013,400		
1892-93 { Accounts	4,558,790	2,241,224		
<i>Effective Services.</i>				
Payment to the War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India			+ 264,303	+ 206,766
Furlough allowances of officers of the Indian service			+ 35,351	+ 41,654
Stores for India			—197,793	—138,824
<i>Non-effective Services.</i>				
Payment to the War Office in respect of British Forces for service in India			+ 38,974	+ 11,182
Pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian service			+ 199,471	+ 181,360
Total			+ 340,306	302,138

The increase in the payments to the War Office represented chiefly amounts paid in settlement of arrear claims.

The rise in the charges for furlough allowances and pensions was connected with the payment of the allowances monthly instead of quarterly. The figures for stores were affected by a falling off in the demands for special ordnance stores.

SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

72. The expenditure for these works is diminishing yearly. The decrease in 1892-93 as compared with the previous year and the Budget was largest in England. The Budget Estimate was too high.
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----|---------|
| 1891-92 | Accounts | Rx. | 614,848 |
| | { Budget | | 614,500 |
| 1892-93 | { Revised | | 551,300 |
| | { Accounts | | 458,060 |

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

73. In 1891-92 the total expenditure not charged to Revenue was shown as Rx. 3,500,000. This was the maximum limit of the expenditure not so charged at the time the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 was framed; but, as a special case, the Secretary of State authorised the expenditure in 1892-93 on the Jheriah Extension of the East Indian Railway and on the Rampur-Moradabad Railway, the funds for which were to be advanced by the Rampur Durbar, to be treated as outside the fixed limit. The Budget Estimates for outlay on the Jheriah Extension and the Rampur-Moradabad Railway were taken at Rx. 160,000 and Rx. 375,000 respectively; and, in accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State just alluded to, the estimate of the total capital expenditure not charged to Revenue was placed at Rx. 4,035,000,—namely, outlay on Railway construction at Rx. 3,485,000, and that on Irrigation Works at Rx. 550,000.

74. *Railways.*—The total expenditure on the construction of railways from Imperial Funds exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 25,893. This excess was made up of a reduction of Rx. 48,710 in the expenditure on the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway and the Jheriah Extension, and an increase of Rx. 74,603 under all the other Railways taken together. As there was a saving of Rx. 18,909 on the estimate of capital outlay on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue, the total outlay on Railways not so charged was (Rx. 48,710—Rx. 18,909) Rx. 29,801 less than the estimate. The Railway Capital Expenditure that could be charged to the Famine Grant (paragraph 57) was also Rx. 27,231 less than the estimate; and the excess in the total being Rx. 25,893, the excess over the estimate that was charged in the Imperial section of the head “37—Construction of Railways” (paragraph 58) amounted to (29,801 + 27,231 + 25,893) Rx. 82,925.

75. *Irrigation.*—The expenditure in 1891-92 was high owing to special grants for the more rapid completion of the Chenab Canal and the Periyar Project. The lapse on the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 occurred in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1891-92	Accounts	Rx.	729,664
	{ Budget		500,000
1892-93	{ Revised		550,000
	{ Accounts		531,091

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 4th May, 1894.

No. 2265-P.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Postal Department, with effect from 1st April 1894, *vice* Mr. E. de C. Williams, retired.

Mr. L. G. Wait to be Deputy Postmaster General, 2nd grade, and

Mr. F. Whympers to be Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS (NON-JUDICIAL).

*Exemptions and Reductions under the Act.**The 3rd May, 1894.*

No. 2106-S.R.—Whereas under the terms of the Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3546, dated the 13th November 1880, the Municipality of Sukkur has paid into the Government Treasury the sum of Rupees 1,000 as composition for the stamp-duty chargeable on a sum of Rupees 2,00,000 which the said Municipality was authorized to borrow, and which is to be raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures of Rupees 500 each, *viz* :

Nos. 1 to 130, dated the 21st June 1894;

Nos. 131 to 140, dated the 10th July 1894;

Nos. 141 to 152, dated the 13th July 1894;

Nos. 153 to 162, dated the 15th July 1894;

Nos. 163 to 174, dated the 17th July 1894;

Nos. 175 to 184, dated the 27th July 1894;

Nos. 185 to 204, dated the 30th July 1894;

Nos. 205 to 212, dated the 2nd August 1894;

Nos. 213 & 214, dated the 3rd August 1894;

Nos. 215 to 257, dated the 5th August 1894;

Nos. 258 to 285, dated the 9th August 1894;

Nos. 286 to 293, dated the 13th August 1894;

Nos. 296 to 337, dated the 14th August 1894;

Nos. 338 to 397, dated the 10th September 1894;

Nos. 398 & 399, dated the 12th September 1894;

No. 400, dated the 14th September 1894 :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the said debentures from any stamp-duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, sub-division, or consolidation.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th May, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 404.—The undermentioned officers are appointed Colonels on the Staff, with effect from the dates specified :

Colonel R. C. R. Clifford, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, *vice* Colonel A. H. Prinsep, C.B., who has vacated. Dated 28th March 1894.

Colonel (Brigadier-General) H. M. Evans, Indian Staff Corps, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, officiating in command of the Allahabad district, *vice* Colonel A. J. C. Birch, who has resigned. Dated 31st March 1894.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 405.—Surgeon-Colonel C. McD. Cuffe, C.B., Army Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel T. Walsh, appointed Principal Medical Officer, Madras Army. Dated 20th March 1894.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 406.—The tenure of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Standbridge, Royal Artillery, superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatchgarh, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 27th March 1894.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 407.—The undermentioned officer is, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, admitted to the Indian Staff Corps on the conditions laid down in the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, for admission to the Staff Corps of officers of the unattached list, with effect from the date specified.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Turnbull Marshall, 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, officiating wing officer, 1st Bengal Infantry,—19th December 1893.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 408.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under article 704, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I :

Major the Hon'ble A. E. Dalzell, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Inspector of Gymnasias, Bengal, (p. a.) for six months.

No. 409.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :

Lieutenant L. W. P. East, Royal Artillery, in charge mountain guns with Native Infantry, Assam, (m. c.) for one year, under rule XIV, clause 1, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 410.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain G. H. Weller, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 14th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for five months and fifteen days. Pension service—15th year commenced 13th August 1893.

Lieutenant E. C. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 14th September 1893.

Lieutenant M. R. W. Nightingale, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 1st March 1894.

No. 411.—The undermentioned officer was granted leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 2nd December 1893.

Lieutenant H. N. Wavmouth, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, for six months.

No 412.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

Lieutenant E. W. Wall, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—9th year commenced 30th January 1894.

Lieutenant R. I. Carnegie, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for six months. Pension service—5th year commenced 8th June 1893.

No 413.—In G. G. O. No 287 of 1894 granting leave out of India to Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Brander, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for "wing commander and second-in-command" read "commandant."

No. 414—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India.

Colonel W. G. Nicholson, C.B., Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for one year.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Resident, 2nd class, and Political Resident, Persian Gulf, (p. a.) for seven months.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Elliott, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander and second-in-command, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for three days.

Major F. P. L. White, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, (p. a.) for one month.

Major E. W. Dun, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for three months.

Major G. D. C. Gastrell, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in-command, 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for six months.

Captain J. A. Dealy, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant N. J. H. Powell, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 23rd Punjab Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), (m. c.) till 4th July 1894.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Seaman, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, (p. a.) for one month.

Sub-Conductor E. W. M. Hollis, overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for two months.

No. 415—Major J. L. O'Bryen, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in-command, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave to the 31st March 1894 inclusive.

No. 416.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Bishop, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India, with effect from the 26th April 1894, on vacating the command of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

PENSIONS.

No. 417.—Sub-Conductor James Jones, Ordnance Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st April 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 418—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

Halford Dumergue Gerrard,—29th April 1894.

Robert Hutchinson Campbell Tufnell,—4th May 1894.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 419.—30th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Bahadur Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sri Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bija Singh, deceased, with effect from the 7th April 1894.

No 420.—2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment—

Jemadar Hastabir Gharti to be Subadar and Havildar Dilman Rai to be Jemadar, *vice* Amar Singh Bhandari, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 421.—Major Halford Dumergue Gerrard, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th April 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 422.—Surgeon-Colonel John Richardson, M.B., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th May 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS

No. 423.—*Gorakhpur Light Horse*—

Aubury Hay Cooper, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Tullock, promoted.

William Claxton Peppe, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Turnbull, promoted

PROMOTIONS.

No. 424.—*Gorakhpur Light Horse*—

Lieutenant James Tullock to be Captain, *vice* Holdsworth, promoted.

Lieutenant Walter James Turnbull to be Captain to complete the establishment.

No. 425.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant William Henry Haughton James to be Captain, *vice* Anderson, resigned.

No. 426.—*Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Lieutenant Henry Denby to be Captain, *vice* Brown, resigned.

Lieutenant Frederick George Royal Dawson to be Captain, *vice* Cantopher, resigned.

Lieutenant Lawrence Potter Johnson to be Captain to complete the establishment.

Lieutenant Peter Rainier to be Captain, *vice* Maxwell, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Strachan Wyman to be Lieutenant, *vice* Denby, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Condon Swetenham to be Lieutenant, *vice* Dawson, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Cecil Vincent Sage to be Lieutenant, *vice* Johnson, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant William Thomas Hall to be Lieutenant, *vice* Rainier, promoted.

No. 427 — *Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Robert Benjamin to be Lieutenant, *vice* Bodeker, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No 428 — *Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*

Captain G. J. Nicholls resigns his commission

No 429 — *Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant L. H. Barker resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 430 — Lieutenant G. A. Beazeley, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from 23rd March 1894, in terms of paragraph 3, clause 159, India Army Circulars, 1891

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 28.—The appointment of Sub-Lieutenant A. S. Balfour, Royal Indian Marine, as an Assistant Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India, is cancelled, and he will revert to the establishment of the Marine.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st May, 1894.

No. 186.—Mr. O. Höernle, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Assam, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the 14th April 1894.

No. 187.—*Addendum* —In Public Works Department Notification No. 4, dated the 5th January 1893, transferring Mr. T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, from State Railways to Rajputana and Central India, *after* the word "Administrations" *add* "with effect from the 17th April 1892."

No. 188.—Mr. T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana and Central India, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Kotah and Jhallawar States, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank* (super-numerary), from the 17th to 18th April 1892 inclusive, and substantive *pro tempore* (super-numerary), with effect from the 16th January 1893.

The 4th May, 1894.

No. 189.—Mr. G. Moyle, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, has been granted by the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, furlough for two years, with effect from the 5th May 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

TELEGRAPHS.

The 1st May, 1894.

No. 185.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified.

Name.	From	To	Date
C. P. Landon . . .	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	Chief Superintendent, Class IV	20th March 1894.
H. W. Smith . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	20th March 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, April 28th, 1894.

General Summary.—With the cessation of the snowfall in Upper Sikkim temperature in North-Eastern India began to rise and pressure to give way. The fall of pressure continued till the morning of the 27th, when pressure rose slightly owing to the action of numerous thunderstorms in Bengal and Burma only to fall again rapidly next day in sympathy with a general fall of pressure over the whole of the country. The fall was largest in Northern India, and was also large in Burma, where it was caused by the advance of a cyclonic storm from the Andaman Sea into the Gulf of Martaban. A feeble and temporary advance of humid winds which has been giving unusually heavy rain for the time of the year in Malabar and Ceylon would appear to have reached the Tenasserim Coast and Lower Burma at the commencement of the week. Rain was reported from stations in that area on nearly every day of the week, and on the morning of the 27th a slight fall of the barometer at Diamond Island and a cyclonic tendency in the winds at the Lower Burma Coast stations indicated the possibility of a depression having formed in the Andaman Sea to the south, which was confirmed next day by a rapid fall of pressure and the appearance of a cyclonic storm of some intensity in the Gulf of Martaban.

At the commencement of the week a brisk fall of pressure intensified the depression in Sind, and by the morning of the 23rd it had moved north-eastwards into the Punjab, giving thunderstorms and light showers of rain to a few stations in that province. But it broke up among the Punjab Hills during the next twenty-four hours, and a very rapid rise of pressure took place in the Punjab and Upper Sind, due partly to the filling up of this depression, and partly to an inrush of cool and very dry air from the Afghanistan and Baluchistan plateau area, indicated by strong winds from the north and west at the Upper India frontier stations. These winds caused an abnormally large decrease of humidity in Upper India. At Peshawar the humidity percentage on the 24th was only 14 as against 85 per cent. on the previous day, showing a decrease of 71. The cool wave thus introduced advanced eastwards, lowering the temperature of North-Western and Central India to below the normal; but its effects did not last long, and by the morning of the 26th temperature had again commenced to rise in the north-west.

The mean temperature for the whole of India for the week was normal.

Dai'y Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had given way briskly in Rajputana and the Punjab, and the Sind depression had extended eastwards; but its very shallow and diffused character made it of little importance. Easterly winds continued in the Gangetic plain. Showers of rain were reported from Burma, Bengal, and the Bombay Deccan. Tavoy received 2·80 inches, False Point 1·02 inches, and Dhubri and Poona a little more than a third of an inch.

Monday.—Pressure had fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, causing the transference of the Upper India depression to the Central and East Punjab. Pressure had also given way in the Central Provinces, and a very shallow depression was shown in that area. Pressure continued to fall slightly in North-East India. Winds were strong in the Punjab and were cyclonic in direction at Murree and Cherat. Rain fell in the North Punjab, Bengal, and South India, but the heaviest fall was only 0·54 inch at Narainganj.

Tuesday.—A wave of cool dry air from Afghanistan and Baluchistan had caused a very rapid rise of pressure in the Punjab and a large decrease in humidity. Peshawar registered the abnormally large decrease of 71 in the humidity percentage and Cherat a decrease of 50. Pressure had continued to give way

slightly in North-Eastern India, and shallow depressions were shown covering Central and Upper Burma and the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur. Temperature had decreased very rapidly in Baluchistan, Sind, and Rajputana, and rapidly in the Punjab. Jalpaiguri received 0·51 inch of rain, and a few other stations reported light showers.

Wednesday.—Pressure had given way generally, but somewhat irregularly, and the changes did not appreciably affect the pressure distribution. Westerly winds had set in over the western and central districts of the North-Western Provinces. Temperature had fallen over the whole of North-Western and Central India. Remarkably low humidities were recorded over the whole of North-Western and Central India, Berar, and the Central Provinces. Moderately heavy rain had fallen in Tenasserim, North Bengal, Malabar, and Ceylon. Calicut reported 1·94 inches, Colombo 1·45 inches, Tavoy 1·15 inches, and Jalpaiguri 1·12 inches.

Thursday.—Pressure was in moderate to considerable defect in Assam, Burma, and the Peninsula. The area of deficient pressure in Southern India was of the most importance. Westerly or north-westerly winds prevailed generally in the North-Western Provinces and were extending into Bihar. Rain was received in Southern India, Ceylon, Assam, and Sikkim. Colombo reported a fall of 2·32 inches, Mysore 1·97 inches, Calicut 1·3 inches, and Dhubri 1·34 inches.

Friday.—Pressure had increased over nearly the whole of India, but the changes, though not large, were irregular. Rain continued in Ceylon, Burma, Assam, and Southern India, and showers were also reported from Bengal. Falls of one inch and above were registered at Bassein (1·49 inches), Sibsagar (1·86 inches), Dinajpur (1·75 inches), Toungoo (1·48 inches), Mangalore (1·07 inches), and Berhampore (1·00 inch).

Saturday.—A brisk to rapid fall of pressure had taken place over the whole of Northern India and Burma. Pressure was in large defect in the north of the Andaman Sea, where a depression of some importance had formed. Winds were cyclonic in direction at the Lower Burma Coast stations, and had increased very rapidly in strength, their velocity at Diamond Island at 8 A.M. being 24 miles per hour. Winds were unchanged in direction and strength at the head of the Bay. Light showers of rain were reported from Burma and the south of the Peninsula, the only fall exceeding half an inch being one of 1·69 inches registered at Khammamet.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE	April 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	—0·9	0	+0·2	+1·0	+1·9	+0·9	+1·1	+0·6
Bengal and Assam	—2·8	—0·9	+0·6	+1·6	+1·1	+0·5	+1·1	+0·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—2·0	+1·1	+3·4	+0·3	—0·5	—3·1	—3·0	—0·5
Punjab	+1·8	+3·3	—0·5	—5·2	—3·6	—3·4	—2·4	—1·4
Bombay	+0·9	+2·2	+2·0	+1·7	+0·3	—0·8	—0·9	+0·8
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·7	+2·1	+3·1	+3·6	+1·7	—1·3	—2·5	+0·9
Central India and Gujarat	+3·5	+5·2	+1·7	—1·6	—2·7	—2·6	—3·1	+0·1
Sind and Rajputana	+6·1	+5·7	—2·3	—5·1	—4·6	—3·3	—4·0	—1·1
Madras	—1·4	—0·5	+0·3	+1·3	—0·1	—2·0	—1·5	—0·6
Mean for whole of India	+0·5	+2·0	+0·9	—0·3	—0·7	—1·7	—1·7	—0·1

Higher temperatures than usual obtained at the commencement of the week, especially in Central India, Gujarat, Sind, and Rajputana; but the advance of the cool wave from the north-west, which has already been referred to, reduced temperature in several provinces to below normal, and on the last two days of the week temperature was in defect everywhere, except in Burma and Bengal. The mean temperature of the week was nearly normal in every province, except in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana, where it was slightly in defect. The mean temperature for the whole of India was two degrees in excess on the 23rd, and nearly two degrees in defect on the 27th and 28th. For the whole week it was normal.

Rainfall.—From the table at the close it will be seen that light to moderate rain has fallen during the week in all divisions of Burma, Bengal, Assam, and the south of the Peninsula. The heaviest falls have been received in Burma and Bengal. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Khandesh, and the greater part of the Punjab.

Of the thirty-three divisions that have received rain, eight have received an average fall of over an inch, the largest average being that of 3·70 inches in North Bengal. Only five other divisions received an average of more than half an inch, while in fifteen others it did not exceed a quarter of an inch. The rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal in eighteen of the divisions that received rain, and in defect in the remaining fifteen.

The rainfall of the period 4th March to 28th April was in defect generally in Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Rajputana, and Central India. It was in excess in Central Burma, North Bengal, Punjab Hill Districts, North-West and West Punjab, Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts, Berar, Central Provinces (West), and Madras, with the exception of South Hyderabad.

The following are the largest amounts received during the week at individual rain gauge stations: Cooch Behar, 12·99 inches; Kyaikto (Central Burma), 8·46 inches; Kurigram (Rangpur), 6·42 inches; and Alipur (Jalpaiguri), 5·82 inches.

Snowfall.—Further reports received during the week confirm the information already received as to the exceptionally heavy snowfall experienced during the past winter in the interior and higher elevations of the Himalayas. The Superintendent of the Kailang Observatory in Lahul states that the total snowfall was somewhat less than that of the previous winter, but still considerably above the normal, and that on the higher elevations it has almost certainly been two or three times as large. Snow was lying 4 feet deep on the fields on the 10th April. Revd. T. Schreve, stationed at Poo in the Upper Sutlej Valley, states that the past winter has been exceptionally severe and the snowfall abnormally heavy, and that the natives of the district say they do not remember such heavy snowfalls as those of the past two winters. The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Chamba, reports that the accumulation of snow on the 15th April was considerable, and in the ravines appeared to be much larger than usual, masses of snow remaining unmelted in ravines down to 6,000 feet. The snowfall in the interior to the north and west is stated by the natives of the district to have been heavier than even the exceptionally heavy fall of 1890-91.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 28TH, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 4TH TO APRIL 28TH, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to April 28th.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	0'98	0'67	+ 0'31	1'83	3'20	— 43
	Lower Burma	0'74	0'26	+ 0'48	0'74	1'53	— 52
	Central Burma	1'19	0'42	+ 0'77	1'46	1'21	+ 21
	Upper Burma	0'14	?	?	1'41	?	?
	Aiakan	0'16	0'51	— 0'35	0'57	1'58	— 64
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0'22	1'41	— 1'19	5'17	5'98	— 14
	Assam (Surma)	1'15	3'40	— 2'25	15'63	21'59	— 28
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1'47	2'27	— 0'80	7'45	10'21	— 27
	Deltaic Bengal	0'43	1'00	— 0'57	3'55	3'83	— 7
	Central Bengal	0'45	0'57	— 0'12	1'85	2'22	— 17
	North Bengal	3'70	1'68	+ 2'02	5'97	4'81	+ 24
	Orissa	0'20	0'35	— 0'15	1'76	2'11	— 17
	Chota Nagpur	0'55	0'11	+ 0'44	0'97	1'38	— 30
	Bihar (South)	0'15	0'06	+ 0'09	0'18	0'55	— 67
	Do. (North)	0'16	0'33	— 0'17	0'48	1'05	— 54
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0'02	— 0'02	0'13	0'35	— 63
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0	0'06	— 0'06	0'04	0'49	— 92
	Oudh (South)	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'02	0'43	— 95
	Do. (North)	0	0'05	— 0'05	0'23	0'60	— 60
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0'02	— 0'02	0'09	0'38	— 76
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'12	0'52	— 77
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0	0'07	— 0'07	0'97	1'54	— 37
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0'05	— 0'05	0'13	0'75	— 83
	Do. (Central)	0	0'05	— 0'05	0'30	0'73	— 59
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0'07	— 0'07	1'13	1'48	— 24
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0'25	— 0'25	4'50	4'29	+ 5
	Do. (North-West)	0'13	0'19	— 0'06	3'68	3'03	+ 21
	Do. (West)	0'01	0'11	— 0'10	1'42	1'07	+ 33
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	1'89	0'82	+ 1'07	6'60	3'48	+ 90
	Madras (South Central)	0'78	0'89	— 0'11	4'00	2'82	+ 42
	Coorg	1'32	0'53	+ 0'79	5'01	2'99	+ 68
	Mysore	1'53	0'42	+ 1'11	3'31	1'41	+ 135
	Konkan	0'22	0'08	+ 0'14	0'46	0'21	+ 119
	Bombay Deccan	0'55	0'34	+ 0'21	2'13	0'87	+ 145
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0'04	— 0'04	0'51	0'14	+ 264
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Betar	0'11	0'05	+ 0'06	0'66	0'5	+ 25
	Central Provinces (West)	0'05	0'02	+ 0'03	0'60	0'45	+ 47
	Ditto (Central)	0'07	0'05	+ 0'02	0'38	0'75	— 49
	Ditto (East)	0	0'14	— 0'14	0'04	1'13	— 96
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0	0	0	0'01	0'01	0
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0'04	0'22	— 82
	Sind	0	0'02	— 0'02	0'04	0'37	— 89
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'07	0'20	— 65
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'06	0'22	— 73
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'02	— 0'02	0	0'11	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'29	0'14	+ 0'15	1'56	1'02	+ 53
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	1'90	0'14	+ 1'76	3'60	1'78	+ 102
	Hyderabad (South)	0'19	0'09	+ 0'10	0'38	1'17	— 67
	Madras (Central)	0'34	0'14	+ 0'20	0'85	0'54	+ 57
	East Coast (Central)	0'06	0'06	0	1'11	0'49	+ 127
	Ditto (South)	0'09	0'22	— 0'13	1'85	0'7	+ 113
	Madras (South)	0'48	0'65	— 0'17	4'29	2'59	+ 66

W. A. BION,

SIMLA, 3rd May, 1894.

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of
the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 28th April.*—Rainfall fair on West Coast and Nilgiris; moderate showers in Ganjam and the greater portion of the Deccan and Central and Southern districts; elsewhere scanty or *nil*. Summer cultivation going on. Standing crops generally fair. Harvests continue to yield moderately. Water-supply generally fair. Pasture scarce, but fodder generally available. Condition of cattle good. Prices generally stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Rain generally slight in parts of seven districts. Standing crops damaged by blight, rust, or winds in parts of two districts; otherwise good, except cotton in Surat. Reaping of late crops progressing in seven and cotton picking in six districts. Preparations for the next season general. Agricultural stock generally good and fodder sufficient, except in three districts. Prices steady, except in three districts. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 1,129.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th April.*—There was rain over the greater part of the province during the week, the falls being heavier and more general in North Bengal than elsewhere. Ploughing is now general, and early rice and jute are being sown. Sugarcane, indigo, and millets are doing well, and the prospects of tea in Darjeeling have improved. Spring rice is being cut, and the general outturn is expected to be satisfactory. Opium weighments are still going on in Bihar. In Hazaribagh the weighments are nearly finished, and the outturn is reported to be much below the estimate. The supply of fodder and water for cattle is sufficient. Prices of common rice are steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Weather getting hotter. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops nearing completion. Irrigation of sugarcane and other summer crops continue. Weighments of opium in progress. Sowing of indigo has commenced. Markets well supplied and fodder abundant. Prices generally stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Rain has fallen in three districts. Reaping and threshing of spring crops going on and sowings of extra spring crops nearly over. The outturn of the spring crops is expected to be above average. Prospects of standing crops are good. Spring crops are said to have been damaged by recent hail in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. The poppy crops are in good condition. Prices unsettled in one district; falling in two others; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Weather hot and cloudy in places. Slight rain in parts of Nagpur. Harvesting still continues

in Jabalpur, Seoni, Hoshangabad, and Raipur; completed in Bilaspur. Distress prevailing among the poorer classes in Saugor. Imports of grain increasing day by day, and relief works have granted relief to several thousands. Preparation of land for autumn sowings in progress in Nimar, Wardha, and Nagpur. Prices remain unchanged, except in Saugor.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th April.*—Rain fell in most districts. In Upper Burma agricultural operations in connection with dry-weather paddy are progressing satisfactorily. Reaping of this crop is well in hand in several districts. Early wet-weather paddy is being planted in a few places, and hill clearings have been prepared and will be planted when the rains set in. Standing crops thriving. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. The price of paddy has risen in Thongwa and fallen in Pakokko. The price of rice has risen slightly in Rangoon and fallen in Mandalay.

Assam.—*For week ending 1st May.*—Weather warm. Sowing of early rice and planting of sugarcane progressing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—**MYSORE:** Good rain in parts of the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, and Hassan districts; slight elsewhere. Standing crops in good condition. Rice sown in parts of the Tumkur and Shimoga districts. Prices slightly fallen in two districts.

COORG: Rainfall good. No standing crops. Prospects of coffee and cardamom fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—**BERAR:** Rainfall moderate. Weather hot. Threshing of wheat and linseed still continues in the Melghat taluka. Preparation of land for autumn sowings in progress. Fodder insufficient in three talukas and water-supply inadequate in the Melghat taluka. Prices have fallen in the Kelapur taluka.

♦ **HYDERABAD:** Rainfall good. Cutting of hot-weather crops continues. Harvesting of spring crops completed in some parts. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—No rain during the week. Harvesting still continues in Bundelkhand and completed in all other Agencies. Outturn below average in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Goona, and parts of Gwalior, and average in Baghelkhand. Pasturage bad and indifferent in parts of Gwalior, but good in other Agencies. Prices of food-grains falling in Bhopawar and Goona; steady at high rates elsewhere. Opium has been gathered. The crops in Malwa are reported to have been much injured, and the yield will be probably below average.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Rainfall slight in Kherwara and Meywar. Agricultural operations and cattle generally satisfactory. Reaping of crops nearly completed. Prospects generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholpur, where it is reported to be failing. Prices rising in four States, falling in one, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 1st May.*—Weather fine. Standing spring crops in good condition. Rapeseed ripening. Autumn ploughings going on. Rice sowings commenced in some places. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 30th April.*—No rain. Crops reaped. Prospects of outturn good. Prices falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th April.*—Storms in the hills. Weather cool. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 22ND APRIL 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 21ST APRIL 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1894, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	WEEK ENDING 22ND APRIL 1893.				WEEK ENDING 21ST APRIL 1894.				Earnings from 1st January to 22nd April 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 21st April 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	619	1,614	10,21,753	627	1,641	11,85,436	722	1,641,18,275	1,79,16,401	14,98,126	...		
Bengal-Nagpur	180	863	1,55,18	180	862	1,72,508	200	26,56,488	28,42,087	1,85,599	...		
Indian Midland	145	752	1,39,682	187	752	1,40,804	187	18,62,721	19,41,506	78,785	...		
Bezwada Extension	96	21	1,303	62	21	1,741	83	34,490	26,764	...	7,726		
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	296	1,699	5,13,566	302	1,719	6,03,820	351	80,00,989	85,10,559	5,09,570	...		
South Indian	157	1,043	1,48,832	143	1,042	1,58,683	152	25,00,625	21,94,800	...	3,15,825		
Southern Mahratta (b)	109	1,107	1,20,196	109	1,104	1,55,435	134	18,51,668	19,87,793	1,36,225	...		
Bengal and North-Western (c)	102	756	1,25,987	107	756	1,41,100	167	19,50,856	18,68,339	...	82,517		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	14,222	61	251	19,985	87	2,57,847	3,35,658	77,811	...		
Palampur-Deesa . . . . .	..	..	...	..	17	1,110	65	13,171	13,171	...	...
TOTAL	272	8,098	22,42,549	277	8,205	25,80,622	315	1,55,33,859	1,76,27,070	20,93,419	...		
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (d)	229	2,509	5,00,946	200	2,507	6,83,380	273	92,51,700	1,02,78,079	9,76,379	...		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	2,05,405	297	741	2,46,286	332	30,19,883	33,57,108	3,37,225	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	1,64,738	212	813	1,97,550	243	31,54,195	39,01,266	6,49,081	...		
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	14,704	118	125	14,400	116	2,48,497	2,41,963	...	6,634		
East Coast (state)	53	91	6,890	76	266	30,233	114	149,744	3,40,562	2,90,818	...		
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	224	715	1,33,247	186	730	1,17,817	161	29,17,427	45,72,191	...	3,45,236		
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	28	946	34	28	1,513	54	16,602	17,579	977	...		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	486	61	8	510	64	8,061	7,315	...	746		
TOTAL	231	4,945	10,27,422	209	5,218	12,91,779	248	1,86,65,099	2,05,67,963	19,01,864	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	610	1,490	10,16,624	692	1,490	9,99,090	670	1,48,31,779	1,50,84,453	2,52,674	...		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	765	461	4,31,974	937	461	4,46,000	967	53,53,409	54,30,119	76,800	...		
Madras	242	840	1,86,260	222	840	1,88,722	225	12,72,187	30,77,164	...	1,95,023		
TOTAL	575	2,791	16,34,858	586	2,791	16,34,722	585	2,14,57,375	2,15,91,826	1,34,451	...		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.													
304	15,834	49,04,829	310	16,214	55,06,123	340	7,76,57,333	8,17,86,867	41,29,534	...			
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	27,521	171	161	26,595	165	3,72,692	4,67,089	94,397	...		
Tarkessur	277	22	5,889	268	22	6,856	313	1,07,134	1,14,797	7,663	...		
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	13,822	206	67	8,991	134	1,16,053	1,42,461	26,408	...		
Dibru-Sadiya	126	74	8,929	114	78	10,265	132	1,51,273	1,04,285	15,012	...		
TOTAL	142	324	56,161	171	328	52,737	161	7,49,152	8,92,632	1,43,480	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	64,596	194	333	68,128	205	9,65,561	9,34,145	...	31,416		
The Gaekwar's Pellad	103	13	1,346	104	13	1,220	148	22,286	20,412	...	1,884		
Rajpura-Bhatinda	124	108	17,108	158	108	14,774	137	2,12,793	2,41,600	28,807	...		
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	104	331	30,151	91	362	31,690	88	5,43,427	4,77,757	...	65,670		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	80	93	7,854	84	93	10,570	114	1,23,518	1,47,146	23,618	...		
Kolhapur	83	29	2,090	72	29	4,398	152	38,694	44,251	5,557	...		
Special gauge—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	5,611	78	72	6,230	87	96,845	87,384	...	9,461		
TOTAL	125	979	1,28,756	132	1,010	1,17,710	136	20,03,134	19,52,681	...	50,449		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	334	54,472	163	334	58,470	175	7,49,116	7,08,790	...	40,326		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	46	2,614	57	46	4,788	104	3,739	49,140	45,401	...		
Jodhpur-Bikaner	53	364	14,466	40	364	22,200	61	2,93,963	4,23,980	1,30,017	...		
Special gauge—													
Morvi	70	94	6,066	65	94	6,720	71	96,922	1,04,271	7,349	...		
TOTAL	93	838	77,618	93	838	92,178	110	11,43,740	12,36,181	1,42,441	...		
GRAND TOTAL	282	17,979	51,07,364	287	18,390	57,88,748	315	8,15,53,339	8,59,18,363	43,65,006	...		

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section from the date of opening, viz., 20th February 1893.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amritoli railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) Total earnings from 12th to 22nd April 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. III OF 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column <i>Total Earnings</i> from 1st April 1893 to 1st April 1894.											
RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1902-93	WEEK ENDING 22ND APRIL 1893.			WEEK ENDING 1ST APRIL 1894.			Earnings from 1st to 22nd April 1893	Earnings from 1st to 1st April 1894	Increase.	Decrease
		Earnings.			Earnings.						
		Mean mile-age worked	Total	Per mile open per week	Mean mile-age worked	Total	Per mile open per week				
	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
East Indian	5.50	1,634	10,23,753	627	1,641	11,81,436	722	3,67,683	33,94,105	1,37,170	...
Bengal-Nagpur	1.40	863	1,55,008	180	862	1,72,508	200	5,77,527	5,15,662	...	58,865
Indian Midland	1.9	752	1,30,042	196	752	1,40,504	187	4,11,172	3,91,098	...	28,704
Bezwada Extension	.50	21	1,303	62	21	1,741	83	5,171	4,907	...	362
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	2.5	1,609	5,13,566	303	1,719	6,01,811	351	15,49,764	16,01,540	1,45,070	...
South Indian	1.3	1,043	1,45,833	143	1,042	1,86,511	180	1,51,127	4,17,210	...	42,662
Southern Mahratta (b)	.7	1,107	1,20,190	107	1,164	1,55,415	134	4,11,125	1,23,170	13,471	...
Bengal and North-Western (c)	1.37	756	1,25,987	167	756	1,41,110	187	5,11,104	4,17,830	23,26	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	(d)	223	14,222	64	231	1,110	57	4,521	72,130	23,773	...
Palanpur-Deraa					17		65		3,30	3,30	...
TOTAL		245	9,025	72,11,549	777	8,205	25,50,122	315	71,50,310	73,67,143	2,16,753
State lines worked by the State.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
North Western (state) (d)	2.01	2,502	5,00,046	200	2,507	6,53,151	273	17,97,610	23,10,170	2,26,000	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	2.35	632	2,02,405	207	741	2,41,255	325	1,54,356	7,11,122	61,713	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 6 gauges)	.12	77	1,64,719	22	813	1,97,855	41	5,52,275	5,16,610	47,305	...
Bengal Central (e)	1.0	1,107	1,45,833	143	1,164	1,55,415	134	4,11,125	1,23,170	13,471	1,337
East Coast (state)		91	6,510	76	266	10,233	114	1,11,110	1,17,110	5,1662	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Burma (state)	1.14	115	1,33,247	186	730	1,17,817	161	1,17,110	1,17,110	70,828	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>											
Jorhat (state provincial)	.46	28	1,10	34	28	1,13	34	1,325	3,13	15	...
(Chennai company) (state provincial)	.47	5	4,17	11	5	510	64	1,171	1,345	326	...
TOTAL		217	1,945	10,7,422	205	5,18	1,01,779	24	32,04,508	34,0,751	3,16,243
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	5.13	1,402	10,16,624	652	1,410	10,99,100	670	3,01,010	25,46,110	4,10,804	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	6.05	461	4,31,174	937	461	4,00,000	977	12,20,637	12,20,600	61,637	...
Madras	.26	840	1,50,210	222	540	1,55,722	285	6,3,910	5,40,353	83,583	...
TOTAL		442	2,791	16,34,555	556	2,731	10,51,722	52	11,50,553	46,12,469	5,65,114
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		271	15,534	11,04,522	310	16,214	51,01,122	340	1,55,31,451	1,55,03,363	32,118
Assisted companies											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	1.32	101	1,521	171	161	1,505	165	11,733	1,55,643	63,910	...
Tarkessur	2.52	22	5,583	25	2	6,586	313	2,1,001	30,237	1,176	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	1.15	67	13,922	206	67	9,911	134	41,733	27,382	14,351	...
Dibru-Sadiya	1.23	78	8,129	114	78	10,205	132	30,523	32,036	1,513	...
TOTAL		135	325	50,161	171	335	27,717	171	1,93,050	2,45,295	52,248
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	1.51	333	64,505	194	333	65,128	205	2,13,916	1,93,963	62	17,953
The Gaekwar's Petlad	.96	13	1,346	104	13	1,000	135	4,135	4,350	...	9,152
Rajputana-Bhatinda	.92	108	17,105	158	108	14,774	137	5,3,766	44,616	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	.94	331	30,151	91	312	31,610	58	9,1,111	87,508	...	12,143
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	.59	93	7,554	84	93	10,570	114	9,436	29,400	...	36
Kolhapur	.67	29	2,090	72	29	4,318	152	1,100	14,134	7,234	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	.68	72	5,611	78	72	6,210	57	24,339	10,170	...	8,069
TOTAL		107	979	1,25,756	132	1,010	1,17,710	139	4,32,119	3,92,111	40,057
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	1.02	334	54,472	163	311	55,470	175	1,73,614	1,54,212	6,810	19,402
Jetalsar-Rajkot	.60	46	2,614	57	46	4,788	104	1,3,739	10,549	20,583	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	.65	94	1,446	40	361	22,000	61	54,717	75,300	1,843	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Morvi	.65	94	6,066	65	94	6,720	71	17,040	15,883	...	...
TOTAL		80	818	77,618	93	838	92,178	111	2,49,110	2,58,944	9,834
GRAND TOTAL		251	17,979	51,67,364	287	18,390	57,56,748	315	1,67,09,839	1,66,99,740	10,093

- (a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

- (e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(f) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section.
(g) Includes the Waidha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amroli railways.
(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yessvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(i) Total earnings from 12th to 22nd April 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

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Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	R s. p.
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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.
B A

No. 227.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first

REVENUE.		Estimates, 1893-94.	April 1892 to Dec. 1892.	April 1893 to Dec. 1893.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I	Land Revenue ^a	25,972,800	12,742,300	12,709,000		33,300
II	Opium	7,316,200	6,247,600	5,049,700		1,197,900
III	Salt	8,587,800	6,449,900	6,033,600		416,300
IV	Stamps	4,434,100	3,291,700	3,363,600	71,900	
V	Excise	5,145,900	3,788,200	3,923,200	135,000	
VI	Provincial Rates . . .	3,707,100	2,217,000	2,186,100	...	30,900
VII	Customs	1,665,200	1,001,400	1,035,700	34,300	
VIII	Assessed Taxes . . .	1,687,200	1,320,400	1,333,400	13,000	
IX	Forest	1,588,800	1,040,300	1,115,300	75,000	
X	Registration	429,300	325,500	323,000		2,500
XI	Tributes from Native States	771,700	338,500	308,900		20,600
XII	Interest	861,100	588,100	619,700	31,600	
XIII	Post Office	1,538,800	1,114,200	1,155,500	41,300	
XIV	Telegraph	942,500	696,900	712,800	15,900	
XV	Mint	230,500	193,300	174,800		18,500
XVI	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	377,200	284,100	285,500	1,400	
		{ Jails	312,300	182,800	202,700	19,900
XVII	Police	370,800	268,500	289,000	20,500	
XVIII	Marine	212,600	140,300	112,200	...	28,100
XIX	Education	211,700	143,900	150,500	6,600	
XX	Medical	63,000	39,000	40,100	1,100	
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	84,100	58,300	64,600	6,300	
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	187,500	127,500	131,800	4,300	
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	82,800	47,100	48,200	1,100	
XXIV	Exchange	180,000	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	369,200	223,800	233,100	9,300	
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	16,291,200	11,430,600	12,081,100	650,500	
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,235,000	2,339,700	2,307,100	...	32,600
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,600	19,000	21,600	2,600	
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works · Direct Receipts	1,323,700	987,500	815,600	...	171,900
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	198,400	119,800	126,500	8,700	
XXXI	Military Works	42,700	31,800	34,100	2,300	
XXXII	Civil Works	534,200	353,300	383,800	30,500	
XXXIII	Army: Effective	651,000	495,200	496,500	1,300	
	.. Non-effective	60,900	48,600	51,100	2,500	
		89,690,900	58,696,100	57,921,400		774,700
England, including Army, Public Works, etc. £		193,500	162,500	124,000		38,500
Exchange added to Revenue Rx.		121,300	96,100	75,800		20,300
GRAND TOTAL		90,005,700	58,954,700	58,121,200		833,500

^a Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

nine months of the year 1893-94 as compared with the corresponding period of 1892-93.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1893-94.	April 1893 to Dec. 1892.	April 1893 to Dec. 1893.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Refunds and Drawbacks	224,900	172,200	186,600	14,400	...
Assignments and Compensations	1,477,900	605,800	614,200	8,400	...
Land Revenue	4,111,300	2,673,600	2,792,900	119,300	...
Opium (Including Cost of Production)	2,253,900	1,452,200	1,724,400	272,200	...
Salt (do. do.)	599,800	387,000	392,200	5,200	...
Stamps	90,600	67,100	69,200	2,100	...
Excise	208,800	98,500	96,800	...	1,700
Provincial Rates	53,500	39,400	40,100	700	...
Customs	144,500	103,900	106,700	2,800	...
Assessed Taxes	32,400	22,300	23,000	700	...
Forest	988,700	540,100	554,700	14,600	...
Registration	222,000	161,700	170,300	8,600	...
Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,109,600	3,075,600	3,090,400	14,800	...
Do. on other Obligations	549,900	60,600	73,600	13,000	...
Post Office	1,427,400	971,800	985,900	14,100	...
Telegraph	681,000	444,700	477,900	33,200	...
Mint	93,000	69,400	57,500	...	11,900
General Administration	1,478,600	1,070,400	1,115,000	45,200	...
Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,900,500	2,143,000	2,243,000	100,000	...
{ Jails	933,600	662,600	659,700	...	2,900
Police	3,959,500	2,847,500	2,810,300	...	7,200
Marine (including River Navigation)	487,900	332,200	250,300	...	81,900
Education	1,513,000	979,200	1,002,300	23,100	...
Ecclesiastical	171,000	124,300	129,100	4,800	...
Medical	937,800	665,200	695,400	27,400	...
Political	800,100	527,200	583,200	56,000	...
Scientific and other Minor Departments	407,700	401,800	368,800	...	33,000
Territorial and Political Pensions	490,800	376,500	351,000	...	25,500
Civil Furlough and Absence Allowances	900	500	1,000	500	...
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	888,600	662,400	682,200	19,800	...
Stationery and Printing	546,800	419,900	474,500	54,600	...
Miscellaneous	201,500	162,800	195,900	33,100	...
Famine Relief	40,500	68,800	200	...	68,600
Construction of Protective Railways	1,054,300	980,600	732,700	...	247,900
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	41,700	37,700	...	4,000
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	75,100	110,200	57,300	...	52,900
State Railways (Working Expenses)	8,087,500	5,088,300	5,960,100	271,800	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	32,000	24,200	21,900	...	2,300
Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	53,000	577,100	510,900	...	66,200
Interest	562,800	1,500	1,100	...	400
Subsidized Companies (Land, etc.)	28,400	15,500	16,300	800	...
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	107,500	44,500	62,700	107,200	...
Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	776,100	554,400	560,100	5,700	...
Minor Works and Navigation	915,000	696,900	584,400	...	112,500
Military Works	1,184,700	677,300	702,900	25,600	...
Civil Works	4,747,100	2,674,000	2,541,400	...	132,600
Army: Effective	14,750,200	10,803,300	11,092,100	288,800	...
Non-effective	943,300	730,700	719,900	...	10,800
Special Defence Works	252,300	166,400	122,500	...	43,900
England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc	66,572,300	46,060,800	46,742,900	682,100	...
Exchange charged as Expenditure Rx.	15,843,800	11,359,800	11,033,400	...	326,400
	9,935,900	6,718,300	6,748,100	29,800	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits	92,352,000	64,138,900	64,524,400	385,500	...
	751,200	147,600	131,500	16,100	...
	91,600,800	63,991,300	64,392,900	401,600	...
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
In India—					
State Railways	925,900	1,361,300	1,645,500	284,200	...
Irrigation Works	735,700	307,800	385,200	77,400	...
In England—					
State Railways £	1,151,800	852,200	561,500	...	290,700
Irrigation Works £	8,800	2,900	7,700	4,800	...
Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities . . . . . £	..	..	..	...	...
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue Rx.	727,800	505,700	348,100	...	157,600
	3,550,000	3,029,900	2,948,000	...	81,900
GRAND TOTAL	95,150,800	67,021,200	67,340,900	319,700	...

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

H. G. COWIE,
Dy. Comptroller-General.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 5th May 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1124P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 5th May 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 134 of 1894.—Joseph Lindsay, of Blackness Foundry, Dundee, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, Engineer, for improvements in calendering machines.

No. 135 of 1894.—William Herbert Hyatt, of 1, Milton Road, Herne Hill, in the County of Surrey, England, Fellow of the Chemical Society of Great Britain, Chemical Engineer, Consulting Chemist and Metallurgist, for improvements in the manufacture of paint.

No. 136 of 1894.—William Walker, the younger, of Birmingham, England, Electrician, and Frank Richard Wilkins of Handsworth, England, Chemical Merchant, and Jabez Lones of Smethwick, England, Manufacturer, for improvements in primary voltaic batteries.

No. 137 of 1894.—John Henry Rose Harley, Merchant of No. 20, China Bazar Lane, in the town of Calcutta, for

testing the quality of an egg, to be called the "Acme egg tester."

No. 138 of 1894.—Ernst Abund Richard Avenarius, of Ganalgeseim, Rheinland, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturer, for improvements in and connected with Moulding Boxes for the manufacture of Artificial Sand Stone.

No. 139 of 1894.—George Denis Blake of Ashleigh, Dorking, in the County of Surrey, England, Indigo Planter, for improvements in the drying of indigo and in apparatus for the purpose.

No. 140 of 1894.—Sarah Ann Kelly of No. 8, The Mall, Meerut, North-Western Provinces, for providing a patent catch to door and window Tower bolts.

No. 141 of 1894.—Henry Adolphus Muller, Engineer, residing at 14, Canal Street, Entally, Calcutta, for expressing the juice from sugar-cane.

No. 1125P.—A specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M.

to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 313 of 1893.—William Bull, Civil Engineer, at present residing in Calcutta, for an improved method of working continuous kilns for burning bricks and tiles by means of a single movable chimney. (Filed 9th April 1894.)

No. 1126P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 91 of 1889.—Howard Matravvers Ashby, of Ferrybridge, in the County of York, England, Machinist, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of glass bottles and similar hollow glass arti-

cles. (From 25th May 1894 to 24th May 1895.)
No 119 of 1890 —Carl Albert Roepke, of Manchester, England, Watchmaker, for improvements in musical boxes. (From 1st September 1894 to 31st August 1895.)

No. 1127P.—Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 154 of 1889.—Mr. T. D. Sil's invention for a balanced punkah and a self-acting machine to work the same. (Specification filed 30th January 1890.)

paratus for stopping and starting tramcars. (Specification filed 3rd February 1890.)

No. 204 of 1889.—Mr. J. J. Hooker's invention for improvements in power-storing ap-

No 301 of 1889.—Mr. S. Bamforth's invention for improvements in fire-bars for furnaces. (Specification filed 30th January 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

G. W. FORREST,
*Secy. under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.*

two hundred and twenty, two hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and thirty, two hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and forty, two hundred and forty-two, two hundred and forty-seven, two hundred and forty-eight, two hundred and fifty-seven, two hundred and sixty-two, two hundred and sixty three, two hundred and seventy-three, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-one, two hundred and eighty-four, two hundred and eighty-nine. three hundred three hundred and one three hundred and five, three hundred and twelve, three hundred and fourteen, three hundred and fifteen.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 7th May, 1894.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th May 1894.

No. 5.—Offices reported opened and closed during April, 1894 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Barracca (Military Camp).	Punjab	17th Apl. 1894.	Opened.
*Baroda	Bombay	20th "	Ditto.
Changlagali	Punjab	15th "	Ditto.
Chowhat	Madras	14th "	Ditto.
Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment.	Punjab	31st Mar	Closed.
Dunera	Ditto	1st Apl.	Opened.
Gharral	Ditto	15th "	Ditto.
†Gohna	N.-W. Provinces.	15th "	Ditto.
Karachi Depôt	Sind and Baluchistan.	31st Mar.	Closed.
Khairagali	Punjab	30th Apl.	Opened.
‡Kichaha Camp	N.-W. Provinces.	5th "	Ditto.
‡ Ditto	Ditto	17th "	Closed.
Kishengurh	Rajputana	1st "	Opened.
Malabar Point	Bombay	31st Mar.	Closed.
Mannaung	N.-E. Frontier	23rd Apl.	Ditto.
Mashobra	Punjab	1st "	Opened.
Myothen	N.-E. Frontier	23rd "	Ditto.
Namkhan	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Nathigali	Punjab	28th "	Ditto.
Mauchandi Fair].	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	8th "	Closed.
Nimasarai	Bengal	6th "	Opened.
Peermad	Madras	25th "	Ditto.
Sambhar	Rajputana	1st "	Ditto.
Shahpura (Betul)	Central Provinces	19th "	Ditto.
Thobba	Punjab	22nd "	Ditto.
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Ghootrya	East Indian Ry.	28th Apl. 1894.	Opened.
Jahahabad	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Ry.	1st "	Closed.
Kaloobathau	East Indian Ry.	28th "	Opened.
Lalaj	North-Western Ry.	4th "	Closed.
Mahamadpur	Indian Midland Ry.	30th Mar.	Opened.
Pradhankhunta	East Indian Ry.	28th Apl.	Ditto.
Saithul	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Ry.	1st "	Ditto.
Toposi	East Indian Ry.	21st "	Ditto.

* This is a new office, the office formerly known as Baroda is now called Baroda Camp.

† Observation office opened in connection with the Gohna Landslip.

‡ Opened in connection with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's tour.

W. F. MELHUSH,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 7th May, 1894.

No. 3093.—The unexpired portion, *vis.*, fourteen days, of the privilege leave to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burne, Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, in Central India Agency Notification No. 2419, dated 10th April, 1894, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,
R. L. KENNION,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 5th May, 1894.

No. 1636-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 533-G, dated the 12th ultimo, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the Bikanir Agency from Surgeon-Major H. N. V. Harington, on the forenoon of the 30th April, 1894.

By Order,
O. V. BOSANQUET,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th May, 1894.

No. 1034.—Mr. P. N. Bose, Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 to 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st June, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

W. KING, D.Sc.,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd May, 1894.

No. 21.—Rai Sahib Gopal Chandra Chattopadhyay, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Cuttack-Midnapur-Calcutta Railway Survey to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

W. S. S. BISSET, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Director General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 4th May 1894.

No. 5.—Mr. C. E. Vining, District Traffic Superintendent, is granted, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for twelve months, with effect from 13th May, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. BOUGHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Manager, N. W. Railway.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter from the 45th Field Battery of Royal Artillery, dated at Bellary, this 2nd day of May, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 93567, Gunner James McArthur	Parish and County in which Born.—Bengal, East India.
Age,—21 years 4 months	Date of Desertion or Absence,—1st May, 1894
Height,—5 feet 7½ inches	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Bellary, Madras
Colour of—	
Complexion, sallow,	Marks,—four scars on
Hair, dark brown;	right shoulder, one scar,
Eyes, hazel	hollow, right hand
Trade,—Stoker.	Under 2 years' service
Date of Enlistment,—14th October, 1892	REMARKS,—On furlough
Place of Enlistment,— Plymouth.	Address on furlough, Father—James McArthur, 17, Clive Road, Allah- abad, Bengal

H. A. D. CURTIS, *Major, R.A.,*
Comdg. 45th Field Batty, R.A.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that in the month of June, 1893, certain treasure, to wit, rupees 119, bearing a Persian inscription, valued approximately at Rs 6-11 in current coin, was found in the house site of one Baya Kem Kunda Bhoka Kini Bhandari, in the village of Yedwan, in the Mahim taluka, of the Thana District.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Mamlatdar of Mahim, on Wednesday, the 10th of October, 1894, when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Collector of Thana.

MOOLTAN,
The 20th April, 1894.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The graves of the following persons having fallen into a state of disrepair, notice is hereby given that if they are not repaired within the next three months, they will, in accordance with Government regulations, be levelled :—

In the Church of England portion of the Cemetery.

- 1 Emily Susan Caldwell.
- 2 James Creais Caldwell.
- 3 Austin Alphonsus Gallacher.
- 4 Charles Hamilton Nicholetts.
- 5 Max Nicholetts
- 6 Ann Lindsay Smith.
- 7 William Honey
- 8 Arthur Joseph Wilson.
- 9 John Wilson
- 10 William F. Farrow.
- 11 Priscilla Farrow.
- 12 Henry Punter
- 13 Julia Revelvan Bond
- 15 David Robert Leisdale
- 17 Frederick Studholme Ferriss.
- 18 Henry Charles Riggenson.
- 19 Amelia Maria Ryan.
- 20 Agnes Ellen Ryan.
- 21 Alice Catherine Doxey.
- 22 Ronald Claude Chapman
- 23 Francis William Cheers.
- 24 Mary Ann Ham.
- 25 John Mutlow
- 26 Julia Alicia Tucker.
- 27 George Harmer
- 28 Charles Hunter.
- 29 Thomas Field
- 30 Evelyn Alexander Andrews.
- 31 Beatrice Motley
- 32 Georgina Morley.
- 33 George Mitchell
- 34 William Movinham.
- 35 Anna Revnell Barber
- 36 Sarah Hampton.
- 37 Emma Dinnage
- 38 William James George Dinnage.
- 39 John Dadds
- 40 Fanny Denby.
- 41 Mary Augusta Hunt
- 42 Charlotte Richards
- 43 William Charles Allwood.
- 44 Robert Henry Wilson
- 45 Marian Matilda Baker.
- 46 Mary Biker
- 47 John Smith Frazer.
- 49 Joseph Thomas Voakes.
- 50 Henry Robert Voakes

In the Roman Catholic portion of the Cemetery.

51. Mary Annie Ellery
- 52 James Gorman
53. Catherine Ellen Wills.
- 54 William Wills
55. John Duggan
- 56 Jane Annie Duggan.
57. Thomas Hughes.
57. Martin Mackey.
58. James Penson.
59. Joseph Robinson Robinson.
60. Michael James Robinson.
61. Mary Jane Farrell.
62. Emily Clara Boylan.
63. Emily Clara Elizabeth Boylan.
64. Anne Sullivan.
- 65 John Hughes.
66. John Ralph Grundy.

R. A. STORRS,
Chaplain.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1894. The session begins on Monday, the 4th June, 1894. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

- (1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.
- (2) The B. A. Examination in the B. Course. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd-year class.)

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 19th April, 1894.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th May, 1894.

Mr. H. M. Harcourt, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Aligarh Workshop, during the absence, on deputation of Mr. W. C. S. Hawthorne, or until further orders.

The 9th May, 1894.

No. 506 I.—Mr R. G. Haygarth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 2nd April, 1894.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 538-I.—Munshi Suzawar, Khan Bahadur, Postmaster, Lahore, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st May, 1894, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lala Mangoo Mull is appointed to act as Postmaster, Lahore, during the absence of Munshi Suzawar, Khan Bahadur, or until further orders.

No. 542-I.—The following acting appointments are sanctioned, with effect from the 1st May, 1894, during the absence of Mr. H. Tulloch, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, on leave without allowance to Europe for six months, or until further orders:—

Babu Suryya Kanta Mitra, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr E. A. Pereira, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

No. 546-I.—Mr. Chhotalal Motiram, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 20th April, 1894.

The following acting appointments are made during the absence of Mr. Chhotalal Motiram, or until further orders:—

Mr Vinayak Karnanand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, on privilege leave, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. Dinsha Kharshedji Sukhia, Superintendent of Post Offices 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. Vinayak Karnanand on privilege leave.

Mr Lakhubhai Bhajchand Parakh to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 8th May, 1894

Agent of Barnett & Co.	Edmond, Paun & Co.	Morgan, M. & Co.
Bratly, G.	Frank, A.	Padiris, W. S., & Co.
Bremner, Geo.	Ilavati Jannery, Manager	Rolland, W.
Bush & Co.	Herman H.	Rose & Co.
Butlam & Co.	Iala & Co.	Skinner A.
Carmon & Co.	Lucas T.	(Cameron)
Director of Christian Family Fund.	Mahwoud, Attley & Co.	Stevens, W. T.
		Thornhill, J. B.
		Watson, John & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aconoygi, Sabir O	Ionseca J. C.	Raubal, Guido.
Affleck, Miss.	Isuzuoman, Rosa, Madame	Rentoch, W. m.
Aldham, C. J.	Grey, Mrs. L.	Robert, W. J.
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জ্বর সিনকানার মূল্য কম করণ ।

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The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. B³³¹⁸⁸⁵ and B³³¹⁸⁸⁶, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for Rs100 each, originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, High Court, Bombay, and last endorsed to Gunput Cassinathjee, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

GUNPUT CASSINATHJEE,
Dadysett Agiary Road
near Navivady.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. ⁸¹⁸⁸⁸⁸₈₁₈₈₈₇, of the 4½ per cent. of 1878, for Rs1,500, originally standing in the name of Mr. V. N. Gopauliengar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of Papannah, son-in-law of Gowder Chenna Basannah of Bangalore, who has obtained the rights and interests of the said Mr. V. N. Gopauliengar over the said Promissory Note from the said V. N. Gopauliengar, under a registered deed dated 10th October, 1890.

PAPANAH,

Son-in-law of Gowder Chenna Basannah,
of Bangalore.

The 24th March, 1894.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1894.

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A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS

**RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING
THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1893.**

No. 148 R Stat., dated Simla, the 26th April 1894

ORDER -By the Government of India, Public Works Department

READ again

Public Works Department Order No. 159 R Stat., dated the 10th May 1892.

Public Works Department Order No. 172 R. Stat., dated the 13th May 1893.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 126 (Statistics), dated the 16th April 1894, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railways in India for the nine months ending the 30th September 1893.

The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains,

Summary of accidents to rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., for the nine months ending the 30th September 1893, distributed under the classification adopted in abstract No. 4 of the returns:—

NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1893.									
CLASS OF ACCIDENTS		NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1891 AND 1892.			NUMBER		NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS		TOTAL ALL CLASSES
Serial No		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total	Killed. Injured.	Killed. Injured.
	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains			6					14
	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	14		42	15			(a) 2	
	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	11	62	73	63				
	Collisions between light engines		24	25	20				
	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails		54	70	52	63			
	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	15	244	259		231			
	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points		45	41	60	60			
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed		4	4	12	14			
9	Trains running over cattle on the line		1,534	1,530	1,654	1,680			
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line		104	111	108	112	(b) 1	43	13
11	Trains running through gates at level-crossings		47	48	37	35			2
12	The bursting of boilers of engines		91	91	142	142			
12(a)	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines		320	320	337	337			
13	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines		10	10	10	12			
14	The failure of tyres		5	5	8	8			
15	" " of wheels		36	40		28			
16	" " of axles		3	3	5	5			
17	" " of brake apparatus		149	151	182	193			
18	" " of couplings		4	8	5	8			
19	" " of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc		38	38	41	41			
20	Broken rails		57	85	33	68	101		
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way		39	47	6	23	29		
	Slips in cuttings or embankments		133	137	100	101			
	Fires in trains		40	50	34	35	(b) 2		
	Fires at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts		107	175	124	130			
25	Other accidents								
TOTAL FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1893					3,378	3,480	(c) 4	58	78
Average of the corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892					146	1,251	3,397	47	40 26 87

(a) One of these was a postal employé.
(b) Not passengers.
(c) Of these, three were not passengers.

2. As compared with the average of the two corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the nine months ending the 30th September 1893 shows an increase of 83, or of 2·44 per cent., with an increase of 682·21 miles or of 3·94 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 1,679,636 miles or of 3·57 per cent. in the train-mileage run.

3. The chief variations occurred under "Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line," 21 against 42; "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails," 63 against 79; "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," 231 against 259; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 1,686 against 1,539; "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 142 against 91; "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 337 against 320; "The failure of axles," 28 against 40; "The failure of couplings," 183 against 151; "The flooding of portions of permanent-way, 101 against 85; "Slips in cuttings or embankments," 29 against 47; "Fires in trains," 101 against 137; "Fires at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," 35 against 50; and "Other accidents," 130 against 175.

4. "Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line" showed a decrease of 21 accidents, *vis.*, 8 under "Serious" and 13 under "Minor." The decrease under "Serious" was chiefly due to the numbers recorded on the East Indian and North Western (state) railways having fallen from 5 to 2 and 3 to 1 respectively, while under "Minor" the chief variations were an increase of 6 on the East Indian railway and decreases of 8 on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, 4 on the Bengal and North-Western railway, including the Tirhoot section, and 3 on the Burma (state) railway.

5. There was a decrease of 16 accidents under "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails," of which 14 were under "Serious" and 2 under "Minor." Under "Serious" the largest decrease took place on the East Indian railway, which returned 1 against 7, while four other railways showed a decrease of 2 each. The decrease under "Minor" was chiefly the result of a decrease of 6 on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, which was, however, nearly counterbalanced by an increase of 5 on the Southern Mahratta railway.

6. The decrease of 28 accidents under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails" was made up of 5 under "Serious" and 23 under "Minor." The North Western (state) railway showed a decrease of 3 under "Serious," while under "Minor" the principal variations were an increase of 15 on the East Indian railway and decreases of 16 on the South Indian railway and 15 on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway.

7. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *vis.*, 397; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 216; then the North Western (state) railway with 130; the Eastern Bengal (state) railway with 126; the Rajputana-Malwa (state) railway with 116; the East Indian railway with 112; the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway with 99; the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway with 88, and the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 85.

As compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years, the chief increases occurred on the Southern Mahratta, the Nizam's Guaranteed State, and the Great Indian Peninsula railways, *vis.*, 47, 34, and 32 accidents, respectively.

In relation to train-mileage run, the number was highest on the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 5,042 train miles, the Dibru-Sadiya railway coming next with an average of 1 in 5,130; then the Southern Mahratta, the South Indian, the Bengal-Nágpur, and the Eastern Bengal (state) railways with averages of 1 in 5,730, 1 in 11,254, 1 in 19,029, and 1 in 19,120, respectively.

The lowest number recorded relatively to train-mileage run was on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, *vis.*, 1 in 175,178; the Morvi railway coming next with an average of 1 in 118,634; then the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 1 in 100,723, the East Indian railway with 1 in 68,799, the Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway with 1 in 66,022, and the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway with 1 in 54,488.

8. Under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," there was an increase of 51 accidents, with an increase of 38 on the Southern Mahratta railway alone.

9. The number of accidents from "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines" was more by 17. The principal variations were an increase of 69 on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, and decreases of 27 on the East Indian railway and 21 on the Bengal-Nágpur railway.

10. There was a decrease of 12 accidents from "The failure of axles," made up of 3 under "Serious" and 9 under "Minor." The decrease under "Serious" was due to a falling off of one each on four railways and that under "Minor" chiefly to a decrease of 6 on the Jorhát railway.

11. Under "The failure of couplings," the accidents rose from 151 to 183, there being a decrease of 1 under "Serious" and an increase of 33 under "Minor." The increase under "Minor" was chiefly contributed by the Dibru-Sadiya and the South Indian railways, on which the figures rose from 11 to 29 and 2 to 12, respectively.

12. "The flooding of portions of permanent-way" showed an increase of 5 accidents under "Serious" and of 11 under "Minor." The principal variations under "Serious" were an increase of 11 on the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar railway and a decrease of 7 on the North Western (state) railway, while the increase under "Minor" was chiefly contributed by the North Western (state) railway, on which the accidents numbered 21 against 9.

13. The accidents from "Slips in cuttings or embankments" were less by 18, *viz.*, 2 under "Serious" and 16 under "Minor." The Bengal-Nágpur railway chiefly accounted for the decrease, the figures being 1 against 4 under "Serious" and 2 against 15 under "Minor."

14. Under "Fires in trains" there was a decrease of 36 accidents, of which 3 were under "Serious" and 33 under "Minor." The decrease under "Serious" was due to there having been one less on each of four railways, and that under "Minor" chiefly to the number recorded on the Great Indian Peninsula railway having fallen from 40 to 17.

15. The decrease under "Fires at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts" was chiefly due to a falling off of 18 accidents on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway.

16. The decrease in the number of cases recorded under the head "Other accidents" was made up of 2 under "Serious" and 43 under "Minor." The decrease under "Minor" was chiefly accounted for by a decrease of 27 accidents on the East Indian railway.

17. Under "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," there was a decrease of 4 accidents under "Serious" and an increase of 15 under "Minor." The decrease under "Serious" was equally distributed over four railways, while of the increase under "Minor" the North Western (state) railway was responsible for 12 accidents.

18. The accidents from "Trains running through gates at level-crossings" numbered 38 against 48, of which 5 against 12 took place on the South Indian railway alone.

19. The casualties to passengers and to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors from accidents not coming under the classification adopted in paragraph 1 were, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892, in the case of passengers, 46 killed and 126 injured against 48 killed and 136 injured, and, in the case of servants, 120 killed and 408 injured against 131 killed and 426 injured. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

20. Compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years, the mean mileage open was 18,004.44 miles against 17,322.23 miles, the train-mileage run amounted to 48,738,467 miles against 47,058,831 miles, and the number of

passengers carried was 94,808,788 against 87,236,391. There were seven accidents for every 100,000 train-miles run.

Out of a total of 94,808,788 passengers travelling, only one passenger was killed and 26 were injured by accidents to trains as classified in paragraph 1. This gives an average of one casualty in 4,514,704 persons travelling and an average of one in 199,511,885 miles travelled.

Including casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc. (*vide* paragraph 19), the total numbers of passengers killed and injured were 47 and 146, respectively, giving an average of one killed in 2,017,208 and one injured in 649,375, or an average, on the total number of killed and injured, of one in 491,237 passengers travelling.

21. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers cases of suicide, etc., were 441 killed and 696 injured against 460 killed and 727 injured, the average of the two corresponding periods of 1891 and 1892. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

22. In addition to the above, 48 persons were reported to have been killed and 171 injured in yards, workshops, etc., and 517 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

23. The accidents for the third quarter of 1893 are dealt with in the following note.

Note on accidents for the 3rd quarter of 1893.

The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in paragraph 1 of the previous note, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred:—

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents during the 3rd quarter of 1893.	PASSENGERS AND OTHERS		SERVANTS		TOTAL	
		Killed.	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	2	...	2	...	1	...	3
North Western (state)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula	2	...	...	2	39	2	39
Rajputana-Malwa	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
TOTAL		...	2	3	44	3	46
Average of the two corresponding quarters of 1891 and 1892		2	4	1	6	3	10

2. *East Indian railway.*—On the 7th July 1893, the leading door of a covered wagon attached to an up passenger train, which had been opened by some passengers, collided at Mánkar with the sunshade and cooler of a second class carriage on a down mail train. Two passengers were slightly injured.

On the 12th September 1893, a collision took place at Moghal Sarai between a light engine and some wagons standing in a siding. The driver was seriously injured.

3. *North Western (state) railway.*—On the 4th July 1893, a double engine ballast train, whilst shunting in the Mandra yard, parted owing to the draw bar hook and side chains of a truck having broken. The rear portion after breaking away, went down an incline towards Riwát, and then, running for some distance up an ascending grade, commenced to roll back, and, when about a mile out of Mandra, collided with the rest of the train, which was being taken out by the guard to pick up this run-away portion. A railway servant was slightly injured, and there was also considerable damage to rolling stock.

4. *Great Indian Peninsula railway.*—On the 24th July 1893, the rear brake and some wagons of a ballast train were thrown off the line down a bank at mileage 111 near Deoláli owing to the train having come in contact with a

trolly. The accident was due to the excessive speed at which the train was moving and to the failure of the engine staff to act promptly on the guard's signal. Two coolies were killed and thirty-seven coolies and the guard of the train injured.

On the 9th August 1893, a carriage door of a down train, supposed to have been opened by a passenger, struck the engine and incline van of an up ghat train at mileage 82½ near Igatpuri. A railway servant was injured.

5. *Rajputana-Malwa railway*.—On the 3rd July 1893, an up local mixed train was received on a wrong line at the Kharwa station. A railway servant who was standing on this line was killed by the train.

6. *Jodhpore-Bickaneer railway*.—On the 11th September 1893, an up local mixed train collided with an engine shunting at the Lúni junction. Three railway servants were injured.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
 The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
 The Resident at Hyderabad.
 The Resident in Mysore.
 The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
 The Director General of Railways
 The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railway-, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow and Assam.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that the note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the nine months ending the 30th September 1893.

Enclosure to P. W. D. No. 148 R. Stat., dated the 26th April 1894.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the NINE months ending the 30th September 1893, as KILLED or INJURED ON ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed	Injured.
PASSENGERS —		
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.		20
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	46	126
SERVANTS .		
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.		58
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	120	408
OTHER PERSONS —		
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	10	
Trespassers	198	70
Suicides	55	
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above		

TOTAL 441

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the NINE months ending 30th September 1893, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVICES, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

		PASSENGERS										FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN											
		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS AND										FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN											
Serial Number.	RAILWAYS	From accidents Abstracts Nos. 1-4	1. From falling between rails and platforms			2. From crossing level crossings			3. From crossing level crossings			4. From crossing level crossings			5. From crossing level crossings			6. From crossing level crossings			7. From crossing level crossings		
			Injured	Killed	Other	Injured	Killed	Other	Injured	Killed	Other	Injured	Killed	Other	Injured	Killed	Other	Injured	Killed	Other	Injured	Killed	Other
	Standard gauge																						
	State lines worked by companies																						
II	East Indian (a)																						
III	Bengal Nagpur Indian Midland (b)																						
	State lines worked by the State.																						
IX	North Western (State) (c)																						
XI	Jadh and Rohilkhand (State).																						
XII	Eastern Bengal (State) (d)																						
	Lines worked by guaranteed companies.																						
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (e)																						
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f)																						
XX	Madras																						
	Line owned by native state and worked by company																						
XXVI	The N. am's Guaranteed State (g)																						
	Metro gauge																						
XXXIII	State lines worked by companies																						
	Bengal and North Western																						
	Lirhoot section (Company's ")																						
XXXV	Rajputana-Milwa (h)																						
XXXVI	Southern Mahratta (i)																						
XXXIX	South Indian																						
	State line worked by the state.																						
XLIV	Burma (State)																						
	Assisted companies																						
XLVI	Deoghur																						
XLVII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (j)																						
XLIX	Dibru Sadia																						
	Lines owned and worked by native states.																						
LIII	Jodhpore Bikaner—Jodhpore section (k)																						
LIV	Bikaner "																						

(a) includes the Delhi Umballa-Kalka and Tarkessur railways
(b) " the Bhopal-Itanagar railway
(c) " the Hyderabad-Umarkot, Rajpura-Bhatinda and Jammu and
(d) includes the narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway
(e) " the Wardha-Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon and Amravati railways,
(f) " the Gaskwar's Petlad railway and the Godhra-Lunkhara section of the Godhra-Bhatinda railway.

No. 2.

the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes of the accidents occasioning the death or injury.

VANTS.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC

8. Whist working at cranes or capstans.		9. Whist working on the permanent-way or in sidings		10. Whist walking along the line on the way home, or to work		11. Whist walking, crossing, or standing on the line		12. Whist passing between vehicles		13. Whist attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, etc		14. Whist attending to gates at level crossings		15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms		16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, putty runs, etc		17. By falling of timbers, wagon doors, timber, weights, etc		18. Whist coupling or uncoupling wagons		19. Miscellaneous		Total		Total persons		Whist passing over railways at level crossings		Trespassers		Suicides		Miscellaneous		Total others		Total all classes.		Serial Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1893, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident

I.—EAST INDIAN (a)										II.—BENGAL NAUPORE										III.—INDIAN MIDLAND										IV.—NORTH WESTERN (STATE) (d).									
No.		Number of passengers and drivers		Number of servants		Total		Killed		Injured		Total		Killed		Injured		Total		Killed		Injured		Total		Killed		Injured		Total		Killed		Injured		Total			
Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890		Accidents reported to Local Government under Act No. 12 of 1890					
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains		1	1	2	2																																		
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing on the line		2	7	9	16	1		16																															
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains		4	17	21																																			
4. Collisions between light engines		1	6	7																																			
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails		1	7	8																																			
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails			47	47																																			
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points			6	6																																			
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed																																							
9. Trains running over cattle on the line			112	112																																			
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line			9	9																																			
11. Ditto through gates at level crossings			4	4																																			
12. The bursting of boilers of engines			2	2																																			
13. The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines			18	18																																			
14. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines			3	3																																			
15. The failure of tyres			2	2																																			
16. Ditto wheels			3	3																																			
17. Ditto axles			2	2																																			
18. Ditto brake apparatus			1	1																																			
19. Ditto couplings			12	12																																			
20. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.																																							
21. Broken rails			1	1																																			
22. The flooding of portions of permanent way			2	2																																			
23. Ships in cuttings or embankments			8	8																																			
24. Fire in trains			4	4																																			
25. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts			7	7																																			
26. Other accidents			9	277	286	2	4	11	140	151	1																												
TOTAL ALL CLASSES			9	277	286	2	4	11	140	151	1																												

(a) Includes the Delhi-Umbla-Kalka and Tarekhar railways.

(b) Postal employes.

(c) Includes the Bhopal-Narmada railway

(d) Includes the Hyderabad Umakot, Rajpura Bhatinda and Jammu and Kashmir railways.

(e) Not passengers.

ABSTRACT NO. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1893, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—continued.

	XI.—ODISHA AND RAJASTHAN (STATE).						XII.—EASTERN BENGAL (STATE) (c).						XVIII.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA (c).						XIX.—BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA (d).					
	Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes		Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
	No.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Other accidents.	No.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Other accidents.	No.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Other accidents.	No.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Other accidents.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines.	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	88	88	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line.	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	126	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels.	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	4	118	122	...	...	...	9	156	195	1	6	...	3	285	288	2	3	45	3	47	...	1	...	1

(a) Includes the narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway. (b) Not a passenger. (c) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dabod-Maswad, Khairnagar, and Amritoli railways. (d) Includes the Gakwar's Poldid and the Godhra-Limbars section of the Godhra-Bartam railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1893, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident —continued.

	XX.—MADRAS.					XXVI.—THE NIZAM'S GUJARATED STATE (a).					XXVIII.—BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN (THERMOT AND COMPANY'S SECTIONS).					XXXV.—RAJPUTANA-MALWA (b).				
	No.		Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	No.		Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	No.		Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	No.		Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.
	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Government under Sec- tion 83 of the Indian Rail- ways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Government under Sec- tion 83 of the Indian Rail- ways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Government under Sec- tion 83 of the Indian Rail- ways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Government under Sec- tion 83 of the Indian Rail- ways Act No. IX of 1890.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	4	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	7	7	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	4	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line.	63	63	...	...	9	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-cross- ings	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake-apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	30	30	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1 114	115	...	...	23	135	158	...	...	70	...	267	268	...	...	1 257	268	...	...	2

(a) Includes the Barwada extension and the Barwada-Godavari section of the East Coast railway.

(b) Includes the Gackwar's Meheana railway.

Abstract No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c, reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1893, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident.—continued.

	XLVII—ROHILKUND AND KUMAON (COMPANY'S SECTION (a))										XLIX—DIBRU SADIVA										L—JODHPUR RICKARER (JOHN AND RICKARER SECTIONS)										LII—BHARHAGAR ROTAL-JUNGAR ROTAL (b)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	No		Number of passengers and others		Total all classes		Killed		Injured		Total		No		Number of passengers and others		Total all classes		Killed		Injured		Total		No		Number of passengers and others		Total all classes		Killed		Injured		Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
A. (See report to Local Board under the Indian Railways Act, 1904)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

(b) Includes the Jettalar Rajkot railway

(a) Includes the Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1893, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—continued.

	LVII.—JODHPUR.					LVIII.—DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.					LIX.—THE GANGETIC DISTRICT.					LXI.—MORVI (2 nd 6 th).				
	No.	Number of passengers and others			Total all classes	No.	Number of passengers and others			Total all classes	No.	Number of passengers and others			Total all classes	No.	Number of passengers and others			Total all classes
		Killed.	Injured.	Total.			Killed.	Injured.	Total.			Killed.	Injured.	Total.			Killed.	Injured.	Total.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains.
4. Collisions between light engines.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	11	11	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line.
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines.
13. The failure of tubes, etc., of engines.
14. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines.
15. The failure of tyres.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Ditto wheels.
17. Ditto axles.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ditto brake apparatus.
19. Ditto couplings.
20. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.
21. Broken rails.
22. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.
23. Slips in cuttings or embankments.
24. Fire in trains.
25. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.
26. Other accidents.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	14	14	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	11	11	..	..	..

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., on the several railways open for traffic in India, reported during the nine months ending 30th September 1893, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	TOTAL.							
	Number.		Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act 1A of 1890	Other accidents.	TOTAL.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	4	..	4	...	9	..	5	14
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	6	15	21	..	...	...	(a) 2	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	7	63	70	...	4	...	3	7
4. Collisions between light engines	1	20	21	...	...	...	1	1
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	11	52	63	..	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	10	221	231	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	60	60	...	...	1	1	1
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	12	14	..	6	...	..	6
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	2	1,684	1,686	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	4	118	112	(b) 1	...	3	3	4
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	37	38	...	...	...	2	2
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	112	112	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	337	337	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	2	10	12	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto wheels	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto axles	1	27	28	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto brake apparatus	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto couplings	1	182	183	...	...	...	1	1
19. Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	33	68	101	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	6	23	29	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	100	101	1	1	...	...	1
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	34	35	(b) 2	...	...	2	...
25. Other accidents	6	124	130	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	102	3,378	3,480	(c) 4	20	4	58	78

Mean mileage worked	18,004.44
Number of servants employed	178,362
Train-mileage of all descriptions	48,798,467
Number of passengers carried	94,808,788
Passenger-mileage	4,189,749,595

Per mile open—

Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,707
Number of passengers carried	5,266
Passenger-mileage	232,706

Total passengers—

Killed per million of passengers	0.011
Injured per ditto ditto	0.212
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0.000
Injured per ditto ditto	0.005

(a) One of these was a postal employé.

(b) Not passengers.

(c) Of these three were not passengers.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 19.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1894.

¶ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART IV—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General —

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Nothing for publication

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Nothing for Publication

SUPPLEMENT No 19.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1894

No. 246—The services of Mr. A. H. Collins, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed on his return from furlough at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

L.M.S., Madras, to be an Honorary Assistant Surgeon on His Excellency's personal staff, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Iyasawmy Pillai, Rao Bahadur, deceased.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 247—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. N. Bensley, L.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th May, 1894.

No 480.—The services of Major A. W. D. Campbell, I.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 11th April 1894.

MEDICAL.

The 10th May, 1894.

No. 294.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Charles Arthur Lafrenais,

The 11th May, 1894

No. 489—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 139 of Act XXVI of 1881 (the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the

guidance and control of Notaries Public appointed under that Act, and fixing the fees payable to such Notaries exercising their functions in Upper Burma :

1. Notaries Public shall, in transacting business under the Act, use the forms set forth in the Appendix to this notification.

2. Besides recording declarations of payment for honour (section 113), Notaries Public shall, following the practice existing in the presidency-towns, also register notings and protests made by them. No particular form of register is necessary for these purposes, but Notaries Public shall keep a substantial blank book in which to enter copies of all the letters which they may write presenting bills for acceptance or payment or better security ; of all bills* noted or protested, or paid for honour, together with all endorsements thereon (including that made by themselves, to the effect that the bill has been noted or protested for non-acceptance, or non-payment, or want of better security) ; and of all protests made by themselves and of all declarations made by payers for honour. Notaries Public shall further, after examination of each entry in the book, affix their signature thereto, and where demand of acceptance or payment, or better security, was made by a clerk, shall cause him to affix his signature also to the entry relating to the demand.

3. The book shall be known as the Notarial Register, and the pages thereof shall be numbered consecutively.

4. Every Notary Public shall permit the District Judge or such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf to inspect his register at such times, not oftener than twice a year, as the District Judge or officer may fix.

5. When the original instrument is in an Oriental language, any noting or protest, or entry in his register which has to be made in respect of the instrument by a Notary Public, may be made either in that language or in English.

6. In making presentments of bills or notes, Notaries Public shall observe the provisions of Chapter V of the Act :

Provided that it shall not be necessary for a Notary Public to allow the drawee of a bill of exchange time for deliberation as provided by section 63.

7. Every Notary Public shall use a plain circular seal, bearing, if he has been appointed by name, his name and the name of the local area within which he has been appointed to exercise his functions and the circumscription "Notary Public," and, if he has been appointed by virtue of his office, the name of his office and of the local area within which he has been appointed to exercise his functions and the circumscription "Notary Public."

8. Every Notary Public shall have an office at such place within the local area for which he has been appointed as may be approved in this behalf by the District Judge.

9. Notaries Public shall charge fees at the rates mentioned below, namely :

(1) *For noting an instrument—*

		Rs.	Rs.
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed	...	1,000	2
If it exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed	...	5,000	3
Ditto „ 5,000, ditto	...	20,000	5
Ditto „ 20,000, ditto	...	30,000	6
Ditto „ 30,000, ditto	..	50,000	7
Ditto „ 50,000, ditto	...	...	8

(2) *For protesting an instrument—*

		Rs.	Rs.
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed		1,000	6
If it exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed		5,000	7
Ditto „ 5,000, ditto		20,000	10
Ditto „ 20,000, ditto		30,000	11
Ditto „ 30,000, ditto		40,000	12
Ditto „ 40,000, ditto		50,000	13
Ditto „ 50,000, ditto		60,000	14
Ditto „ 60,000, ditto		70,000	15
Ditto „ 70,000, ditto		80,000	16
Ditto „ 80,000, ditto		90,000	17
Ditto „ 90,000, ditto		1,00,000	18
Ditto „ 1,00,000, ...		...	22

(3) For recording a declaration of payment for honour ... 2-8

(4) Duplicate protests,—half the charge for the original.

NOTE.—In addition to the above fees, travelling allowance at the rate of three annas a mile by rail and eight annas a mile by road may be charged when the Notary Public is required to attend at any place more than one mile from his office.

10. These rules shall come into force on the first day of January 1887.

* In cases where the language of the bill is unknown to the Notary Public, and where it is impossible to find any one acquainted with the language of the bill to copy it into the register, an entry in the register of an abstract of the bill will be sufficient.

APPENDIX.

I.

FORM OF NOTING.

(SEE SECTION 99.)

(To be made upon the instrument or upon a paper attached thereto or partly upon each.)

Reference to page in Notarial Register.

Date of presentment and dishonour.

Reason, if any, assigned for dishonour (or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, reason why holder treats it as dishonoured).

Date of Note

(Sd.) *A. B.*,

Notary's charges—

Notary Public.

II.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

On the day of 18 , I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.*, of did, at (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) (*by registered letter*) cause due and customary presentment to be made to, and did demand acceptance of, the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from *E.F.*, the person upon whom the said bill is drawn, to which demand he made answer (*state terms of answer if any*) (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid by this writing do, in the presence of *M.N.* and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. } Witnesses.
O. P. }

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom and the manner in which such acceptance was offered and effected.

III.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE WHEN THE DRAWEE CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

(a) Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.

On the day of 18 , I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of , did (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) make due search at for *E.F.* in order to present to, and demand from, him acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") which is drawn upon the said *E.F.*, but was unable to find him, wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid by this writing, do, in the presence of *M.N.* and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

(b) Where registered letter was sent to the drawee.

On the day of 18 , I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of , did send by post a registered letter addressed to *E.F.* at , wherein I enclosed and demanded from him acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or

"a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") which is drawn upon the said *E.F.*, but the letter was returned undelivered, because the said *E.F.* could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid by this writing, do, in the presence of *M.N.*, and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which such acceptance was offered and effected.

IV.

FORM OF PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

On the _____ day of _____ 18____, I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____ in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of _____, did cause due and customary presentment to be made at _____ (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) (*by registered letter*) to and did demand payment of the promissory note (or bill of exchange *as the case may be*) hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from *E.F.*, the maker of the said promissory note (*or drawee or acceptor of the said bill of exchange, as the case may be*), to which demand he made answer (*state the terms of his answer, if any*) or ("to which demand he gave no answer"): wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M.N.*, and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (*or the drawer of the said bill of exchange, as the case may be*) and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (*or bill of exchange, as the case may be*).

Which I attest.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such payment was offered and effected.

V.

PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT WHEN THE MAKER, DRAWEE, OR ACCEPTOR (AS THE CASE MAY BE) CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

(a) *Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.*

On the _____ day of _____ 18____, I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____ in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of _____, did (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) make due search at _____ for *E.F.*, the maker (*or drawee or acceptor, as the case may be*) in order to present to and demand from him payment of the promissory note (or "bill of exchange," as the case may be) hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M.N.* and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (*or drawer of said bill of exchange, as the case may be*) and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (*or bill of exchange, as the case may be*).

(b) *Where registered letter was sent to the maker, drawee, or acceptor.*

On the _____ day of _____ 18____, I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____ in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of _____, did send by post a registered letter addressed to *E.F.* at _____, the maker (*or drawee or*

acceptor, *as the case may be*), wherein I enclosed and demanded from him payment of the promissory note (or "bill of exchange," *as the case may be*) hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), but the letter was returned undelivered because the said *E.F.* could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M.N.* and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (or the drawer of the said bill of exchange, *as the case may be*) and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (or bill of exchange, *as the case may be*.)

Which I attest.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.

M. N. } Witnesses.
O. P. }

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such payment was offered and effected.

VI.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY.

(SEE SECTION 101)

On the day of 18 , I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of , did exhibit the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") to *E.F.*, the person on whom the said bill is drawn and whose acceptance appears thereon, and did demand better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of the said *E.F.* having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," *as the case may be*), to which demand he made answer (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M.N.* and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.

M. N. } Witnesses.
O. P. }

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VII.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY WHEN THE ACCEPTOR CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101)

(a) *Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.*

On the day of 18 , I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of , did (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) make due search at for *E.F.* in order to exhibit the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") to the said *E.F.*, the person on whom the said bill is drawn, and whose acceptance appears thereon, and demand better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," *as the case may be*), but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M.N.* and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties

thereto and all concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

(b) *Where registered letter was sent to the acceptor.*

On the _____ day of _____ 18____, I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____ in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C.D.* of _____, did send by post a registered letter addressed to *E.F.* at _____ wherein I enclosed the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), and did by such letter demand from the said *E.F.*, the person on whom the said bill is drawn and whose acceptance appears thereon, better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," *as the case may be*), but the said letter was returned undelivered because the said *E.F.* could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M.N.* and *O.P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.

M. N. } Witnesses.
O. P. }

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VIII.

FORM OF NOTICE OF PROTEST TO DRAWER TO BE GIVEN BY A NOTARY PUBLIC.

(SEE SECTION 102.)

TAKE notice that a bill of exchange for (*here state the amount*) drawn by you under date the _____ on _____ and payable at _____ has been dishonoured by non-acceptance (*or non-payment, as the case may be*) and protested, and that you will be held liable thereon.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.

IX.

FORM OF NOTICE OF PROTEST TO INDORSER TO BE GIVEN BY A NOTARY PUBLIC.

(SEE SECTION 102.)

TAKE notice that a bill of exchange for (*here state the amount*) drawn by _____ under date the _____ on _____ and payable at _____ and bearing your endorsement has been dishonoured by non-acceptance (*or non-payment, as the case may be*) and protested, and that you will be held liable thereon.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.

X.

FORM OF NOTARIAL ACT OF DECLARATION HAVING BEEN MADE BY A PAYER FOR HONOUR.

(SEE SECTION 113.)

On the _____ day of _____ 18____, I, *A.B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____, in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, do hereby certify that the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") (now protested for non-payment) was this day exhibited to *Y. Z.* of _____ in the

Presidency
Province of _____

_____, in British India (*or to his agent in this behalf, as the case may be*), who declared before me that

he, the said Y.Z., would pay the amount of the said bill under protest for the honour of *(here insert the name of the party for whose honour the payment is to be made)* holding the said *(here insert the name of the party for whose honour the payment is to be made)*, and the drawer and all other proper persons responsible to him, the said Y. Z., for the amount of the said bill and for all proper costs, interest, damages, and expenses, I have, therefore, in the presence of M.N. and O. P., witnesses, granted this Notarial Act of honour accordingly.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Notary Public.

M. V. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

No. 491.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Rodway C. J. Swinhoe, Solicitor, to be a Notary Public under that Act, and to exercise his functions as such in Upper Burma.

POLICE

The 7th May, 1894.

No. 228.—The services of Captain R. M. Maxwell, 1 S.C., 6th Bengal Infantry, Commandant, Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 23rd April 1894.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rangoon, the 7th May, 1894.

No. 146.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extends to the whole of Upper Burma, except the Shan States, the Petroleum Act, XII of 1886.

By order,
F. C. GATES,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1894.

No. 1234—Mr. A. E. Spring, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted six months' leave under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th April 1894.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 1254.—Lieutenant C. L. Robertson, R.E., is appointed to the Survey of India Department as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 3rd May 1894.

FORESTS.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 507-F.—The services of Colonel J. C. Doveton, M.S.C., Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 10th April 1894.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th May, 1894.

No. 14-S.I.

Under the provisions of section XXI of the Statutes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, His Excellency the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. J. Cunningham, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Secretary of the Order.

H. DALY, *Captain,*
Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 7th May, 1894.**No. 31-I.E.*

Under the provisions of section XXI of the Statutes of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, His Excellency the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. J. Cuninghame, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Secretary of the Order.

H. DALY, *Captain,**Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The 9th May, 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 7th May, 1894.

No. 721-G.—Mr. E. F. Harris, Head Master, is appointed to be Principal of the Government College at Ajmere and Inspector of Schools in Ajmere-Merwara, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 16th July, 1894, and during the absence on extraordinary leave of Mr. F. L. Reid, or until further orders.

No. 729-G.—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 509-G., dated the 9th April, 1894, Mr. Hermasji Cowasji, Acting Consul for Portugal at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 13th April, 1894.

No. 1516-I.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3096-I., dated the 5th August, 1892, publishing certain Rules to regulate Legal Practitioners in the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad and in Courts subordinate to that Court, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in rule 11 (2) of the said Rules for the words "Bombay University" there shall be substituted the words "Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, or Punjab University."

No. 1517-I.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3097-I., dated the 5th August, 1892, publishing certain Rules to regulate Legal Practitioners in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and in Courts subordinate to that Court, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in rule 11 (2) of the said Rules for the words "Bombay University" there shall be substituted the words "Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, or Punjab University."

No. 1523-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain John Russell Colquhoun Colvin to be a Justice of the Peace in the Rampur State.

No. 743-G.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. Chaytor-White, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps.

No. 746-G.—Mr. E. C. R. Thomson, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General of India in Khorassan and Seistan, is granted privilege leave, for two months and twenty days, with effect from the 1st June, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 750-G.—The furlough granted in Foreign Department notification, No. 193-G., dated the 3rd February, 1892, to Captain A. F. Pinhey, Indian Staff Corps, and extended for eight months by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is further extended by eight days.

No. 1554-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend J. C. Knight Anstey and the Reverend Fred. Lamb of the Wesleyan Mission, Secunderabad, to be Marriage Registrars in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

No. 1559-I.—Erratum.—In clause (1) of the Foreign Department notification, No. 456-I., dated the 9th February, 1894, regarding the levy of town fund tax by the Yeotmal Municipality—

For "Yeotmal Civil Station" read "Yeotmal town and Civil Station";

For "Yeotmal Civil Municipality" read "Yeotmal town and Civil Station Municipality"; and

For "the said station" read "the said area."

The 10th May, 1894.

No. 755-G.—Captain W. A. Watson, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assistant at Goona, with effect from the 19th April, 1894, and until further orders, *vice* Major G. E. Money.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1894.

No. 2316-P.—Mr. J. B. Short, Deputy Post Master General, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, with effect from 17th May 1894, and the following arrangements are made during his leave or until further orders:

Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalkaka to officiate in the 2nd grade, and Mr. W. C. S. Hawthorne to officiate in the 3rd grade, of Deputy Post Masters General

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 2355-P.—The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified:

With effect from 13th February 1894,—

Mr. H. G. Tomkins to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 11th March and up to 27th March 1894,—

Mr. E. Lawrence to officiate in Class II, and Mr. F. C. Harrison to officiate in Class III of Accountants General.

With effect from 17th March 1894,—

Mr. G. H. R. Hart to revert to Class II,
Mr. H. S. Groves to revert to Class III
Mr. H. Oung to revert to Class IV,
Mr. J. A. Robertson to revert to Class V,
and

Mr. Chunilal to revert to Class VI of the Enrolled List.

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to revert to the Class of Probationers.

With effect from 18th March 1894,—

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to revert to the Class of Probationers.

With effect from 28th March 1894,—

Mr. A. F. Cox to officiate as Comptroller • and Auditor General, and

Mr. O. T. Barrow to officiate in Class I, and Mr. G. E. Manisty to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

With effect from 1st April 1894,—

Mr. E. Lawrence to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart to officiate in Class I,

Mr. H. S. Groves to officiate in Class II;

Mr. H. Oung to officiate in Class III;

Mr. J. A. Robertson to officiate in Class IV,

Mr. Chunilal to officiate in Class V; and

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to officiate in Class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 1st April 1894,—

Mr. R. E. Hamilton is appointed Accountant General, Class III.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 10th May, 1894.

No. 2360-A.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April 1894, published, as required, by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION		
		Coin	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	13,04,20,775	4,30,53,517		4,30,53,517
Allahabad	1,15,63,225	3,22,61,625		3,22,61,625
Lahore	1,34,84,455	2,58,78,210		2,58,78,210
Bombay	10,04,71,555	6,32,41,303		6,32,41,303
Kurrachee	78,10,450	57,59,810		57,59,810
Madras	3,71,43,720	3,44,16,470		3,44,16,470
Calcutt	12,91,175	8,28,350		8,28,350
Rangoon	42,27,575	2,00,88,045		2,00,88,045
TOTAL	30,04,28,230	12,64,28,230		22,64,28,230
			Net Total	22,64,28,230
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,93,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
			GRAND TOTAL	10,61,28,230

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th May, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 431.—The tenure of appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. S. A. Rind, C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, Commissary-General for Transport, is extended for five months, with effect from the 29th May 1894

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 432—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. H. Warden, I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, officiating medical storekeeper at the presidency, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th April 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reid, retired.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 433.—Lieutenant Walter William Frederick Charles Musgrave, West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion), Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 3rd August 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 434.—Second-Lieutenant Willfred Marshall Guthrie-Smith, Scottish Rifles, officiating wing officer, 10th Regiment (1st Burma Rifles), Madras Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 3rd September 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Guthrie-Smith will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 435.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, Second-Lieutenant Randle Harry Palin, of the Unattached List, and attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the 1st April 1894, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 436.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India

Lieutenant H. G. Stainforth, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant, 4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875. (This cancels the leave granted to him in G. G. O. No. 262 of 1894.)

No. 437.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty

Lieutenant A. E. McBarnet, Indian Staff Corps, 5th Regiment, Punjab Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 10th March 1894

No. 438.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India

Captain W. Ewbank, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, to await result of examination for admission to Staff College.

Captain H. M. Prior, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 3rd class, (p. a.) till 30th September 1894.

Lieutenant R. C. H. Chalmers, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for six months.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. McB Davis, M.D., 4th Sikh Infantry, (p. a.) for fourteen days.

No. 439.—Lieutenant E. de V. Wintle, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 15th (Curton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, is granted an extension of leave to the 22nd February 1894.

No. 440.—Lieutenant F. G. C. Humphrey, Indian Staff Corps, attached 12th Bengal Cavalry, is granted an extension of leave to the 20th March 1894.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 441.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 17th April 1894, page 2174.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 17th April, 1894.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second-Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates.

O. M. J. da Costa, 21st Hussars.

H. C. Scott, the Norfolk Regiment.

H. G. P. Beville, the Suffolk Regiment.

E. Kirkpatrick, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).

R. J. C. Eastwood, the Gloucestershire Regiment.

G. L. S. Ward, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

G. W. Berthon, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

J. W. H. Lyon, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).

H. K. Harley, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Alfred Bloomfield is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list Dated 22nd March 1894

PENSIONS.

No. 442.—Mr. F. W. de Monte, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th May 1894, under the provisions of article 509 of the Civil Service Regulations.

PROMOTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 443.—Store Sergeant Robert Mullane to be Sub Conductor, with effect from the 7th May 1894 *vice* Sub-Conductor J. S. Rush, transferred to the seconded list.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 444.—In G. G. O. No. 419 of 1894 for "30th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry" read "38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry."

No. 445.—2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers—Jemadar Man Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Amar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhura

Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th March 1894.

No. 446.—*34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Havildar Natha Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Ala Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1894.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 447.—The undermentioned native non-commissioned officers and drivers of the British and Native batteries of artillery are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending the 31st March 1895, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, clause 172, India Army Circulars, 1892, and article 343, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part II:

Medals inscribed "For meritorious service," with annuity.

No. 139, Jemadar Mahout Amir Khan, 2nd Company, Southern Division (Heavy Battery), Royal Artillery,—1st April 1894.

No. 294, Havildar Tilok Singh, Punjab Garrison Battery, *vice* Havildar Makh Khan, pensioned,—with arrears of annuity from the 17th November 1893.

Medal inscribed "For long service and good conduct," with gratuity.

No. 3, Sirdar Bullock Driver Ujagar, 22nd Company, Southern Division, (Heavy Battery), Royal Artillery.

Medal inscribed "For long service and good conduct," without gratuity.

No. 112, Driver Debi, No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

No. 448.—The undermentioned sepoy of the Madras Army is granted a long service and good conduct medal with gratuity for the year ending 31st March 1895, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part II:

Medal inscribed "For long service and good conduct," with gratuity.

No. 508, Private Muhammad Husain, 7th Madras Infantry.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 449.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following admissions to the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Sulaiman Khan, 2nd Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Timiah, *Bahadur*, late of the 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers), deceased,—10th December 1893.

Subadar Sayyid Kasim, 17th Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Shaikh Abdul Kadir, *Bahadur*, late of the 6th Madras Infantry, deceased,—11th December 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 450.—*Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

John Tyndall Bruce Dalrymple Sewell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st March 1894, to complete the establishment.

William Alexander Forbes, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1894, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 451.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Percy Harrison (super-numerary, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps) to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 452—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Honorary Surgeon E. F. Greenhill resigns his commission.

No. 453.—*Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers*—

Honorary Colonel Frederick William Richards Fryer, C.S.I., resigns his commission.

No. 454.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Honorary Colonel Frederick William Richards Fryer, C.S.I., resigns his commission.

No. 455.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant A. G. N. Bremer resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 456.—Mr. H. W. Schmidt, Accountant, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is promoted to the rank of Honorary Assistant Examiner.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 29.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Sub-Lieutenant G. T. MacFarlane, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for six months.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th May, 1894.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893 it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 21st April and the 11th May 1894:

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of death.	Place of death.	Testate	Remarks
1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment.	Second-Lieutenant Browne.	C. P.	29th April 1894.	Lucknow.	
1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.	Second-Lieutenant Lindsay.	W. A.	1st May 1894.	Agra.	

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th May, 1894.

No. 190.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having sanctioned a survey being undertaken for a line of railway from Raipur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Sonpur in the Central Provinces, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division.

The project will be known as the Raipur-Sonpur Railway Survey.

No. 191.—Mr. E. S. Farrant, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st April 1894.

The 8th May, 1894.

No. 192.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Couchman, F. D.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.		26th October 1893.
Woodside, J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	26th October 1893.
Gales, R. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st November 1893.
Prickett, L. G.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd November 1893.
Chatterjee, Kali Sunkur	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd November 1893.
Mills, G.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd November 1893.
Gales, R. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub <i>pro tem.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	2nd November 1893.
Smith, Lieutenant W. C., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd November 1893.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Burt, H P	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	2nd November 1893
Fowler, F D.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	2nd November 1893.
Hare, Lieutenant H J, R.I.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	2nd November 1893
Roberts, I W	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade		2nd November 1893.
Hewitt, St J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Temporary	9th November 1893
Lyle, J C	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade		9th November 1893
Burt, H. P.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	14th November 1893
Fowler, F D	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	14th November 1893
Faulkner, I L.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	14th November 1893
Woodside, J	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	14th November 1893
Hare, Lieutenant H J, R.I.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	14th November 1893.
Morse, A	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	14th November 1893.
La Touche, J N D	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	14th November 1893.
Couchman, F D	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	14th November 1893.
O'Hara, J. G. M	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	14th November 1893
Nathan, W	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade		18th November 1893.
Sykes, C I	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Temporary	3rd November 1893.
Morse, A	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	14th December 1893.
La Touche, J N D	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Permanent	14th December 1893.
Couchman, F. D	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i> .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	14th December 1893.
O'Hara, J. G. M	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	14th December 1893.
Egerton, R. W	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	14th December 1893
Deuchars, G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	14th December 1893
Beechey, W	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i> .	14th December 1893.
Harvey, I J	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	14th December 1893
Beechey, W	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	20th December 1893.
Harvey, F. J	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i> .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	20th December 1893.
Curne, H A. E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	26th December 1893.
Wilkinson, Lieutenant C W, R.I.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	26th December 1893.
Deuchars, G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Rose, Captain C S R E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Bowley, A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	1st January 1894
Egerton, R. W	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	1st January 1894.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Bewley, A. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Currie, H. A. F. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Wilkinson, Lieutenant C.W. R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Trevor, A. S. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st January 1894.
Tickell, J. R. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st January 1894.
Bennett, H. W. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st January 1894.
Mills, J. C. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st January 1894.
Taylor, F. V. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st January 1894.
Trevor, A. S. . . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Tickell, J. R. . . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Bennett, H. W. . . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Mills, J. C. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Taylor, F. V. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	1st January 1894.
Tuck, E. H. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st January 1894.
Weightman, W. J. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st January 1894.
Strachey, R. S. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st January 1894.
Rennick, C. S. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st January 1894.
Wilson, C. D. D. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st January 1894.
Nathan, W. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	6th January 1894.
Shelley, Captain A. D. G. R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	13th January 1894.
Tuck, E. H. . . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	27th January 1894.
Weightman, W. J. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	27th January 1894.
Strachey, R. S. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	27th January 1894.
Rennick, C. S. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	27th January 1894.
Wilson, C. D. D. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	27th January 1894.
Savory, H. G. S. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	27th January 1894.
Drew, W. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	27th January 1894.
Savory, H. G. S. . . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	1st February 1894.
Drew, W. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	1st February 1894.
Macdonald, A. R. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st February 1894.
Cole, C. J. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st February 1894.
Taylor, H. B. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st February 1894.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Capper, Captain J. E., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	1st February 1894.
Chirnside, J. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub <i>pro tem.</i>	1st February 1894.
Lyle, J. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	1st February 1894.
Macdonald, A. R.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Cole, C. J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Willcocks, J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Dyson, R. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Alexander, F. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Manson, J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Johns, W. A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Shaw, W. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Collett, J. F. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Taylor, H. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Barrow, W. D.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Capper, Captain J. F. R. I.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade sub <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Cowie, Captain C. H., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Chirnside, J. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Jones, H. S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Luton, J. N. A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Guinness, H. S.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	2nd February 1894.
Rowland, A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	2nd February 1894.
Roberts, F. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	2nd February 1894.
Gales, R. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	2nd February 1894.
Woodside, J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	2nd February 1894.

The promotions and reversions from 1st to 23rd November 1893 inclusive, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 4, dated 2nd January 1894, are accordingly cancelled.

No. 193.—The services of Lieutenant H. Prentice, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 13th May 1894.

No. 194.—Mr. F. Morrison, Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway Company, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. F. E. Godfrey on privilege leave.

The 10th May, 1894.

No. 195.—Lieutenant R. E. Tomlin, R.E., Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd February 1894.

No. 196.—Mr. C. S. R. Palmer, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government

of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May 1894.

No. 197.—Mr. J. H. Heap, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 8th May 1894.

No. 198.—Mr. J. R. Swinden, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th April 1894.

No. 199.—Rai Sahib Krith Chunder Chowdry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service of

Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st May 1894.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 200.—Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Burma, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May 1894.

No. 201.—Rai Bahadur Prosunna Coomai Daniari, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of 1st May 1894.

No. 202.—The following promotions and reversion are ordered in the Accounts Branch

Name	To	With effect from
Carey, Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. | Lt Col, 1st C.	Examiner, 3rd Class	Examiner, 2nd Class, 17th April 1894. temporary.
O'Donoghue, W. F.	Examiner 4th Class, 1st Grade	Examiner, 3rd Class, 19th April 1894 temporary.
Sowerby, C . . .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade. temporary	Deputy Examiner, 19th April 1894 1st Grade

No. 203.—Mr. A. Springer, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 712 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th September 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, May 5th, 1894.

General Summary.—The storm which entered the Gulf of Martaban at the close of the previous week had by the morning of the 29th advanced further north, and had entered Lower Burma, following the course of a storm similar to it in many respects which formed in the same area at the end of April last year. Pressure was upwards of a third of an inch in defect at Rangoon, and was probably from four to five-tenths of an inch in defect in the centre of the storm area. By next morning pressure had increased briskly to rapidly in Lower Burma, and the storm had during the previous twenty-four hours advanced inland and broken up among the hills. The effects of it were apparent, however, as far inland as Fort Stedman and Lashio, where the barometer had fallen briskly, and moderately heavy rain had been received. Heavy rain had also fallen at the Lower Burma Coast stations, Moulmein registering 4·00 inches during the previous twenty hours, Diamond Island 3·19 inches, and Rangoon 2·59 inches. Rain continued at the majority of the Burma stations throughout the rest of the week, but in nearly all cases the amounts reported each day were small.

Weather was slightly disturbed in Northern India at the close of the week, and showers of rain, in the majority of cases accompanying thunderstorms, were reported during the week from Bengal, Southern India, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, but the falls were generally light and not of any great importance. Snow fell again at Gnatong in Upper Sikkim at the beginning of the week, unusually late in the season. Temperature was on the whole in excess in Northern India, but was slightly to considerably in defect in Burma and Southern India. The mean temperature of the week for the whole of India was normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had given way over the whole of India,—briskly over the greater part of Northern and Central India, and briskly to rapidly in Lower Burma, where the cyclonic storm noticed at the close of the previous week had advanced into the Gulf of Martaban and was crossing over into Lower Burma, following the same track as the similar storm of the last week of April 1893. Strong cyclonic winds were blowing in Lower Burma, but winds on the Bengal and Orissa Coasts were weaker than for some days past. Diamond Island registered 3·55 inches of rain and Bassein, Rangoon, and Thayetmyo over 1 inch. Rain was also reported from Southern India, where Trivandrum and Cochin each received over an inch, and a snowstorm occurred at Gnatong, the fall amounting to half an inch of melted snow. Temperature fell largely in Lower Burma due to the general rainfall.

Monday.—A brisk to rapid rise of pressure had taken place in Lower Burma, and the depression in that area had advanced inland and broken up during the past twenty-four hours. Pressure changes elsewhere were generally small. Pressure was in defect everywhere, the largest defect being in Upper India and Assam. Winds in Burma were very irregular, but were generally southerly at the coast stations. At some of the Upper India hill stations abnormal northerly winds prevailed. Moderate to heavy rain was reported from Burma and Southern India. Moulmein received 4·00 inches, Diamond Island 3·19 inches, Rangoon 2·59 inches, Fort Stedman 2·33 inches, Toungoo 2·15 inches, Lashio 1·83 inches, and Bassein 1·49 inches. In Southern India Calicut received 2·45 inches, Cochin 1·47 inches, and Trichinopoly 1·41 inches. Temperature had again fallen considerably at the Burma stations. Abnormally high temperatures were registered at the Madras Coast stations due to westerly land winds. At Masulipatam and Madras the day temperature was 8° in excess of the normal.

Tuesday.—Pressure had increased over the whole of India, the rise exceeding a tenth of an inch in Burma, Assam, and East Bengal, where pressure had been restored to the normal. Shallow depressions of no great importance lay over the West Punjab and the Madras Coast districts. Light showers of rain were received at the majority of stations in Burma and at a few stations in Bengal and Southern India. Temperature had increased in all provinces except Madras.

Wednesday.—Pressure continued to rise, but by small and irregular amounts, and was nearly normal over the whole of India. Temperature had increased rapidly in the north-west, but had fallen slightly in Bengal and Burma owing to thunderstorms and showers of rain. Toungoo received 1·17 inches, Rangoon 1·15 inches, and Jessore 61 inch. Cocanada reported a fall of 1·17 inches.

Thursday.—The barometric changes were small and irregular, but did not affect the pressure distribution, which continued nearly normal. Very hot dry weather prevailed generally. Diamond Island received 1·10 inches of rain. A few other showers were reported, but none of them exceeded a quarter of an inch. Easterly winds prevailed in Bihar and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. Temperature had fallen in Sind and Rajputana, but in all other provinces it had increased by small amounts.

Friday.—Pressure had changed very irregularly, increasing briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, Upper Sind, and West Punjab, and falling slightly to briskly in the South-East Punjab. The Upper India depression had hence moved eastwards to the foot of the hills. Rain had fallen in Southern India, Burma, North Bengal, and the North Punjab. Amounts exceeding one inch were received at Calicut, Wellington, Rajahmundry, Purnea, and Jalpaiguri.

Saturday.—Pressure had fallen at most stations, but the changes were very irregular. Pressure was lowest in a tract extending from the South-East Punjab to Chota Nagpur. Easterly winds had extended over the Gangetic plain into the South-East Punjab, and had caused a considerable increase of humidity in the North-Western Provinces. Rain was reported from most of the stations in Burma and from a few stations in Bengal and Southern India, but the falls were in all cases small.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week :

PROVINCE.	April 1894.			May 1894				Mean variation of week
	29th.	30th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	
				o	o	o	o	
Burma	—0·9	—4·7	—2·0	—2·8	—2·2	—1·4	—2·0	—2·3
Bengal and Assam	+1·8	+2·0	+3·0	+1·5	+2·5	+2·6	+2·1	+2·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—3·9	—3·5	—1·7	+0·7	+1·8	+1·7	+2·8	—0·3
Punjab		+0·4	+2·5	+5·7	+6·4	+3·2	+0·6	+2·4
Bombay	—1·8	—2·7	—1·8	—1·1	—0·5	+0·5	+0·4	—1·0
Central Provinces and Berar	—3·6	—3·0	—2·0	—0·8	+1·0	+1·3	+0·6	·9
Central India and Gujarat	—3·1	—1·5	—1·1	+0·3	+0·3	+0·3	+0·7	·6
Sind and Rajputana	—2·6	—0·4	+2·3	+3·2	+0·7	+1·6	+2·1	+1·0
Madras	—1·1	—0·9	—1·6	—1·5	—1·3	—2·5	—1·9	—1·5
Mean for whole of India	—1·9	—1·6	—0·3	+0·6	+1·0	+0·8	+0·6	

Temperature has been below the normal throughout the week in both Burma and Madras, due to the unusually heavy rainfall received in those provinces. At the commencement of the week it was considerably in defect in the North-Western Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces; and in slight to moderate defect in all other provinces, except Bengal, where it has been in

excess throughout the week. But temperature rose steadily over the whole of Northern India as the week advanced, and strongly marked hot weather conditions prevailed over this area during the greater part of the week. Temperature was most in excess in the Punjab. In Central India, the Central Provinces, and in the Peninsula generally the variations from the normal were not large. The mean temperature for the week was two degrees in excess of the normal in Bengal and the Punjab, and one degree in Sind and Rajputana. It was in defect in all other provinces, the defect being greatest in Burma (-2.3°) and in Madras (-1.5°).

The mean temperature for the whole of India was in defect in the first three days of the week, and was slightly in excess on the remaining four days. For the whole week it was normal, being only 0.1° in defect.

Rainfall.—General rain has fallen during the week in Burma, Bengal, and Southern India. It has been heaviest in Burma, where the average rainfall in Tenasserim was 10.97 inches, and in Lower and Central Burma over 4 inches. With the exception of Burma, the rainfall of the week has been small in amount.

Thirty-two of the fifty-two rainfall divisions received rain, but, excluding those of Burma, there were only five divisions the average rainfall of which exceeded half an inch, and in none of these did it amount to as much as one inch. In fifteen others it did not exceed a quarter inch.

Only the divisions of Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, South Oudh, the Konkan, and east coast (north *a*) of Madras received amounts in excess of the usual average rainfall of the week.

For the period 4th March to 5th May the rainfall has been in excess of the normal in Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, North Bengal, North-West and West Punjab, Bombay and Malabar Coast districts, Berar, Central Provinces (West), and Madras, with the exception of Hyderabad (South). The rainfall has been most excessive in Tenasserim and Lower and Central Burma; and nearly the whole of the rainfall of the period in these divisions has been received during the past week. The rainfall was more than 75 per cent. in defect in South Bihar, the submontane and west districts of the North-Western Provinces, South Punjab, Central Provinces (East), Kathiawar, Sind, and Rajputana.

The largest amounts received during the week were at the following stations in Burma: Thaton (Amherst), 12.19 inches; Moulmein, 9.75 inches; Kyaikto (Shwegyin), 8.03 inches; and five other stations amounts exceeding 6 inches. The largest amounts received in India were Calicut, 4.16 inches and Seringapatam (Mysore), 3.56 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 5TH, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 4TH TO MAY 5TH, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division?	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to May 5th.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	10'97	1'79	+ 9'18	12'80	4'99	+ 157
	Lower Burma	1'62	0'48	+ 4'14	6'10	1'87	+ 226
	Central Burma	4'07	0'44	+ 3'63	5'89	1'81	+ 225
	Upper Burma	1'15	?	?	2'56	?	?
	Arakan	0'05	1'54	- 1'49	0'86	3'42	- 75
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0'03	2'42	- 2'39	5'18	8'52	- 39
	Assam (Surma)	0'27	4'85	- 4'58	17'07	26'45	- 35
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'31	2'86	- 2'55	7'76	13'08	- 41
	Deltaic Bengal	0'24	1'55	- 1'31	3'78	5'38	- 30
	Central Bengal	0'23	0'96	- 0'73	2'08	3'18	- 35
	North Bengal	0'64	1'73	- 1'09	6'00	6'55	+ 1
	Orissa	0'10	0'46	- 0'36	1'86	2'58	- 28
	Chota Nagpur	0'13	0'33	- 0'20	1'09	1'70	- 36
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	Bihar (South)	0	0'21	- 0'21	0'18	0'76	- 76
	Do. (North)	0'47	0'54	- 0'07	0'94	1'59	- 41
	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0'03	- 0'03	0'13	0'37	- 65
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0	0'10	- 0'10	0'04	0'59	- 93
	Oudh (South)	0'15	0'05	+ 0'10	0'17	0'48	- 65
	Do. (North)	0	0'06	- 0'06	0'23	0'66	- 65
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0'01	0'02	- 0'01	0'10	0'40	- 75
PUNJAB	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0'04	- 0'04	0'12	0'55	- 78
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0	0'16	- 0'16	0'07	1'70	- 43
	Punjab (South)	0	0'03	- 0'03	0'13	0'78	- 83
	Do. (Central)	0	0'04	- 0'04	0'30	0'77	- 61
	Do. (Submontane)	0'03	0'05	- 0'02	1'15	1'56	- 26
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0'32	- 0'32	4'50	4'61	- 2
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Do. (North-West)	0'03	0'16	- 0'13	3'70	3'19	+ 16
	Do. (West)	0	0'04	- 0'04	1'42	1'10	+ 29
	Malabar	0'66	1'02	- 0'36	7'26	4'50	+ 61
	Madras (South Central)	0'64	0'93	- 0'29	4'64	3'75	+ 24
	Coorg	0'41	1'08	- 0'67	5'42	4'07	+ 33
	Mysore	0'57	0'69	- 0'12	3'80	2'10	+ 85
	Konkan	0'18	0'09	+ 0'09	0'64	0'30	+ 113
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Bombay Deccan	0'08	0'23	- 0'15	2'22	1'10	+ 102
	Hyderabad (North)	0'01	0'03	- 0'02	0'51	0'17	+ 200
	Khandesh	0	0'04	- 0'04	0'66	0'57	+ 16
	Central Provinces (West)	0'01	0'06	- 0'05	0'66	0'52	+ 27
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Ditto (Central)	0	0'08	- 0'08	0'38	0'83	- 54
	Ditto (East)	0	0'12	- 0'12	0'04	1'24	- 97
	Gujarat	0	0	0	0'01	0'01	0
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0'04	0'22	- 82
	Sind	0	0'02	- 0'02	0'04	0'38	- 89
	Central India (East)	0	0'02	- 0'02	0'07	0'22	- 68
MADRAS	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0'03	- 0'03	0'06	0'25	- 76
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'07	- 0'07	0	0'18	- 100
	East Coast (North)	0'25	0'29	- 0'04	1'81	1'31	+ 38
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0'45	0'35	+ 0'10	4'05	2'13	+ 90
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0'14	- 0'14	0'38	1'31	- 71
	Madras (Central)	0'26	0'33	- 0'07	1'11	0'87	+ 28
	East Coast (Central) Ditto (South)	0'09	0'18	- 0'09	1'20	0'67	+ 79
	Madras (South)	0'58	0'71	- 0'13	2'43	1'53	+ 54
		0'42	0'52	- 0'10	4'71	3'11	+ 51

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 10th May, 1894.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 5th May.*—Showers in all districts, good in parts of the Circars, the Central, and the Deccan districts. Ploughing and sowing commencing in parts for next season's crop. Standing crops generally fair. Some harvest is still proceeding with moderate outturn. Pasturage scarce, but fodder abundant, and cattle generally in good condition. Prices almost stationary, but slightly easier in the Carnatic and Central districts, and rather dearer in the Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Slight rain in parts of five districts. Standing crops damaged by rust, blight, or winds in parts of two districts; otherwise good, except cotton in Surat. Reaping of late crops progressing in four and cotton picking in three districts. Preparations for next season general. Agricultural stock healthy and fodder sufficient, except in one district. Prices steady, except in two districts. Numbers on relief works : Baroda, 1,080.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th May.*—There was fairly general rain in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Bhagalpur divisions during the week; in other divisions the falls were local in character. Ploughing and early sowings are in progress. In East Bengal early rice and jute are already sown, but the young seedlings are in need of rain. Sugarcane, indigo, and millets are doing well. The spring rice harvest is nearly finished, and, except in Howrah and the 24-Pergunnahs, the outturn is reported to be good. Opium weighments are over. Fodder and water-supply are generally sufficient, and cattle are reported in good condition. Prices of common rice continue almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Slight rain has fallen in eight districts. Threshing and winnowing approaching completion. Sugarcane and extra summer crops being irrigated. Markets well supplied. Fodder and water adequate. Prices fairly steady, but have slightly fallen in a few districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Slight rain has fallen in two districts only. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops in progress, and sowings of extra spring crops nearly completed. Weedings of sugarcane and cotton commenced. The outturn of the spring crops and the prospects of the extra spring crops are said to be good. The condition of cattle is generally good, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices fluctuating in one district, falling in one, rising in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Usual hot weather conditions prevail, nights being cooler than usual. The people are occupied in winnowing and manuring. No material change in circumstances. Prices falling

in Jabalpur, also in two tahsils of Saugor; stationary in the other two tahsils. Grain is being imported into Saugor and Damoh, but Saugor is not receiving in large quantities. The total grain imports into Saugor during April under 35,000 maunds; imports during the week 11,140 maunds. Damoh is reported to have received 37,494 maunds by road during the week. No gratuitous relief in either district. Number of persons on relief works in two tahsils of Saugor 3,691; figures for the other two tahsils have not been furnished. In Damoh only 990 persons are on relief works. The labouring classes are reported to be distressed in parts of the Chanda district.

Burma.—*For week ending 5th May.*—Rain has fallen over the whole province, and heavily on the coast of Lower Burma. In Upper Burma agricultural operations in connection with dry-weather paddy are progressing favourably, and reaping continues in several districts. Ploughing and sowing for early wet-weather paddy continue in a few places, and cultivation on hill clearings is progressing. Crop prospects good. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. The price of paddy in Lower Burma has varied slightly in four districts. In Upper Burma, except for a rise of 10 per cent. in the Lower Chindwin and Thayetmyo, the variations in other districts are unimportant.

Assam.—*For week ending 8th May.*—Weather warm. Early rice sowing and sugarcane planting continue. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th May.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in the Mysore district. Crops and prospects good. No material change in prices.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Sowing of rice begun in one taluk. Ploughing of rice fields in progress in some parts. Sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) commenced. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th May.*—BERAR: Weather warm. Threshing of wheat and linseed not yet completed in the Melghat taluka. Land is being prepared for the ensuing rain-crop. The price of fodder has risen in one taluka, and fodder is reported insufficient in three other talukas. Water-supply inadequate in the Melghat taluka only. Prices fluctuating in two districts; otherwise stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Cutting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 9th May.*—No rain during the week. Harvesting operations completed throughout Central India. The outturn has been fairly good in Baghelkhand, Western Malwa, and Bhopawar. There is likely to be scarcity in parts of Gwalior owing to the destruction of wheat by rust, and the outturn of this crop in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and Goona will probably be below average. The cattle in parts of Gwalior are in indifferent condition. Pasturage good and sufficient generally, except in parts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Bhopal and Goona Agencies, but are steady in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Agricultural operations and cattle generally satisfactory. Reaping of crops completed; prospects generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Karauli and Dholpur, where it is reported failing. Prices rising in three States, falling in one, fluctuating in two others, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 8th May.*—Weather fine. Water for irrigation ample. Spring crops in good condition. Rice sowings in progress. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE —*For week ending 7th May.*—No rain. Weather clear. Threshing of spring crops in progress. Standing crops in fair condition. Fodder scarce in Ladakh; sufficient elsewhere. Prices tending to rise.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th May.*—Weather cloudy with occasional thunderstorms. Prospects favourable.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 29TH APRIL 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 28TH APRIL 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	WEEK ENDING 29TH APRIL 1893.			WEEK ENDING 28TH APRIL 1894.			Earnings from 1st January to 29th April 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 28th April 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	619	1,634	1,10,872	680	1,683	12,10,355	719	1,75,29,147	1,91,48,191	16,19,044	...
Bengal-Nagpur	120	803	1,59,666	185	862	1,60,092	193	24,16,154	30,10,282	2,03,128	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,39,435	185	752	1,42,170	189	20,02,156	20,80,380	84,224	...
Bezwada Extension	96	21	1,991	95	21	1,573	75	36,481	29,071	...	7,410
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	206	1,690	5,78,118	340	1,719	6,83,630	398	85,70,107	92,05,552	6,26,445	...
South Indian	157	1,013	1,82,308	175	1,242	1,54,072	148	26,82,903	23,43,241	...	3,39,752
Southern Mahratta (b)	109	1,156	1,36,154	118	1,164	1,61,833	130	19,87,722	21,43,190	1,55,468	...
Bengal and North-Western (c)	162	756	1,44,173	191	756	1,50,030	198	20,95,229	20,11,581	...	83,648
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	17,126	78	231	19,792	84	2,75,173	3,55,956	80,783	...
Palampur-Decsa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	17	910	54	14,190	14,190	...	...
TOTAL	272	8,147	24,70,303	303	8,247	26,00,557	326	3,50,04,162	4,03,56,634	23,52,472	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (d)	229	2,509	5,52,890	220	2,507	6,25,204	249	98,04,586	1,08,55,642	10,51,062	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	092	2,22,723	122	741	2,32,717	314	32,42,606	35,75,478	3,32,872	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	2,25,775	290	813	2,43,100	299	33,70,460	40,20,661	6,50,201	...
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	16,249	130	125	16,270	130	2,64,746	2,59,048	...	4,798
East Coast (state)	55	91	5,671	62	266	32,756	123	1,55,415	3,75,545	3,20,130	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	224	715	1,50,188	210	730	1,21,937	167	30,67,615	26,91,143	...	3,70,472
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	25	809	32	28	895	32	17,411	18,475	1,064	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	501	63	8	513	68	8,562	7,858	...	704
TOTAL	231	4,042	11,74,206	238	5,218	12,71,342	241	1,68,40,305	2,18,13,750	19,73,355	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	610	1,490	11,06,048	742	1,490	8,92,081	590	1,50,37,827	1,50,89,520	51,693	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	705	461	4,75,292	1,031	461	4,50,000	906	58,28,701	58,85,975	57,274	...
Madras	242	840	1,96,742	234	840	1,92,153	229	34,68,920	32,59,085	...	2,09,844
TOTAL	525	2,791	17,78,082	637	2,791	15,44,344	553	2,54,35,457	2,51,34,580	...	1,00,877
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED companies.	304	15,880	54,22,651	341	16,250	55,07,333	339	8,30,80,014	8,73,04,964	42,24,950	...
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	24,960	155	161	24,722	154	3,97,652	4,97,755	1,00,103	...
Tarkessur	277	22	6,752	307	22	6,735	306	1,13,886	1,21,729	7,843	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	10,099	164	67	9,811	146	1,27,043	1,51,541	24,498	...
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	12,204	150	78	9,637	124	1,05,477	1,78,665	13,188	...
TOTAL	142	128	54,906	167	128	50,905	155	8,04,058	9,49,600	1,45,632	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	07,501	203	333	75,963	228	10,33,062	10,10,687	...	22,375
The Gaekwar's Pottal	103	13	1,440	111	13	1,220	94	21,715	21,719	...	2,016
Rajpura-Bhatinda	124	108	17,168	158	108	14,774	137	2,29,901	2,56,374	26,473	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	104	331	13,395	101	362	33,962	94	5,71,822	5,11,503	...	65,319
The Gaekwar's Mchana	80	93	7,609	82	93	9,880	106	1,31,117	1,57,531	26,494	...
Kolhapur	83	20	2,162	75	29	2,843	98	40,856	47,321	6,665	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	6,678	93	72	5,450	76	103,523	93,002	...	10,521
TOTAL	125	979	1,35,902	139	1,010	1,41,992	143	21,39,016	20,98,337	...	40,699
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	334	60,426	181	334	56,089	168	8,09,542	7,64,878	...	44,664
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	46	3,127	72	46	4,361	95	7,066	53,503	46,437	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	53	364	17,163	47	364	23,500	65	3,11,126	4,53,822	1,42,696	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	7,313	78	94	7,902	94	1,04,235	1,12,617	8,382	...
TOTAL	93	818	88,229	105	818	91,853	110	12,31,969	13,94,820	1,52,851	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	18,025	57,01,718	316	18,432	57,04,083	314	8,72,55,077	9,17,37,811	44,82,734	...

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(f) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section from the date of opening, viz., 20th February 1893.
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(i) Total earnings from 12th to 29th April 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. IV of 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	WEEK ENDING 29TH APRIL 1893.			WEEK ENDING 28TH APRIL 1894.			Earnings from 1st to 29th April 1893.	Earnings from 1st to 28th April 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			Total.	Rs. per mile per week.		Total.	Rs. per mile per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	11,10,872	680	1,683	12,10,355	719	43,67,810	46,04,463	2,36,653	...
Bengal-Nagpur	140	863	1,59,666	185	862	1,66,602	193	7,37,193	6,85,354	...	51,839
Indian Midland	129	752	1,39,435	185	752	1,42,170	189	5,58,707	5,33,218	...	25,469
Bezwada Extension	80	21	1,991	95	21	1,571	75	7,260	6,480	...	780
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	258	1,699	5,78,118	340	1,719	6,83,630	398	21,27,882	23,79,470	2,50,588	...
South Indian	139	1,043	1,82,368	175	1,042	1,54,072	148	6,71,630	6,01,272	...	70,358
Southern Mahratta (b)	87	1,156	1,36,154	118	1,164	1,61,813	139	5,40,149	5,85,291	30,150	...
Bengal and North-Western (c)	137	756	1,44,373	191	756	1,50,030	...	5,35,477	5,67,860	29,383	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	223	17,326	78	231	10,192	...	65,585	91,324	25,739	...
Palanpur-Deesa					17				3,940	3,940	...
TOTAL	243	8,147	24,70,303	303	8,247	26,90,557	326	90,20,693	1,00,57,710	4,37,017	
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (d)	201	2,509	5,52,880	220	2,507	6,25,204	249	23,46,550	26,44,883	2,98,333	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	2,22,723	322	741	2,32,717	314	5,77,109	9,48,816	71,707	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	292	777	2,25,275	290	813	2,43,100	299	7,77,950	8,42,740	65,190	...
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	16,249	130	125	16,270	130	61,526	60,210	...	1,316
East Coast (state)		91	5,671	62	266	32,756	123	(f) 27,807	1,08,554	80,747	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,50,188	210	730	1,21,857	167	5,81,951	4,82,704	...	99,159
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	25	809	32	28	895	32	4,117	4,218	71	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	501	63	8	543	68	2,172	1,688	...	284
TOTAL	217	4,942	11,74,296	238	5,218	12,73,342	244	46,78,804	50,94,093	4,15,289	
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	217	1,490	11,06,048	742	1,490	8,92,081	500	43,72,058	37,39,197	...	6,33,861
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	4,75,292	1,031	461	4,59,000	910	17,05,029	10,88,000	...	77,929
Madras	226	840	1,90,742	234	840	1,22,153	210	8,20,678	7,12,706	...	87,972
TOTAL	525	2,791	17,76,082	637	2,791	15,43,411	551	60,58,665	61,54,093		7,09,762
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,880	54,22,681	341	16,256	53,07,333	339	2,12,55,162	2,13,10,696	52,534	
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	161	24,960	155	161	24,722	154	1,16,693	1,80,365	63,672	...
Tarkessur	252	22	6,752	307	22	6,735	306	3,413	36,972	1,159	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	10,990	164	67	9,911	146	52,723	37,193	...	15,530
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	12,204	156	78	9,017	124	42,727	41,673	...	1,054
TOTAL	135	328	54,006	167	328	50,005	155	2,47,956	2,56,203	49,247	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	67,501	203	333	75,063	228	2,81,417	2,71,926	...	9,491
The Gaekwar's Petlad	96	13	1,449	111	13	1,220	94	5,737	5,570	...	167
Rajpura-Bhatinda	92	108	17,108	158	108	14,774	137	70,676	59,390	...	11,486
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	94	331	3,3395	101	302	33,562	94	1,33,046	1,21,370	...	11,676
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	59	93	7,609	82	93	9,850	106	37,045	30,280	2,235	...
Kolhapur	67	29	2,162	75	29	2,843	98	9,002	10,977	7,915	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	6,678	93	72	5,450	70	10,017	21,620	...	9,297
TOTAL	107	979	1,35,902	139	1,010	1,43,992	143	5,63,100	5,36,133		31,967
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	102	334	60,426	151	334	56,068	168	2,34,040	2,10,300	...	23,740
Jetalsar-Rajkot . . . . .	...	46	3,327	72	46	4,361	95	(i) 7,066	14,912	7,846	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	60	364	17,163	47	364	23,500	65	71,880	98,800	26,920	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	7,313	78	94	7,902	84	24,353	...	2,431	...
TOTAL	80	838	88,229	105	838	91,853		3,37,339		13,458	
GRAND TOTAL	251	18,025	57,01,718	316	18,432	57,94,083	314	2,24,11,557	2,24,93,829	82,272	

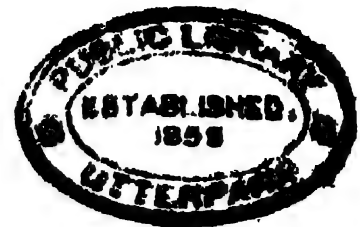
(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(f) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section.
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amratoli railways.
(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(i) Total earnings from 12th to 29th April 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.
C

SIMLA, the 10th May, 1894

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 280.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1893-94.	April 1892 to Jan. 1893.	April 1893 to Jan. 1894.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I	Land Revenue*	25,972,800	17,126,100	17,279,900	153,800	...
II	Opium	7,316,200	6,772,000	5,650,600	...	1,121,400
III	Salt	8,587,800	7,133,300	6,769,300	...	364,000
IV	Stamps	4,434,100	3,674,600	3,755,800	81,200	...
V	Excise	5,145,900	4,232,000	4,366,800	134,800	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,707,100	2,839,500	2,785,200	...	54,300
VII	Customs	1,665,200	1,137,600	1,101,900	24,300	..
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,687,200	1,453,400	1,472,000	38,600	...
IX	Forest	1,588,800	1,168,400	1,261,500	93,100	...
X	Registration	429,300	356,600	352,800	...	3,800
XI	Tributes from Native States	771,700	517,200	495,100	..	22,100
XII	Interest	861,100	607,600	636,000	28,400	...
XIII	Post Office	1,538,800	1,243,900	1,299,300	55,400	...
XIV	Telegraph	942,500	765,100	791,000	25,900	..
XV	Mint	230,500	223,800	175,100	...	48,400
XVI	Law and Justice	(Courts of Law	377,200	311,200	314,200	3,000
		(Jails	312,300	215,100	222,400	7,300
XVII	Police	370,800	304,600	326,100	21,500	...
XVIII	Marine	212,600	158,900	121,700	..	37,200
XIX	Education	211,700	162,200	168,200	6,000	...
XX	Medical	63,000	44,000	48,200	4,200	...
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	84,100	68,100	73,300	5,700	..
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	187,500	144,000	149,300	5,300	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	82,800	53,400	56,400	3,000	...
XXIV	Exchange	180,000	...	..	..	..
XXV	Miscellaneous	369,200	245,000	260,400	15,400	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	16,291,200	12,827,100	13,651,600	824,500	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,235,000	2,944,100	2,798,200	...	145,900
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,600	18,600	23,100	4,500	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works Direct Receipts	1,323,700	1,176,800	1,057,000	..	119,800
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	198,400	141,000	148,500	7,500	...
XXXI	Military Works	42,700	35,300	37,500	2,200	...
XXXII	Civil Works	534,200	406,000	435,600	29,600	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	651,000	554,700	551,800	...	2,900
	„ Non-effective	60,900	53,700	57,900	4,200	...
		89,690,900	69,114,900	68,774,500	..	340,400
	England, including Army, Public Works, etc. £	193,500	172,100	141,300	...	30,800
	Exchange added to Revenue Rx.	121,300	108,500	86,500	...	16,000
	GRAND TOTAL	90,005,700	69,389,500	69,002,300	..	387,200

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

ten months of the year 1893-94 as compared with the corresponding period of 1892-93.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1893-94.	April 1892 to Jan. 1893.	April 1893 to Jan. 1894.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Refunds and Drawbacks	224,900	201,800	214,900	13,100	
Assignments and Compensations	1,477,900	649,800	649,400	...	400
Land Revenue	4,111,300	2,978,900	3,114,000	135,100	
Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,253,900	1,531,300	1,807,800	276,500	
Salt (do. do.)	509,800	421,500	426,400	4,900	
Stamps	90,600	75,000	77,300	2,300	
Excise	208,800	109,900	107,900	...	2,000
Provincial Rates	53,500	43,700	44,300	600	
Customs	144,500	115,300	117,800	2,500	
Assessed Taxes	32,400	24,500	25,200	700	
Forest	988,700	616,300	645,900	29,600	
Registration	222,000	176,300	185,500	9,200	
Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,109,600	3,499,100	3,520,400	21,300	
Do. on other Obligations	549,900	67,600	80,300	12,700	
Post Office	1,427,400	1,074,900	1,092,600	17,700	
Telegraph	681,000	499,100	531,700	32,600	
Mint	93,000	78,900	63,100	...	15,800
General Administration	1,478,600	1,196,400	1,247,500	51,100	
Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,900,500	2,373,900	2,477,200	103,300	
{ Jails	933,600	744,800	737,700		7,100
Police	3,959,500	3,132,300	3,122,200		10,100
Marine (including River Navigation)	487,900	374,700	285,300		89,400
Education	1,513,000	1,089,400	1,118,200	28,800	
Ecclesiastical	171,000	138,300	144,200	5,900	
Medical	937,800	743,600	774,900	31,300	
Political	800,100	585,100	644,500	59,400	
Scientific and other Minor Departments	497,700	454,400	421,200		33,200
Territorial and Political Pensions	490,800	417,600	393,400		24,200
Civil Furlough and Absence Allowances	900	1,100	1,100		
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	888,600	733,200	761,700	28,500	
Stationery and Printing	546,800	465,600	524,400	58,800	
Miscellaneous	201,500	183,700	221,400	37,700	
Famine Relief	40,500	69,700	500		69,200
Construction of Protective Railways	1,054,300	1,053,400	766,400		287,000
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	40,000	42,300		3,700
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	75,100	117,600	60,800		56,800
State Railways (Working Expenses)	8,087,500	6,351,200	6,623,200	272,000	
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	32,000	24,200	25,800	1,600	
Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	51,000	584,900	530,800		54,100
Interest	562,800	2,700	2,400		300
Subsidized Companies (Land, etc.)	28,400	17,500	18,400	900	
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	107,500	—36,300	71,100	107,400	
Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	776,100	616,600	633,600	17,000	
" Minor Works and Navigation	915,000	751,900	643,400	...	108,500
Military Works	1,184,700	778,800	812,300	33,500	...
Civil Works	4,747,100	3,049,900	2,941,900	...	108,000
Army: Effective	14,750,200	12,034,500	12,355,900	321,400	...
" Non-effective	943,300	841,100	846,000	4,900	...
Special Defence Works	252,300	188,600	133,200		55,400
	66,572,300	51,290,300	52,087,400	797,100	...
England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc. £	15,843,800	14,557,700	14,278,600	...	279,100
Exchange charged as Expenditure Rx.	9,935,900	8,671,100	8,745,200	74,100	
	92,352,000	74,519,100	75,111,200	592,100	
Deduct—Provincial Deficits	751,200	167,100	149,200	17,000	
	91,600,800	74,352,000	74,962,000	610,000	
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works					
In India—					
State Railways	925,900	1,567,000	1,769,400	202,400	
Irrigation Works	735,700	350,600	444,800	94,200	
In England—					
State Railways £	1,151,800	954,900	626,900		388,000
Irrigation Works £	8,800	3,700	8,200	4,500	...
Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities . . . . . £	...	...	...		...
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue Rx.	727,800	571,000	389,000		182,000
	3,550,000	3,447,200	3,238,300		208,900
GRAND TOTAL	95,150,800	77,799,200	78,200,300	401,100	

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

H. G. COWIE,
Dy. Comptroller-General.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 17th May 1894

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1228P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 12th May 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 142 of 1894.—Philip Townshend Somerville Iarge, Civil Engineer of Saugor, Central Provinces, India, for an improved form of Railway Steel Chair for attaching flat footed rails to wooden transverse and longitudinal sleepers

No. 143 of 1894.—Abraham Wilhelm Schwarz, Manufacturer of Leipzig-Plagwitz in the Kingdom of Saxony and German Empire, for process for rock-blasting by means of chloride of nitrogen

No. 144 of 1894.—Felix Klingelhofer, Mechanical Engineer of 32, Clanricarde Gardens, Notting Hill, in the

County of London, in England, for improvements in wheels.

No. 145 of 1894.—Charles H. Robinson, Mechanical Engineer, residing in 45, Ekbalpore Road, Kidderpore, for a punkha-pulling machine (self-acting).

No. 146 of 1894.—Matthew Belk, of Palmerston, North, in the Provincial District of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Feather Dyer, for a new or improved apparatus for preventing locomotives and vehicles from leaving the rails.

No. 1229P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 197 of 1892.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Henry, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Umballa, and J. M. Champion, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Provincial Works, Umballa, for an

invention for destroying by burning faecal matter, without permitting the escape into the air of offensive or poisonous gases. (Filed 2nd November 1893)

- No 322 of 1892.—George Paton Gardner of Hydepark, Chemical Works, Glasgow, Scotland, Chemical Manufacturer, for "Improvements in removing and preventing scales or incrustations in steam boilers." (Filed 27th April 1894)

No. 89 of 1893.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer and Patent Agent, 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for "an improved Portable Cattle Gear." (Filed 9th April 1894.)

No 114 of 1893 — Bhannamull, of Chowry Bazar, Delhi, Aurutdar, etc., for a new or improved Pump. (Filed 26th April 1894)

No 141 of 1893 — Scott McKenzie, Engineer, Karachee, Sind, for a Road Watering Cart known as the "McKenzie Watering Cart." (Filed 11th January 1894.)

No 156 of 1893.—Joseph Stuart Romanes, Mechanic, 101 Danville Street, Brightside, Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, for an invention for punkah-pulling machine adapted for the use of pulling punkahs in barracks, offices, private residences, etc. (Filed 3rd April 1894)

No 185 of 1893 — Bhannamull, Aurutdar, etc., of Chowry Bazaar, Delhi, for an invention for "Improvements in Sugar-cane-crushing Mills" (Filed 2nd May 1894)

No 207 of 1893 — Thomas Burke Fogarty, Chemist, 23, Welling Street, Astoria Station, Long Island City, Queens County, State of New York, United States, America, for an invention for "Improvements in process and apparatus for the production of cyanides and ammonia, and gases for use in such production" (Filed 2nd May 1894.)

No. 254 of 1893.—J. Clement, Mechanical Engineer, and Ram Chand, Banker, Morigate, Delhi, for an improved system of interchanging communication among the passengers, the guards and the driver with self-acting signalling and train parting. (Filed 19th April 1894)

No 261 of 1893.—John Horace O'Brien of East St Kilda, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, Mechanic for an improved Lock-nut and bolt. (Filed 26th April 1894.)

No 262 of 1893 — Rudolf Bammann, Plasterer, of 21, Gneisenau Strasse, Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, for a composition for the production of marble-like plaster. (Filed 26th April 1894.)

No 274 of 1893 — Edward Cuyler Broadwell, Chemist of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States, America, for an invention for "Improvements in processes of coating metals with aluminium, or its diluent alloys." (Filed 27th April 1894)

No 298 of 1893 — The Company Daimler Motoren-gesellschaft of Cannstatt, in the Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, for improvements in Hydro-carbon Engines. (Filed 27th April 1894)

No. 315 of 1893.—James Robertson, of Logie Works, Dundee, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, Jute Spinner, for "Improvements in, and connected with, spinning and doubling machinery." (Filed 27th April 1894.)

No 329 of 1893.—Gangadhar Rao Goray, at present Inspector, License Department, Hackney Carriage Branch, Calcutta Municipal Corporation, at present residing at No. 77, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, for an improved automatic water tap. (Filed 24th April 1894)

No. 15 of 1894.—John Gwynne, Engineer of Hammersmith Iron Works, Hammersmith, in the County of Middlesex, England, for "Improvements in, and connected with, the production of, and the use of, a composition for the production of marble-like plaster." (Filed 26th April 1894.)

ments in, or applicable to, dredging apparatus." (Filed 27th April 1894.)

No. 33 of 1894.—Will Frank Cox, Engineer, 67, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta, for the working of punkahs which are in general use at the present time, independent of manual assistance after being wound up, and to be styled "Victor Duplex Automatic Punkha Méchané." (Filed 24th April 1894.)

No. 43 of 1894.—Edmund Tantz of 485, Oxford Street, London, England, trading in co-partnership with Frederick George Tantz, under the style of E. Tantz & Sons at the same address, Breeches-makers, for improved Knickerbocker breeches. (Filed 24th April 1894.)

No. 47 of 1894.—Harry Heatly, late of 98, Cecil Street, Greenhays, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster,

England, and of 30, Strand, Calcutta, India, Civil Engineer, now of the firm of Heatly and Gresham, Limited, of 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, India, for improvements in mechanism for actuating Punkahs and Thermantidotes. (Filed 26th April 1894.)

No. 88 of 1894.—Alfred Dieudonné Estienne, Chief Engineer of the Messageries Maritimes, for improvements in machines for decorticating ramie and other plants. (Filed 27th April 1894.)

No. 106 of 1894.—John Cuninghame Montgomerie, of Dalmore, Stair, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Justice of the Peace for improvements in, and in connection with, the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same. (Filed 27th April 1894.)

No. 1230 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 25 of 1888.—Charles Ewing, Civil Surgeon, of 56, Barrackpore, in the Province of Bengal, for an improvement in the construction of the "Drunken Eccentric Punkah-pulling Machine." (From 8th March 1894 to 7th March 1895.)

No. 304 of 1889.—Edward Jamison O'Brien, Engineer, of Texarkana Texas, for "Improve-

ments in machines for removing lint from cotton seed." (From 10th March 1894 to 9th March 1895.)

No. 141 of 1893.—Scott McKenzie, of Karachi, Sind, for an invention for a Road-watering Cart, known as the "McKenzie Watering Cart." (From 11th January 1898 to 10th January 1899.)

No. 1231 P.—Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 249 of 1889.—Mr. Ludwig Stromeyer's invention for an improved method of making cloth water-proof, enabling it to keep its natural appearance, firmness and porosity. (Specification

filed 12th February 1890.)

No. 311 of 1889.—Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.'s invention for a Cholera Germ Destructor. (Specification filed 10th February 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 1232P. *Errata*.—In Notification No. 607 P., dated the 15th March 1894, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 17th idem, and against Register No. 24 of 1893, for "MIKAEL PEDERSON," read "MIKAEL PEDERSEN"; and in Notification No. 1126 P., dated the 5th May 1894, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 12th idem, against Register No. 91 of 1889, for "HOWARD MATRAVERS ASHBY," read "HOWARD MATRAVERS ASHLEY."

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

G. W. FORREST,
Secy. under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th May, 1894.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	46,97,753	0 0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000	0 0	Other authorized Investments	43,27,920	8 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	92,82,222	12 0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,71,75,835	15 1
Public Deposits at Branches	73,91,957	9 2	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,13,90,117	5 5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,70,46,472	10 5	Bills discounted and purchased	2,48,15,953	2 6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,75,203	10 6	Balances with other Banks	6,56,081	13 6
Sundries	32,43,355	13 2	Bullion	1,090	11 5
RUPES	8,31,39,212	7 3	Dead Stock	13,00,727	11 4
			Stamps	9,320	9 3
			Sundries	18,64,217	2 7
				6,62,39,017	15 1
				R	a. p.
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	67,35,151	14 8
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,01,65,042	9 6
				1,69,00,194	8 2
				RUPES	8,31,39,212 7 3

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 17th May, 1894.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 29'3.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT, WESTERN CIRCLE, BENGAL.

List of Government Promissory Notes remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, Bengal, on 31st March, 1894, on account of security deposits of Contractors, etc.

No	Designation of Officers from whom received and to whom interest is sent	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT				TOTAL.
		3½ per cent, 1857-54	3½ per cent, 1893-94	4 per cent, 1865	India Stock Note	
		R	|	R		
	<i>Government Promissory Notes received and converted into Stock.</i>					
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Amballa			48 200		48,200
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Meean Meer			(a) 25 400		25,400
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Rawalpindi			30,000		30,000
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Peshawar			11 700		11,700
	Chief Commissariat Officer Accounts Branch Quetta	500		16 000		16 500
	Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore			16 100		16,100
	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum Sanawar			5 500		5 500
	Ordnance Officer Ferozepore			300		300
	Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar			1,000		1 000
		500		1 54 200		1,54,700
	<i>Government Promissory Notes received but not yet converted into Stock</i>					
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Meean Meer			2 000		2,000
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Rawalpindi			1 500		1,500
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Peshawar			3,500		3,500
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Quetta			1,500		1 500
	Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore	6 500				6,500
	Superintendent Government Cattle Farm Hissar	1 500				1,500
			8,000	8 500		16,500
	<i>Government Promissory Notes received for safe custody</i>					
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Amballa			Various 4 per cent 20,100		20,100
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Meean Meer			300	75	375
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Rawalpindi			10,100		10,100
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Peshawar			3,500		3,500
	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch Quetta			5 500		5,500
	Commissariat Store Officer Fort Lahore			5,200		5,200
	Ordnance Officer, Rawalpindi			100		100
				44,800	75	44,875

(a) Exclusive of Rs500 asked to be sold in Chief Commissariat Officer, Meean Meer, No. 48-C.A., dated 9th March, 1894. The following Government Promissory Note has been received and brought to account on 1st April, 1894 — Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, Rs500, received with his No. 26, dated 31st March, 1894.

M A. ROWLANDSON, *Colonel,*
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, WESTERN CIRCLE, BENGAL,
RAWALPINDI,
The 12th May, 1894.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 31st December, 1893.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer, and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of Edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Confraternities	English	E. Louis Klener, D.D.	Religion	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Printer and Publisher—Olleff and Pereira.	17th October, 1893.	48	Demy 12mo.	1st edition.	200	Printed.	Rs. 2	St Mark's Square, Bangalore.	18th October, 1893.	This is purely a religious publication and so calls for no remarks.
Outlines of Roman History.	Do.	S. K. Subba Rao	History	Do.	Printer—Victoria Press—Publisher—S. K. Subba Rao.	11th November, 1893.	49	Octavo	Do.	500	Do.	Rs. 8	S. K. Subba Rao, Black-pully, Civil Station, Bangalore	11th November, 1893.	History does not consist merely of facts and dates; These are but dry bones and history is a most fascinating study if properly written. More-over to condense a period extending over 800 years into 30 or 40 pages and to call the pamphlet a History is most misleading. There is no doubt, however, that as a help, a mere help, to the memory of the student who has carefully studied a real History, this little work would be of some use. The general get-up is bad and there are "errors of omission."
Majma Sharigun-nujum.	Hindustani	Mahomed Khasim Sab	Science	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printer—The Bangalore Akbar Press—Publisher—Mahomed Khasim Sab.	15th November, 1893.	244	Quarto	1st edition.	500	Lithographed.	Rs. 1	Mahomed Khasim Sab, Cavalry cross road, Civil Station Bangalore.	22nd November, 1893.	This is a work on Astrology being an attempt to place before the Mahomedan public the light of Hindu Astrology.

BANGALORE,

The 4th May, 1894.

CHAS. W. RAVENSHAW, Major,
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the first quarter ending the 31st March, 1894.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name of the firm of the printer, and name of firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any part of such right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3	27th January, 1894.	Kayath Provincial Sabha, Rajputana.	Urdu.	Sheopershad.	Rules regarding Social reforms, etc.	Islamyah Press, Ajmere.	Sayed Noor Khan.	6th January, 1894.	22 pages.	20" X 26".	5th.	1,000.	Lithographed.	Ro-0-9.	Sheopershad and Gori Sahai, residents of Ajmere City.	
2	27th January, 1894.	Kawaid Karrawai Patwarian.	Deo Nagri.	Pandit Bodhawa Ram.	Rules for Patwaries.	Islamyah Press, Ajmere.	Sayed Noor Khan.	20th December, 1893.	53 pages.	20" X 26".	3rd.	120.	Lithographed.	Ro-4-0.	Pandit Bodhawa Ram, Superintendent, Settlement Office, Marwar, Jodhpore State.	
1	27th January, 1894.	Tohfai Sarwar.	Urdu.	Ghulam Ahmed Khan.	Poem.	Islamyah Press, Ajmere.	Said Noor Khan.	25th December, 1893.	16 pages.	20" X 26".	2nd.	500.	Lithographed.	Ro-0-6.	Ghulam Ahmed Khan, Proprietor and bookseller of Tohfai Sarwar, resident of Ajmere City, Durga Bazar.	

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the first quarter ending the 31st March, 1894—continued.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or the firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any part of such right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4	27th January, 1894.	Hisahri Pustak.	Deo Nagree.	Pandit Bodhawaram.	Rules and Regulations for Patwaris.	Islamyah Press, Ajmere.	Sayed Noor Khan.	26th December, 1893.	54 pages.	22" X 29".	4th.	120.	Lithographed.	Rs-4-0.	Pandit Bodhawaram, Superintendent, Settlement Office, Marwar, Jodhpore State.	
5	29th January, 1894.	Guldastai Attar, 1st Part.	Urdu.	Hakim Ameeruddin Attar of Agra.	Molood.	Muin-ul-Islam Press, Ajmere.	Sikander Khan, Manager.	13th January, 1894.	22 pages.	20" X 26".	1st edition.	500.	Lithographed.	Rs-2-0.	Mahomed Husain of Agra, now at Ajmere.	
6	29th January, 1894.	Tilak Ashra-i-Kamilia.	Urdu.	Late Moulvi Abdul Hakim of Delhi.	Masail Islami.	Muin-ul-Islam Press, Ajmere.	Sikander Khan.	30th November, 1893.	14 sheets.	20 X 26.	1st edition.	500.	Lithographed.	Rs-2-0.	Hamiduddin Husain, son of Moulvi Shababuddin of Katu District, Sialkot, represented by Abdul Hakim Khan, teacher, Durgah School, Ajmere.	
7	29th January, 1894.	Musnavi Munsoor bin Hullaj.	Persian.	Munsoor bin Hullaj.	Tarikat-i-Mohomadi.	Muin-ul-Islamiya Press, Ajmere.	Sikander Khan, Manager.	15th November, 1893.	37 sheets.	20 X 26.	1st edition.	1,000.	Lithographed.	Rs-8-0 and Rs-4-0, two sorts.	Mohomad Sayed Ahmed, Editor of Muin-ul-Hind, Ajmere.	

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the first quarter ending the 31st March, 1894—continued.

11	10	9	8	1	Serial No.
26th February, 1894.	26th February, 1894.	26th February, 1894.	26th February, 1894.	2	Date of registration.
Shree Dyanand Saraswatiiji Maharaj ke Byakhan, No. 5.	Shree Dyanand Saraswatiiji Maharaj ke Byakhan, No. 4.	Shree Dyanand Saraswatiiji Maharaj ke Byakhan, Nos. 2 and 3.	Shree Dyanand Saraswatiiji Maharaj ke Byakhan, No. 1.	3	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.
Hindi and Sanskrit.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	4	Language in which the book is written.
Pandit Ganesh Ramchandra Sharma.	Pandit Ganesh Ramchandra Sharma.	Pandit Ganesh Ramchandra Sharma.	Pandit Ganesh Ramchandra Sharma.	5	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.
Birth.	Vedas.	Religion.	Existence of God.	6	Subject of the book.
Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	7	Place of printing and place of publication.
Yagyadatta Shastree, Officiating Manager.	Yagyadatta Shastree, Officiating Manager.	Yagyadatta Shastree, Officiating Manager.	Yagyadatta Shastree, Officiating Manager.	8	Name of the firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.
1st November, 1893.	1st November, 1893.	1st November, 1893.	1st November, 1893.	9	Date of issue from the press or of publication.
35 pages.	24 pages.	41 pages	21 pages.	10	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.
5' x 3½'.	5 x 3½.	5 x 3½.	5 x 3½.	11	Size.
1st edition.	1st edition.	1st edition.	1st edition.	12	First, second, or other number of edition.
2,000.	2,000.	2,000.	2,000.	13	Number of copies of which the edition consists.
Printed.	Printed.	Printed.	Printed.	14	Whether book is printed or lithographed.
Ro-0-6.	Ro-0-6.	Ro-0-6.	Ro-0-3.	15	Price at which the book is sold to the public.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	16	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any part of such right.
				17	REMARKS.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the first quarter ending the 31st March, 1894 — concluded.

14	13	12	1	Serial No.
6th March, 1894.	6th March, 1894.	26th February, 1894.	2	Date of registration.
Shatpath Brahman.	Nyayatwa Bodhni.	Shree Dyananand Saraswajji Maharaj ke Byakhan, No. 8.	3	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.
Sanskrit.	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	4	Language in which the book is written.
Madhyandina.	Pandit Saligram Shastree, Head Pandit, Government College, Ajmere.	Pandit Ganesh Ramchandra Sarma.	5	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.
Explanation of the Vedas.	Nyaya Philosophy.	History.	6	Subject of the book.
Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere	7	Place of printing and place of publication.
Yagyadatta Shastree, Officiating Manager.	M. Samarthdan.	Yagyadatta Shastree, Officiating Manager.	8	Name of the firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.
19th February, 1894.	28th February, 1894.	1st November, 1893.	9	Date of issue from the press or of publication.
150 pages.	175 pages.	10 pages.	10	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.
4 $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Royal Octavo.	5" x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".	11	Size.
1st edition.	1st edition.	1st edition.	12	First, second, or other number of edition.
1,000.	500.	2,000.	13	Number of copies of which the edition consists.
Printed	Printed.	Printed.	14	Whether book is printed or lithographed.
Rs-8-0.	Rt.	Rs-0-3.	15	Price at which the book is sold to the public.
Yagyadatta Shastree.	Pandit Saligram Shastree, Head Pandit, Government College, Ajmere.	Nil.	16	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any part of such right.
			17	REMARKS.

P. J. MELVILL,
Assistant Commissioner.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 9th May, 1894.

No. 17.—Mr W. Robert, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, Survey of India is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days, under the provisions of Chapter XII, Section ii of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st May, 1894, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

ST. G. GORE, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdt., Trigonometrical Surveys.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May 1894.

No. 5.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 20th March, 1894 :—

NAME.	From	
W. Sutherland	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.

No. 6.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 26th March, 1894 :—

NAME.	From	To
L. Truninger	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.

The 9th May, 1894.

No. 7.—Mr. F. Mercer, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for six days in extension, under Article 340(6) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th March, 1894.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 8th May, 1894.

No. 2971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as extended to British Baluchistan by Regulation II of 1890, the Chief

Commissioner is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. L. Showers, I.S.C., Assistant Commissioner of the Thal Chotiali District, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for British Baluchistan.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 3040.—Under the provisions of Article 271, Chapter XIV, of the Civil Service Regulations, Munshi Syed Hussain, Tahsildar, 4th grade, and Tahsildar of Duki, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3041.—Lala Udhe Bhan, Head Clerk in the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent of the Railway District, is appointed to officiate as a Tahsildar, 4th grade, and posted to Duki, during the absence, on furlough, of Munshi Syed Hussain, or until further orders.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 24th March, 1894.

No. 302-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint Munshi Harnam Dass, while officiating as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmere, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class, in the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

By Order,
O. V. BOSANQUET,
First Asst. to the Agent to the Govt.-Genl.,
Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 7th May, 1894.

No. 1602—224-A-5.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2352-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(a) to grant licenses to the Reverends George Oliver Newport and William James Lawrance of the London Mission, to solemnize marriages within the terri-

tories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(b) to license the said Reverends George Oliver Newport and William James Lawrance to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of Her Majesty.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 1661—34286.—The Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Bangalore is, with the consent of the Government of Mysore, appointed to be the Medical Officer to whom accused persons should be sent by the Magistrates in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, under Section 464 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for examination as to unsoundness of mind.

No. 1672—16494.—Under the provisions of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, X of 870, it is hereby declared that the land described in the annexed schedule is required for a public purpose, that is, for constructing a public latrine —

	Description of land.	Approximate area		Name of owner.	Boundaries.
		Sq. yds.	Sq. ft.		
Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	Charcoal and fire-wood bazaar.	157	7	Parkuthinny Pacha Sahib.	North.—Footpath and Market Square Road. South.—Footpath and Meenatchi Coil Street. East.—Municipal lane and Thatha Rahiman Sahib's property. West.—Footpath and charcoal bazaar street.

A plan of the land in question has been made and can be seen at the Office of the President, Civil and Military Station.

By Order,
C. W. RAVENSHAW, Major,
First Assistant Resident.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA
ADMINISTRATIONS,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 14th May, 1894.

No. 1205-B.—The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to grant special leave for six months to Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Boileau, R.E., Executive Engineer, Mount Abu Division, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 18th May, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
H. F. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to the Agents to the Govr. Genl.
for Rajputana and Central India, P. W. D.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1894.

No. 22.—Second-Lieutenant A. Gardiner, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from the language leave for three months granted to him, posted to the North Western Railway.

The 11th May, 1894.

No. 23.—Mr. H. B. Holmes, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4 of that establishment, during the absence of Mr. F. D. Kiernander, on furlough, or until further orders.

W. S. S. BISSET, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Director General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 10th May, 1894.

No. 6.—Mr. H. P. Phillips, District Locomotive Superintendent, is granted, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for twelve months, with effect from 12th May, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. BOUGHEY, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

The following new chart has been published by the Admiralty and can be obtained from their chart agent Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultry, London :—

No.	Scale.	Title.
1894	M = 0.24	Ramiapatam to Narsapur Point.

ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, Major, S.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 9th April, 1894, a treasure, consisting of two gold rings and forty gold beads, worth about Rs. 40, was found in a copper vessel hidden in a paramba, near Eravimangalom amsam, Waluvanad taluk, Malabar District.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector, in his office, at Calicut, on the 1st October, 1894, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

H. BRADLEY,

Acting Collector of Malabar.

MALABAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

CALICUT,

The 8th May, 1894.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Commencing from Friday, the 25th May, 1894, and until further notice, the Foreign Mail Steamer will leave Bombay every Friday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Tuesday. The last Wednesday Mail will be closed at the General Post Office on the 16th May current, and the first Tuesday Mail on the 22nd May, 1894.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Post Master.

CALCUTTA G. P. O.,
The 18th May, 1894.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th May, 1894.

No. 548-I.—Mr. H. Smith is appointed, with effect from the 9th April, 1894, to act as Postmaster, Mandalay, until Mr. E. F. Connor joins, or until further orders.

Mr. C. Vithirani Pillai is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster, Rangoon, during the deputation of Mr. A. Ross as Officiating Postmaster, Ajmere, with effect from the 12th April, 1894, or until further orders.

The 15th May, 1894.

No. 604-I.—Mr. Cursetji Sorabji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted a further extension of privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 8th May, 1894.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 15th May, 1894.

Agent of Barnett & Forster.	Dent & Co.	McNeill, Mrs. J. A.
Attias, Jules	Frank, A.	Metcalf & Co.
Black, John, & Co.	Haughton, R.	Morgan, M., & Co.
Bourke, J. G.	Harrison & Co. (Chemists).	Padis, W. S., & Co.
Brake-mair & Co.	Hasari Tannery, Manager.	Phillips, F. B.
Bremmer, Geo.	Jahans, E. M.	Sydney, Carlton & Co.
Calcutta Sporting Club, Secretary.	Landmann, M.	Wolf, Wilmanns & Co.
Davey, Miss L. C.	Madras, Mrs.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Affleck, Miss.	Foucormann, Rosa, Madame.	Pitman, J. D.
Alexander, C.	Goh Daigoro, Monsieur.	Raubal, Guido.
Alexander, Mrs.	Grossmann, John.	Rentoch, Wm.
Allmuch, T. B.	Grey, Mrs. L.	Richardson, Lt. J. J.
Atkinson, J.	Griffon, Maurice.	Rodricks, J. R.
Bailey, G. W.	Hainworth, F. S.	Roper, Miss.
Barklie, R. Clegg.	Haldsworth, C.	Roper, Miss C.
Beal, W. R.	Harris, J. G.	Rosenzweig, Bertha.
Bellosta, Gulio, Signor.	Heffernan, W.	Rothange, Mrs. E.
Binder, Monsieur.	Henery, J.	Rothayge, Franz.
Blumenthal, N.	Higgs, J. A.	Russell, H.
Brandenberg, Mons.	Hodges, G. W. H.	Saunders, R.
Brian, Miss J. F.	Hulton, Eustace.	Schade, F.
Brian, Miss Marie.	Imhoff, A.	Smale, J. A.
Brown S.	Johnson, Capt. T. S.	Speyht, Edwin.
Brown, Geo.	Keane, Miss.	Stephenson, P. L.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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GUNPUT CASSINATHJEE,
Dadysett Ajiary Road
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Lost.

The Government Promissory Note 'No. ~~811033~~⁸¹¹⁰³⁴, of the 4½ per cent. of 1878, for Rs1,500, originally standing in the name of Mr. V. N. Gopauliengar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of Papannah, son-in-law of Gowder Chenna Basannah of Bangalore, who has obtained the rights and interests of the said Mr. V. N. Gopauliengar over the said Promissory Note from the said V. N. Gopauliengar, under a registered deed dated 10th October, 1890.

PAPANAH,

Son-in-law of Gowder Chenna Basannah,
of Bangalore

The 24th March, 1894



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 20.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.**

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[illegible]

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Chittagong Hill Tracts	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Tippera	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Dacca	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Mymensingh	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Calcutta	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Hooghly	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Nadia (Kishinagar)	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Baran	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Birbhum	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Murshidabad	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Sonhat Pargana	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Patna	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Bogra	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Rajshahi	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Malda	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Rangpur	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Dinajpur	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Jalpaiguri	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Darjeeling	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Puri	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Cuttack	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Balasore	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Singbhum	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Manbhum	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Lachardaga	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
Palmau	4 0	10 12	10 11	11 6	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
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Province	Area	Population	Revenue	Grain	Other	Stock	Value	Area	Population	Revenue	Grain	Other	Stock	Value
Assam														
Assam (Khasi)	9 4	9 4	10 2	10 2	11 2	12 2	15 3	15 3	13 2	13 2	13 2	18 0	18 0	18 0
Assam (Jaintia)	10 2	10 2	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	14 7	14 7	14 9	14 9	14 9	15 4	15 4	15 4
Assam (Cachar)	10 1	10 1	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	12 12	13 8	13 8	13 8
Assam (Naga)	11 1	11 1	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9	14 9	15 0	15 0	15 0
Assam (Mizoram)	12 12	12 12	12 15	12 15	13 14	13 14	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	17 2	17 2	17 2
Bengal														
Bengal (Dacca)	17 2	17 2	10 6	10 6	10 13	10 13	19 6	19 6	19 13	19 13	19 13	24 0	24 0	24 0
Bengal (Bhawal)	16 11	16 11	10 3	10 3	10 1	10 1	21 4	21 4	20 15	20 15	20 15	24 0	24 0	24 0
Bengal (Saidpur)	13 12	13 12	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 2	17 5	17 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	17 4	17 4	17 4
Bengal (Shariatpur)	13 15	13 15	8 2	8 2	11 11	11 11	20 9	20 9	17 14	17 14	17 14	21 2	21 2	21 2
Bengal (Bogra)	17 12	17 12	6 15	6 15	10 15	10 15	23 6	23 6	21 2	21 2	21 2	24 13	24 13	24 13
Bengal (Pabna)	12 13	12 13	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	18 13	18 13	14 15	14 15	14 15	17 4	17 4	17 4
Bihar														
Bihar (Patna)	15 15	15 15	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	22 0	22 0	16 1	16 1	16 1	17 9	17 9	17 9
Bihar (Muzaffarpur)	15 12	15 12	8 14	8 14	10 15	10 15	21 9	21 9	14 13	14 13	14 13	17 4	17 4	17 4
Bihar (Darbhanga)	16 10	16 10	6 8	6 8	10 6	10 6	21 9	21 9	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Central Provinces														
Central Provinces (Nagpur)	13 14	13 14	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 5	16 5	17 6	17 6	17 6	21 0	21 0	21 0
Central Provinces (Bhopal)	18 4	18 4	6 12	6 12	12 7	12 7	24 13	24 13	21 0	21 0	21 0	24 14	24 14	24 14
Central Provinces (Gwalior)	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Central Provinces (Indore)	16 6	16 6	8 1	8 1	11 14	11 14	27 7	27 7	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
Central Provinces (Jabalpur)	18 0	18 0	7 4	7 4	10 10	10 10	28 14	28 14	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
Central Provinces (Raipur)	16 14	16 14	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	21 4	21 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Central Provinces (Bilaspur)	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Madhya Pradesh														
Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal)	13 14	13 14	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 5	16 5	17 6	17 6	17 6	21 0	21 0	21 0
Madhya Pradesh (Gwalior)	18 4	18 4	6 12	6 12	12 7	12 7	24 13	24 13	21 0	21 0	21 0	24 14	24 14	24 14
Madhya Pradesh (Indore)	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Madhya Pradesh (Jabalpur)	16 6	16 6	8 1	8 1	11 14	11 14	27 7	27 7	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
Madhya Pradesh (Raipur)	18 0	18 0	7 4	7 4	10 10	10 10	28 14	28 14	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
Madhya Pradesh (Bilaspur)	16 14	16 14	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	21 4	21 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Madhya Pradesh (Bilaspur)	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
North India														
North India (Delhi)	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	18 7	18 7	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
North India (Rohtak)	11 2	11 2	9 13	9 13	11 1	11 1	18 7	18 7	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
North India (Meerut)	12 12	12 12	9 7	9 7	10 1	10 1	17 3	17 3	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
North India (Gurgaon)	15 12	15 12	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
North India (Ferozpur)	14 8	14 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
North India (Muzaffarpur)	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
North India (Muzaffarpur)	18 0	18 0	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
North India (Muzaffarpur)	20 6	20 6	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
North India (Muzaffarpur)	16 0	16 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	16 4	16 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
North India (Muzaffarpur)	23 10	23 10	11 6	11 6	18 4	18 4	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
North India (Muzaffarpur)	20 2	20 2	12 4	12 4	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
South India														
South India (Madras)	17 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
South India (Bombay)	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	19 5	19 5	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
South India (Goa)	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
South India (Kerala)	14 8	14 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
South India (Tamil Nadu)	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
South India (Andhra Pradesh)	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
North-West Frontier Province														
North-West Frontier Province (Peshawar)	12 3	12 3	6 13	6 13	10 3	10 3	13 3	13 3	17 12	17 12	17 12	21 0	21 0	21 0
North-West Frontier Province (Bannu)	12 13	12 13	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	17 2	17 2	17 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
North-West Frontier Province (Chitral)	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	21 0

QUANTITIES RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		EARLY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eriosema coccineum</i>).		KANDU OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Sesuvia indica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arvensis</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ANAR, OR THUL, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIRROOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	•	•	•	•	19 11	19 11	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	136 2	136 2	12 10	12 10
S. Canara	9 6	8 8	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	•	•	•	•	19 5	19 5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	12 5	11 8	11 11	11 11	12 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	18 8	17 13	15 14	17 8	21 5	21 5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	131 3	131 3	11 11	12 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	8 13	8 0	9 10	8 13	13 3	13 3	16 14	16 14	15 6	15 6	17 5	16 10	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salim	9 6	9 6	9 13	9 13	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	20 8	20 8	17 10	18 0	23 14	23 14	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	12 8	12 8	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	25 3	25 3	20 11	20 11	23 5	23 5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anasapur	9 10	8 10	10 11	11 3	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	20 10	20 10	22 10	21 10	23 5	22 5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	12 0	12 8	9 8	9 14	11 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	18 10	17 6	20 5	18 2	23 8	22 11	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	11 6	10 13	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	26 6	25 5	20 0	20 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	170 2	170 2	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	•	•	10 11	10 11	11 10	12 6	12 6	12 6	•	•	•	•	21 10	21 10	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	86 8	86 8	10 2	10 2
Vingapattam	12 0	12 0	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	21 2	21 2	22 13	22 13	23 3	23 3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	9 14	10 13	9 6	9 6	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 6	15 6	22 14	24 10	25 8	25 8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 11	7 8	10 6	10 14	11 10	11 10	14 13	14 13	19 0	19 0	•	•	27 5	28 5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	9 10	9 10	11 2	11 2	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	20 10	19 10	•	•	31 2	31 2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 6	11 6	11 5	10 8	12 2	11 11	11 11	11 11	17 5	16 10	17 13	17 13	20 3	19 8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	103 0	103 0	13 2	13 2
Chinglepet	•	•	9 0	9 0	10 10	11 5	11 5	11 5	16 6	16 6	12 8	12 8	18 8	18 8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	108 14	108 14	13 3	13 3
N. Arcot	7 11	7 11	9 6	9 6	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	14 5	14 5	14 14	14 14	22 3	20 8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 6	6 3	12 3	12 3	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 5	18 8	16 14	16 14	19 14	17 8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	7 6	7 6	14 2	14 8	14 10	15 0	15 0	15 0	•	•	14 8	14 8	23 0	21 14	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	12 3	13 0	12 11	13 6	13 6	13 6	18 14	16 8	21 0	19 2	21 0	20 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevely	9 3	9 3	12 11	10 5	13 3	12 13	12 13	12 13	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	58 5	58 5	13 14	14 5
Madura	8 8	8 8	11 13	12 10	12 5	13 2	13 2	13 2	19 0	17 13	17 10	17 10	23 3	23 3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 12	10 12	10 12	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	96 0	96 0	10 4	10 4
Bangalore	11 5	10 10	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	25 0	23 8	•	•	31 0	29 10	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 8	9 4	9 12	10 8	11 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	17 4	18 0	27 0	29 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tondiar	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	•	•	32 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	224 0	224 0	10 0	10 0
Flussan	•	•	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	•	•	•	•	32 0	32 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	•	•	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	•	•	•	•	32 0	32 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	•	•	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	•	•	•	•	32 0	32 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	272 0	272 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	12 10	12 10	9 7	9 7	13 2	13 10	13 10	13 10	27 5	27 5	•	•	37 13	36 12	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Chitaldroog	14 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	35 0	38 0	24 0	28 0	40 0	44 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	•	•	•	•	29 8	31 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Aden	7 0	7 0	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	56 0	56 0	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 20.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894.

£7 Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 20.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 17th May, 1894.

No. 263.—Mr R. Smeaton has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 2nd April 1894.

MEDICAL.

The 18th May, 1894.

No. 308.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. Chaytor-White, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps.

No. 311.—The services of Surgeon-Captain H. M. Morris, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab

EDUCATION

The 18th May, 1894.

No. 136—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Central Institution, Calcutta, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F. A. Standard.

No. 140.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Baptist College, Rangoon, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F. A. Standard.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 15th May, 1894.

No. 1183-51.—The following draft of a proposed amendment of the rules under the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883) is published under Section 81 of that Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given under that section that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council after the expiry of one month from this date.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before that date will be received and considered by the Governor General in Council:

In Form No. 44 appended to rule 127 of the said Rules, after and below the words "Bodily marks" insert the words "Occupation in India."

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th May, 1894.

No. 769-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Hugo Diedrich as Acting Consul for Germany at Akyab during the absence of Mr. F. Müller.

No. 773-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. N. Schmucker, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, as Acting Consul-General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire in British India.

The 14th May, 1894.

No. 779-G.—Surgeon-Captain A. L. Duke, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), officiating Agency Surgeon, Meshed, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st May, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 785-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P. Bonenblust as Acting Consul for Germany at Aden during the absence of Mr. S. Schmuck.

No. 788-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Tavares as Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay.

The 15th May, 1894.

No. 1622-I.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has granted to the British Government criminal jurisdiction within the lands in his territory which are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the Periyar Project Camps; In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of Madras Act III of 1889 (The Madras Towns Nuisances Act) shall be deemed to be in force in the said lands.

The 16th May, 1894.

No. 1641-I.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of Act V of 1894 (An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure) to that place.

No. 1643-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant licenses to the following Ministers of Religion authorising them to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad:

Reverend J. C. Knight Anstey, of the Wesleyan Church.

Reverend Fred. Lamb, of the Wesleyan Church.

Reverend B. Raghaviah, of the Wesleyan Church.

Reverend P. Venkatasawmy, of the Wesleyan Church.

Reverend N. David, of the Wesleyan Church.

Reverend A. S. Dharmiah, of the Wesleyan Church.

Reverend B. Enoch, of the Wesleyan Church.

No. 1645-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as modified by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(a) to grant a license to the Reverend A. P. Jameson, of the United Presbyterian (Scottish) Mission at Udaipur, to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Native States under the Rajputana Agency;

(b) to appoint the said Reverend A. P. Jameson to be a Marriage Registrar within the said territories; and

(c) to grant a license to the said Reverend A. P. Jameson authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

Foreign Department notification, No. 93-I.-G., dated the 21st January, 1881, appointing the said Reverend A. P. Jameson to be a Marriage

Registrar under Act XV of 1872 in respect of all places within the territories of the Marriage Registrar of Jeypore and the Marriage Registrar of Ulwar, and licensing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, is hereby cancelled.

The 17th May, 1894.

No. 801-G.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. Mayne, Indian Medical Service (Madras), Medical Officer, 24th Madras Infantry, officiated as Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, in addition to his other duties, from the 31st March to the 9th April, 1894, inclusive, *vice* Surgeon-Major H. Armstrong.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Johnson, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Madras), Medical Officer, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 10th April, 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne, and during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Dobson, M.B., or until further orders.

No. 805-G.—Lala Roshan Lal, Head Munshi and Translator in the Vernacular Office of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is confirmed in the appointment of Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with effect from the 12th April, 1894, *vice* Sardar Gurdit Singh, deceased.

No. 807-G.—Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, has passed in the subjects prescribed under clause A, rule II, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 18th May, 1894.

No. 2482-P.—Mr. U. C. Chakravarti, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days, with effect from 4th June 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. D. Hopson, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent during the absence of Mr. Chakravarti on privilege leave, or until further orders.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th May, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 457.—Captain E. T. Paul, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Major F. S. Gwatkin, whose tenure has expired. Dated 23rd April 1894.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 458.—6th Infantry—

Surgeon-Lieutenant G. Bidie, Indian Medical Service, Madras establishment, officiating medical officer, 1st Infantry, to be medical officer, *vice* Surgeon-Captain J. Scott, M.B., whose services have been transferred to the Government of Madras. Dated 24th February 1894.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 459.—Surgeon-Colonel W. P. Warburton, Indian Medical Service, Bengal establishment, is confirmed in the appointment of Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, with effect from the 17th January 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel C. P. Costello, retired.

No. 460.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. M. Price, Army Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel R. P. Ferguson, on leave out of India. Dated the 24th April 1894.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 461.—Lieutenant Francis DeBereckem Hancock, Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 23rd Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 7th April 1893, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 462.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Edmund Arthur Swinhoe, 3rd Dragoon Guards, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Bengal Lancers,—13th September 1892.

Lieutenant John Hugh Gordon Seton Chisholm, Devonshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—18th October 1892.

No. 463.—Lieutenant Edgar Thornburgh Browne, East Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 6th Madras Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 13th October 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 464.—The undermentioned officer is, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, admitted to the Indian Staff Corps on the conditions laid down in the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, for admission to the Staff Corps of officers of the unattached list, with effect from the date specified.

Second Lieutenant William John Keen, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—19th December 1893.

No. 465.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the unattached list is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Second-Lieutenant Walter Godfrey Patrick Murray, officiating wing officer, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—5th April 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 466.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Major E. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 19th Bengal Lancers, for six months. Pension service—26th year commenced 10th July 1893.

Captain G. S. Ommannay, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for six months. Pension service—17th year commenced 1st May 1894.

Lieutenant W. G. Walker, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for nine months. Pension service—9th year commenced 29th August 1893.

No. 467.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India

Lieutenant D. M. Bower, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for six months. Pension service—9th year commenced 25th November 1893.

No. 468.—Lieutenant A. J. Pilcher, Royal Engineers, assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for four months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 469.—Captain J. F. Manifold, Royal Horse Artillery, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for six months, under article 704, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

No. 470.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Captain H. B. Vaughan, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant H. A. Lash, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, (m. c.) till 26th October 1894.

Lieutenant H. H. Dunlop, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 471.—Lieutenant D. R. Adye, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (p. a.) for six months, with effect from the 15th March 1894, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 472.—The following extracts are published for general information

"London Gazette," dated the 24th April 1894, pages 2321 and 2322.

INDIA OFFICE,
24th April, 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Arthur McLeod Mills. Dated 1st February 1894.

Major Henry Alexius Abbott. Dated 15th February 1894.

Major Gilbert Gaisford. Dated 22nd February 1894.

Major Henry Breffney Ternan. Dated 22nd February 1894.

To be Majors.

Captain Hew Francis Cadell. Dated 12th February 1894.

Captain Henry Turner Faithfull. Dated 12th February 1894.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 27th January 1894.

Guy Lushington Holland.

William Hotham Johnson.

Rupert Edward Sullivan.

Henry Edward Whiffin.

William Bensley Young.

Robert Patrick Horsbrugh.

Dated 1st February 1894.

Kenneth James Buchanan.

Donald Baker.

Dated 14th February 1894.

Charles Edward Baynes.

Walter Lloyd Davidson.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Cecil Kaye, from the Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 26th June 1892, but to rank from 1st November 1890.

Lieutenant Wilfred Edward Young, from the 7th Dragoon Guards. Dated 24th May 1892, but to rank from 4th July 1891.

Lieutenant Ernest Henry Scott Cullen, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 2nd July 1892, but to rank from 21st January 1892.

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Alfred Parsons, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 26th April 1892, but to rank from 15th February 1893.

Lieutenant Alexander Stanhope Cobbe, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 12th August 1892, but to rank from 4th March 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Vivian Montague Langtry, from the Royal West Surrey Regiment. Dated 21st May 1892.

Lieutenant William Cotton French, from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 25th July 1892, but to rank from 15th June 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Phillip Frederick Pocock, from the Liverpool Regiment. Dated 6th July 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Edward Tristram, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 16th October 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Reginald Frank Bidwell, from the York and Lancaster Regiment. Dated 31st October 1892.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants from the unattached list. Dated as below, but all to rank from 3rd September 1892.

Cyril Ivo Fyers Johnes,—26th December 1893.

James Dalmahoy Cadell,—4th January 1894.

John Edward Hughes,—26th December 1893.

Beauchamp Henry Butler Magrath,—9th November 1893.

John Henry Keith Stewart,—28th December 1893.

Bernard Maynard Lucas Brodhurst,—1st January 1894.

Sheridan Knowles Brownlow Rice,—26th December 1893.

John Stebbing Corlett,—28th December 1893.

Robert Lumsden Ricketts,—24th December 1893.

Edward Christian Corbyn,—27th December 1893.

Cyril Rodney Harbord,—26th December 1893.

Ernest George Wilberforce Pratt,—9th November 1893.

Robert Macpherson Hall,—30th December 1893.

Edward Egerton Barwell,—28th December 1893.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Senior Apothecary, second grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant, James Barker, to be Senior Apothecary, first grade. Dated 29th August 1893.

* * * * *

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Salisbury Simpson, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 10th April 1894.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arnold Dashwood Strettell, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 16th April 1894.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bartholomew, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 2nd April 1894.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel James Reid, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 7th April 1894.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Forster Drake-Brockman, Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 4th April 1894.

Senior Apothecary, first grade, ranking as Honorary Captain, John Norman, Madras Subordinate Medical Establishment. Dated 17th February 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 473.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 12th May 1894.

Ivor Philipps.

Charles Henry Frederic Binsteed.

Augustus Arthur Malcolm Maude Faulknor.

Nigel Gresley Woodyatt.

Gilbert Walter Palin.

Herbert Lionel Showers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 474.—Conductor Richard Burton, clerk, Public Works Department Secretariat, Government of India, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *supernumerary*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Conductor Robert Straughan, sub-engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab Irrigation, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor John Clarke, Barrack Department, Military Works Department, to be conductor, *supernumerary*;

Sub-Conductor Peter Ross, sub-engineer, 3rd grade, North-Western Railway, to be conductor;

Sergeant George Henry Corringham, supervisor, 2nd grade, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway, to be sub-conductor,—

with effect from the 3rd May 1894, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Thomas Gray, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 475.—18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers—

Kot-Dafadar Saleh Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sherbaz Khan, transferred to the 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), with effect from the 1st April 1894.

No. 476.—44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Durga Datt to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Puran Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jai Chand Thakur, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1894.

REWARDS. .

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 477.—The undermentioned native soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, are granted medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1895, under the provisions of article 342, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part II :

No. 1179, Naick Kasu Thápa.

No. 1180, Rifleman Paran Rána.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 478.—Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion—

Honorary Surgeon R. Whitelaw resigns his commission, with effect from the 11th April 1894.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 479.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Lieutenant R. E. Greer, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade		} 25th February 1894.
Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade		
Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Graves, S.C.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.		
Captain G. Williams, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	} Permanent	} 1st March 1894.
Captain R. T. R. Laurence, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.		
Captain W. Ewbank, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.		
Lieutenant G. A. J. Leslie, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.		} 10th March 1894.
Lieutenant C. G. W. Hunter, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary	
Lieutenant P. G. Grant, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	} Permanent	} 23rd March 1894.
Lieutenant H. A. Cameron, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.		
Lieutenant J. B. MacGeorge, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary	

No. 480.—That portion of G. G. O. No. 36 of 1894 which relates to the promotion of Lieutenant R. E. Greer, Royal Engineers, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, permanent, is hereby cancelled.

No. 481.—In G. G. O. No. 36 of 1894, with reference to the reversion of Lieutenant R. H. M. Ycates, Royal Engineers, from Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary, to Attached, *for* "21st October 1893" *read* "17th October 1893."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 30.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave in and out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated 26th April 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Commander W. Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

(That portion of G. G. O. No. 23 of 1894 which relates to Commander Chandler is cancelled.)

No. 31.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated 26th April 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Assistant Engineer Henry Sloate Cope, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

P. J. MAITLAND,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th May, 1894.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 12th and the 18th May 1894 :

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.	Lieutenant H. M. Rose	5th May 1894	Agra.		
	Second-Lieutenant C. M. Walker.	6th May 1894			

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 28th April and the 18th May 1894.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Percy Herbert Oakes (a)	Second-Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.	14th March 1894.	Intestate	662 12 6	...	17th July 1894.

(a) Next-of-kin—Mother—Mrs Elizabeth Hare.

Address—Narcena, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

P. J. MAITLAND,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th May, 1894.

No. 204.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 249, dated the 14th July 1892, it is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has in Despatch No. 34 Railway, dated the 12th April 1894, accorded sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 16,84,005 on capital account for the construction of the Gidu Bandar-Shadipalli section of the Hyderabad-Umarkot State Railway.

No. 205.—Rai Sahib Trilokh Nath Mukhopadhyaya, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of

Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May 1894.

The 17th May, 1894.

No. 206.—Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is transferred temporarily to the establishment under the control of the Director General of Railways for employment as officiating Assistant Manager, North-Western Railway.

No. 207.—Mr. H. L. Hebbert, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G.

and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May 1894.

No. 208.—Mr. J. H. P. Forsyth, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May 1894.

No. 209.—Mr. J. Tait, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th April 1894.

No. 210.—Lieutenant Gordon Risley Hearn, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 18th May, 1894.

No. 211.—Rai Sahib Brijput Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May 1894.

No. 212.—Mr. O. V. Yates, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th April 1894.

No. 213.—Mr. J. T. Boase, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st May 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, May 12th, 1894.

General Summary.—Showery weather has prevailed during the greater part of the week in Burma, Bengal, and Southern India, and a few showers of rain fell towards its close in the Punjab and Upper India Hill districts. In North-Western India, the Deccan, and Central India generally fine dry weather has prevailed. But the chief feature of the week has been the abnormally strong winds, especially on the Sind, Cutch, and Kathiawar Coasts, caused by very steep barometric gradients, brought about by an extraordinarily large fall of pressure on the 8th over the whole of Northern India. These abnormal conditions were accentuated by a further fall next day in Upper India and Baluchistan. The range of pressure over India on that day was nearly five-tenths of an inch (nearly three-tenths above the normal), and thus the average gradients were almost as large as during the height of the south-west monsoon. At Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan, where pressure was at its lowest, it was nearly three-tenths of an inch below the normal. This unusually large fall of the barometer was doubtless due to high temperature causing an expansional vertical movement of the air, and is the largest fall brought about by this cause that has occurred for several years. The only fall of recent years at all approaching it was one that took place on the 7th May 1890; but the fall was not as large as the present one, and the conditions of its occurrence were besides complicated by a storm forming at the time in the Bay. In the present instance no disturbance in the weather followed: the only effect the fall of pressure had being the strengthening of winds all over India, especially in the Sind, Kathiawar, and Cutch coast districts, where the average wind velocity for the previous twenty-four hours increased at Bhuj to 31 miles per hour, and at Hyderabad (Sind) and Deesa to 26 and 24 miles per hour respectively. In Bengal strong easterly winds prevailed, which by the morning of the 10th extended along the foot of the hills up as far as the North-East Punjab, and caused a large increase of humidity in the North-Western Provinces. Pressure rose again almost as rapidly as it had fallen, and by the morning of the 11th pressure was approximately normal all over India. But it had not regained its equilibrium, for another oscillation took place the next day, the barometer falling briskly to rapidly in Burma and Northern India. Gradients were again steep, but the fall was comparatively small, and the gradients were not as steep as they had been before.

Temperature has been generally in excess during the week in Northern India and the Central Provinces. For the whole of India the mean temperature of the week was 1° in excess of the normal, while last week it was 0.1° in defect. There has hence been a considerable abnormal increase of temperature during the past week.

The abnormally high temperatures registered at several of the Madras coast stations during the prevalence of strong westerly land winds from the higher plateau area in the interior afford interesting examples of the increase of temperature accompanying descending currents of air. Thus at Madras on the 8th the maximum temperature of the previous day was only 96.5 with a southerly breeze, but with a shift of wind to the west it rose next day to 106.5 , or 11° above the normal. The same cause produced an increase of temperature at Peshawar from 101° on the 6th to 108.5° on the 8th.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—A general fall of pressure had taken place, the changes being small, but irregular, especially in North-Western and Central India. Small shallow depressions lay over the South-West Punjab and Central India. Easterly winds prevailed over the whole Gangetic plain and the South-East Punjab. Cloudy, showery weather continued in Burma, and thunderstorms were reported from some stations in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and at Simla. Burdwan received 1.47 inches, Simla .91 inch, and Roorkee .87 inch.

Monday.—Pressure had again given way over a large part of India by small and very irregular amounts, and pressure was very uniform in Northern and Central India. Easterly winds prevailed as far west as Bihar, and winds were increasing rapidly in strength on the Sind Coast. Temperature was largely in excess in Assam and North Bengal and in considerable defect in Burma. Rain continued in Burma, and thunderstorms had given local showers in Malabar, Mysore, the North-Western Provinces, and Bengal. Kindat registered 2·61 inches, Minbu 1·22 inches, and Calicut 1·43 inches.

Tuesday.—Unusually large changes of pressure had taken place. Pressure had fallen over the whole of India, and with unusual rapidity in Northern India, where the fall exceeded a tenth of an inch at every station. In the North Punjab the fall amounted to nearly a quarter of an inch. Pressure was largely in defect in Northern India, the defect varying from ·14 inch on the Bengal Coast to ·22 inch in the North Punjab. The barometric gradients were unusually steep. Northerly winds were blowing at the Upper India Hill stations, and easterly winds prevailed over the whole of the Gangetic plain. Winds were strong on the Sind, Cutch, and Kathiawar Coasts, and also at the Bengal coast stations. Temperature had fallen considerably in Bengal, and continued largely in defect in Burma. Showers of rain were reported from all the Burma stations, and from stations in Bengal and Southern India. Kindat received 3·09 inches, Bhamo 2·25 inches, and Bogra 1·76 inches.

Wednesday.—A further brisk fall of the barometer had taken place in Baluchistan and Upper India, thus intensifying the abnormally low pressure conditions established there the day before. Pressure changes were very irregular in North-Eastern India, where pressure had risen briskly in Assam and fallen briskly in Chota Nagpur, and very steep gradients for easterly winds hence obtained in Bengal and Bihar. Pressure was nearly three-tenths of an inch below the normal at Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan, and the range of pressure over India was nearly five-tenths, giving gradients almost as steep as in the height of the south-west monsoon. Winds were stronger at the head of the Bay and in Bengal, and very strong westerly winds were blowing in Lower Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, and Rajputana. Rain continued in Burma, and numerous thunderstorms were reported from Bengal. Light showers of rain also fell in Southern India and at Colombo. Sibsagar received 2·34 inches, Lashio 1·46 inches, Darjeeling 1·34 inches, Bogra 1·27 inches, and Moulmein 1·3 inches.

Thursday.—Pressure had risen rapidly in Northern India and slightly to briskly in the Peninsula, but was still largely in defect in Upper India. Strong southerly winds continued in Bengal, and abnormally strong westerly winds in Western and Central India and the Deccan. The average velocity per hour of winds at Bhuj was 31 miles, at Hyderabad (Sind) 26 miles, and at Deesa 24 miles. Easterly winds had extended over the North-Western Provinces, causing an increasing humidity in that area. Temperature had increased rapidly in the Punjab, where the mean temperature was 7° above the normal. The maximum temperature of the previous day was 118·1° at Jacobabad and 115·4° at Sirsa. Rain continued in Bengal and at a few stations in Burma. Falls of one inch or above were recorded at Jessore (1·79 inches), Akyab (1·38 inches), Tavoy (1·3 inches), Chittagong (1·0 inch), and Jalpaiguri (·98 inch).

Friday.—A further rise of pressure, rapid in North-Western India, had restored the pressure distribution to approximately the normal. Winds were unusually strong in the Punjab and at the Upper India Hill stations, but had fallen off slightly in strength elsewhere. Humidity had decreased in the North-Western Provinces, but had increased in the Punjab and Central Provinces; and the contrast between the humidity on the coast and in the interior was much less striking than it had been. Thunderstorms were again reported from Bengal, and a large number of duststorms occurred in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, in some cases accompanied by rain. Calcutta received 1·51 inches, Jessore 1·18 inches, and Berhampore ·84 inch.

Saturday.—Pressure had risen slightly in Southern India, but had fallen briskly to rapidly in Burma and Northern India. It was in moderate defect in depressions lying over the Central Punjab and Central Burma, and was in slight excess on the West Coast, the barometric gradients hence being again steeper than usual in North-Western India and the Peninsula. Winds had a feeble but well marked cyclonic circulation in the Central Punjab depression. Duststorms occurred in the South Punjab and thunderstorms in the North

Punjab, Bengal, Tenasserim, and Southern India. Calicut registered 3'49 inches of rain, Dinajpur 1'45 inches, and Tavoy 1'38 inches.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India.

PROVINCE.	May 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−2'4	−3'3	−3'8	−3'9	−3'2	−0'7	−0'3	−2'5
Bengal and Assam	+2'6	+3'9	+2'3	+0'4	−0'7	+0'1	+1'5	+1'4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+2'6	+0'2	−0'3	+2'7	+4'1	+1'3	+2'4	+1'9
Punjab	+0'9	+1'4	+2'3	+4'7	+7'0	+2'8	+2'0	+3'0
Bombay	+0'7	+1'4	+0'7	−0'8	−0'7	−0'3	−0'1	+0'1
Central Provinces and Berar	+2'6	+2'2	+1'4	+1'4	−0'2	+0'2	+1'6	+1'3
Central India and Gujarat	+3'1	+2'4	+2'2	+2'1	−0'4	−0'3	−0'5	+1'2
Sind and Rajputana	+1'5	+0'7	+1'7	+3'2	+3'6	+2'1	+0'5	+1'9
Madras	−1'5	−0'7	−0'3	+0'7	+1'6	+1'5	+1'4	+0'4
Mean for whole of India	+1'1	+0'9	+0'7	+1'2	+1'2	+0'7	+0'9	+1'0

The mean temperature for the whole of India was in excess of the normal on every day of the week. The excess was greatest on the 6th, 9th, and 10th. For the week it was 1° in excess, showing an abnormal increase of nearly a degree over the mean temperature of the previous week. In Burma temperature was in slight to considerable defect, due to the showery weather which prevailed there during the week; but in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana temperature was generally in slight to considerable excess on every day of the week. The strong westerly sea winds obtaining during the greater part of the week reduced the temperature in Bombay, Central India, and Gujarat to below the normal; but, as noticed above, they had the opposite effect in Madras. Except in Burma, the week has been marked by unusually high temperature over nearly the whole of India.

Rainfall.—Rain has been much more general this week, and showers have been reported from forty of the fifty-two rainfall divisions. But, except in Burma, Assam, and Bengal, the falls have not been large in amount. In eleven divisions of Burma, Bengal, and Assam the average rainfall of the week has exceeded an inch. The largest average falls are those of Assam (Brahmaputra), 3'21 inches, Tenasserim, 3'20 inches, and East Bengal and Assam (Surma), 3'13 inches each. In all the divisions of these provinces, excepting Assam (Surma), Orissa, and North and South Bihar, the fall has been in excess of the average for the week; but for the period 4th March to 12th May the majority of divisions continue to show a defect, only Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, and North Bengal having received rain in excess of the normal amount for this period. Of the remaining provinces, only in three divisions has the average rainfall of the week exceeded one inch, and in seventeen others it did not exceed a quarter inch. It has been in excess of the normal fall of the week only in North-Western Provinces (West), Malabar, Madras (South Central), and East Coast (North).

The last three columns of the table at the close show that the rainfall of the period 4th March to 12th May has been in excess of the normal in Burma and the Peninsula generally. In Northern India it has been in excess only in North Bengal and the north-west and west districts of the Punjab. The defect continues to be greatest in amount in Assam.

The largest amounts of rain received during the week are the following:

- Laksham (Tipperah), 23'0 inches.
- Magok (Upper Burma), 9'36 inches.
- Ponani (Calicut), 8'0 inches.
- Namotha (Cachar), 6'30 inches.
- Commilla (Tipperah), 6'07 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 12TH, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 4TH TO MAY 12TH, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to May 12th.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage
		Inches.	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches.	Per cent
BURMA	Tenasserim . . .	3 20	1 66	+ 1 54	16 00	6 65	+ 141
	Lower Burma . .	1 65	1 10	+ 0 55	7 75	2 97	+ 162
	Central Burma . .	1 27	0 6	+ 0 64	7 14	2 44	+ 193
	Upper Burma . .	2 02		?	4 58	?	?
	Arakan	2 34	1 97	+ 0 37	2 93	5 16	— 43
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	3 13	2 47	+ 0 66	8 33	10 84	— 23
	Assam (Surma)	3 13	4 99	— 1 86	20 20	31 43	— 36
	Do (Brahmaputra)	3 21	5 6	+ 0 65	10 97	15 63	— 30
	Deltaic Bengal	2 08	1 68	0 40	5 86	7 06	— 17
	Central Bengal .	1 92	1 20	0 72	4 07	4 38	— 7
	North Bengal	2 65	1 80	0 85	9 25	8 34	+ 11
	Orissa . . .	0 10	1 03	0 93	1 95	3 61	— 46
	Chota Nagpur	0 83	0 68	0 15	1 92	2 38	— 19
	Bihar (South)	0 07	0 36	0 29	0 41	1 12	— 63
	Do (North)	0 19	0 77	0 58	1 13	2 36	— 52
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0 05	0 21	— 0 16	0 16	0 58	— 67
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0 06	0 39	— 0 31	0 11	0 98	— 89
	Oudh (South)	0 05	0 16	— 0 13	0 22	0 66	— 67
	Do (North)	0 04	0 31	— 0 27	0 26	0 97	— 73
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0 09	0 15	— 0 06	0 19	0 55	— 65
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0 15	0 12	+ 0 03	0 17	0 68	— 60
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0 06	0 33	— 0 27	1 03	2 02	— 49
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0 01	0 10	0 09	0 14	0 88	— 84
	Do (Central)	0 13	0 14	— 0 01	0 43	0 91	— 53
	Do (Submontane)	0 06	0 19	— 0 13	1 21	1 75	— 31
	Do (Hill Districts)	0 61	0 72	— 0 11	5 11	5 33	— 4
	Do (North West)	0 08	0 32	— 0 24	3 78	3 51	+ 8
	Do (West)	0	0 14	— 0 14	1 42	1 24	+ 15
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	Malabar	1 44	0 73	+ 0 71	8 70	5 23	+ 66
	Madras (South Central)	1 1	0 76	+ 0 37	5 78	4 51	+ 28
	Coorg . . .	1 13	1 30	— 0 17	6 55	5 37	+ 22
	Mysore	0 38	0 58	— 0 20	4 27	2 68	+ 59
	Konkan	0	0 11	0 11	0 64	0 41	+ 56
	Bombay Deccan	0 14	0 21	— 0 07	2 36	1 31	+ 80
	Hyderabad (North)						
CENTRAL PROVIN- AND BERAR	Khandesh	0 02	0 13	— 0 11	0 54	0 29	+ 86
	Berar	0	0 04	— 0 04	0 66	0 61	+ 8
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0 09	— 0 09	0 66	0 61	+ 8
	Ditto (Central)	0	0 12	— 0 12	0 35	0 94	— 60
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Ditto (East)	0 03	0 22	— 0 19	0 07	1 46	— 95
	Sujarat	0	0 04	— 0 04	0 01	0 05	— 80
	Kathiawar	0	0 02	— 0 02	0 04	0 24	— 83
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA	Sind	0	0 01	— 0 01	0 04	0 39	— 90
	Central India (East)	0	0 04	— 0 04	0 07	0 26	— 73
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0 10	0 10	0 06	0 5	— 83
	Rajputana (West)		0 13	0 13		0 31	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0 13	0 44	— 0 31	1 90	1 75	+ 14
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0 95	0 45	+ 0 50	5 00	2 58	+ 94
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0 29	— 0 29	0 38	1 59	— 76
	Madras (Central)	0 19	0 40	— 0 21	1 30	1 27	+ 3
	East Coast (Central)	0 02	0 35	— 0 33	1 22	1 02	+ 6
	Ditto (South)	0 27	0 58	— 0 31	2 69	2 17	+ 24
	Madras (South)	0 32	0 57	— 0 25	5 02	3 67	+ 37

W. A. BION,

Actg Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 17th May, 1894

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 12th May.*—Showers continue in most districts; good in the Central, West Coast, Nilgiris, and parts of the Southern districts and Circars. Ploughing and sowing in parts, but generally cultivation has not yet begun. Standing crops fair. Some harvest still going on with fair yield. Pasturage scarce, but fodder sufficient and condition of cattle good. Prices practically stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 16th May.*—Slight rain in parts of six districts. Standing crops damaged by rust in parts of one district; otherwise good, except cotton in Surat. Reaping of late crops progressing in one district and cotton picking in two districts. Preparations for next season general. Agricultural stock healthy and fodder sufficient, except in one district. Prices steady, except in two districts. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 1,064.

Bengal.—*For week ending 12th May.*—There was general rain, except in the extreme Western districts of the province during the week. Ploughing and early sowings are in progress, but more rain is required in parts of Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Sugarcane, indigo, and other standing crops have benefited by the rain and promise well. The spring rice harvest is nearly over, and the outturn is fair, except in Howrah and the 24-Pergunnahs. Cattle are generally reported healthy. The supply of fodder and water for cattle is sufficient. Prices of common rice continue normal, except in some districts of East Bengal.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 16th May.*—Weather getting hotter. Showers have fallen in several districts. Threshing and winnowing approaching completion. Irrigation of summer crops continues. Prospects good. Supplies ample. Prices steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 16th May.*—Rain has fallen in six districts. Reaping of spring crops nearly over; threshing operations in progress. Weeding of sugarcane and cotton going on. The outturn of wheat and gram is generally average and that of rapeseed below average. The condition of the extra spring crops is said to be good. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices rising in two districts, falling in one, unsettled in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th May.*—No marked change in circumstances during the week. Preparation of land by ploughing and manuring in progress. Brisk export of linseed from the Southern districts, but the wheat trade is very dull. In Saugor relief in form of work granted to 9,165 persons, including Municipal works, but the daily average for three out of four tahsils is reported as 1,309 only. In Damoh 1,458 persons are on relief works. No

gratuitous relief in either district. Saugor imported 10,000 maunds of wheat, but this does not include the trade of Bina station. Damoh imported by road about 8,000 maunds. Wheat is selling at 12 seers in Saugor, 13 seers in Damoh, 15 seers in Jabalpur, and 16 seers in Hoshangabad; *dall* at 16 seers in Saugor; gram at 18 seers in Damoh and at 21 seers in Hoshangabad; common rice at 9½ seers in Damoh and at 12 seers in Jabalpur. The poorer classes in Chanda are reported to be hard pressed.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th May.*—Rain has fallen in all districts. In Upper Burma transplanting of dry-weather paddy completed in most districts and reaping well in hand. Ploughing and sowing of early wet-weather paddy becoming general, and cultivation on hill clearings progressing. The dry-weather crops are promising, except in Sagaing, where vermin have done some damage. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon; fluctuations in other places are unimportant. The price of rice has risen slightly in Rangoon and fallen largely in Bhamo.

Assam.—*For week ending 15th May*—The rainfall has been less than usual, and the drought has done some damage to tea; but rain has now fallen, and prospects are again good. Weather unsettled. Tea suffering from want of rain in Sibsagar. Sowing of rice seedlings in progress. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th May.*—MYSORE: Rain throughout the State. Standing crops in good condition. Prices fallen in parts.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing commenced. Prospects of coffee and cardamom fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th May.*—BERAR: Weather very hot during the day, but cool at night, and occasionally cloudy. Threshing of wheat and linseed completed in the Melghat taluka. Preparation of land for autumn sowings in progress. Fodder insufficient in parts of the Akola and Ellichpur districts. Water-supply reported inadequate in the Melghat taluka. Prices risen generally in the Amraoti and Wun districts.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Cutting of spring crops completed in some parts. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 16th May.*—No rain. Scarcity is probable in parts of Gwalior and Bhopal owing to failure of the wheat crops; nothing serious is at present apprehended. In other Agencies, except Bundelkhand, the outturn has been generally good. Pasturage good and sufficient generally. Price of food-grains high, and rising in Bhopal and parts of Gwalior; steady in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th May.*—Agricultural operations and cattle generally satisfactory. Outturn of crops good. Pasturage or fodder

sufficient, except in Dholpur, where it is reported to be failing. Prices falling in two States, rising in one, fluctuating in four, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 15th May.*—Rainfall moderate. Water for irrigation ample. Spring crops in good condition. Rape-seed ripening. Rice sowings in progress. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE —*For week ending 15th May.*—Weather stormy. The rainfall has spoiled the spring crops on threshing floors. Standing crops good. Fodder scarce in Ladakh ; sufficient elsewhere. Prices rising.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th May.*—Weather showery in the valleys, and heavy rain and storms in the hills. Indian-corn and upland rice have been sown.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 6TH MAY 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 5TH MAY 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1894, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893	WEEK ENDING 6TH MAY 1893.				WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY 1894.				Earnings from 1st January to 6th May 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 5th May 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	619	1,634	1,40,944	698	1,683	12,49,822	743	1,86,70,091	2,04,02,758	17,32,667	...	...
Bengal-Nágpur	180	863	1,62,321	188	862	1,51,749	176	29,73,475	31,81,802	2,03,327	...	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,06,043	141	752	1,35,387	180	21,08,199	22,27,582	1,19,383	...	...
Bezwada Extension	96	21	1,505	72	21	1,525	73	37,986	31,790	...	6,196	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	296	1,699	5,81,564	342	1,719	6,56,240	382	91,60,671	98,89,129	7,28,458	...	...
South Indian	157	1,043	1,75,002	168	1,042	1,47,701	142	28,57,995	24,90,942	...	3,67,053	...	
Southern Mahratta (b)	109	1,156	1,33,630	116	1,164	1,53,064	131	21,21,352	22,84,044	1,62,692	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (c)	162	756	1,41,617	187	756	1,38,550	183	22,36,546	21,52,361	...	84,485	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	14,874	67	231	19,107	84	2,90,047	3,70,387	80,340	...	...
Palampur-Deesa . . . . .			...	17		910	54	14,990	14,990	...	...	...
TOTAL	272	8,147	24,57,500	302	8,247	26,54,255	322	4,04,61,662	4,30,45,785	25,84,123	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (d)	229	2,509	5,30,835	212	2,507	6,51,910	261	1,03,54,071	1,15,45,875	11,91,804	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	2,04,022	295	741	2,21,046	306	34,46,628	33,02,668	3,50,240	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	1,96,471	253	813	2,00,910	247	35,75,883	42,23,277	6,47,394	...	...
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	15,265	122	125	10,300	131	2,60,011	2,70,730	...	3,281	...	
East Coast (state)	55	91	5,536	61	266	29,641	111	7,60,951	4,01,156	3,40,205	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	224	715	1,58,036	221	730	1,16,258	159	32,25,651	28,16,043	...	4,09,608	...	
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	25	1,137	45	25	1,270	51	18,548	19,756	1,208	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	452	57	8	518	65	9,114	8,176	...	638	...	
TOTAL	231	4,942	11,11,706	225	5,215	12,40,853	239	2,07,70,757	2,30,94,091	21,23,324	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (f)	610	1,490	9,92,614	666	1,490	9,45,666	635	1,69,30,445	1,69,35,188	4,743	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	765	461	4,77,103	1,035	461	4,70,000	1,013	63,01,804	64,15,998	1,10,194	...	...
Madras	242	840	2,06,791	246	840	2,25,252	268	36,75,720	34,46,483	1,89,237	...	...
TOTAL	525	2,791	10,76,512	601	2,791	16,46,220	590	2,69,11,965	2,68,37,669	...	74,300	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	304	15,880	52,45,715	330	16,233	55,48,028	341	8,83,44,338	9,20,77,535	46,33,147	...	...
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	25,637	159	161	24,598	153	4,23,289	5,26,464	1,03,175	...	...
Tarkessur	277	22	6,940	315	22	7,012	346	1,20,826	1,29,133	8,307	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	8,893	113	67	9,682	145	1,35,026	1,65,234	29,308	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	10,428	134	78	10,677	137	1,75,905	1,89,600	13,785	...	...
TOTAL	142	328	51,688	158	328	52,569	160	8,55,946	10,10,521	1,54,575	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	48,094	144	333	71,111	214	10,93,707	10,73,026	...	20,681	...	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	103	13	1,610	124	11	1,220	94	25,345	23,312	...	2,033	...	
Rajputana-Bhatinda	124	109	11,566	107	108	14,774	137	2,43,932	2,71,148	27,216	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	104	331	33,026	100	362	30,694	85	6,09,848	5,43,369	...	66,479	...	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	80	93	9,177	99	93	8,140	88	1,40,314	1,67,039	26,725	...	...
Kolhapur	83	29	2,144	74	29	2,606	90	43,000	50,102	7,102	...	...
Special gauge—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	6,872	95	72	5,350	74	1,10,195	99,693	...	10,702	...	
TOTAL	125	979	1,12,499	115	1,010	1,31,915	133	22,66,541	22,27,689	...	38,852	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	334	63,596	190	334	52,889	158	8,73,139	8,17,766	...	55,372	...	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	46	9,411	75	46	3,237	70	10,507	56,740	46,233	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	53	364	20,028	55	364	26,850	74	1,31,154	4,81,483	1,50,329	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	70	94	8,289	88	74	7,682	82	1,12,524	1,19,886	7,362	...	...
TOTAL	93	838	95,354	114	838	90,657	103	13,27,323	14,75,875	1,48,552	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	18,025	55,05,459	305	18,429	58,25,189	316	9,27,94,199	9,76,91,620	48,97,422	...	...

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section from the date of opening, viz., 20th February 1893.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amrāoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) Total earnings from 12th April to 6th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. V OF 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93	WEEK ENDING 6TH MAY 1893.			WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY 1894.			Earnings from 1st April to 6th May 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 5th May 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mile-age worked.	Earnings.		Mean mile-age worked.	Earnings.					
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	11,40,944	698	1,683	12,40,822	743	55,08,754	59,54,285	3,45,531	...
Bengal-Nagpur	140	863	1,62,321	188	862	1,51,719	176	8,99,514	8,37,103	...	62,411
Indian Midland	129	752	1,06,043	141	752	1,35,557	180	6,64,750	6,74,440	9,690	...
Bezwada Extension	80	21	1,505	72	21	1,525	73	8,765	8,005	...	760
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	258	1,099	5,81,504	342	1,719	6,56,240	382	27,00,446	30,34,710	3,25,264	...
South Indian	139	1,043	1,75,002	168	1,042	1,47,701	142	4,46,932	7,48,073	...	97,659
Southern Mahratta (b)	87	1,150	1,33,630	116	1,104	1,53,004	131	6,79,779	7,38,361	58,582	...
Bengal and North-Western (c)	137	750	1,41,017	187	750	1,38,550	183	6,50,004	7,00,410	20,310	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	223	14,574	67	231	10,317	54	80,459	1,10,631	30,172	...
Palanpur-Deesa					17	910	54		4,850	4,850	...
TOTAL	243	8,147	21,57,500	302	8,247	20,51,55	322	1,20,76,193	1,27,17,770	6,39,577	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (d)	201	2,509	5,10,835	212	2,507	6,54,910	261	28,08,407	32,99,793	4,91,384	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	2,04,022	295	741	2,26,946	306	10,81,131	11,75,702	94,631	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	292	777	1,06,423	253	813	2,00,910	247	9,73,971	10,43,050	69,077	...
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	15,203	122	125	16,400	131	76,791	76,610	...	181
East Coast (state)		91	5,530	61	266	29,641	111	(f) 33,343	1,38,195	1,04,852	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,58,030	221	730	1,10,258	150	7,39,989	5,99,052	...	1,40,937
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	25	1,137	45	25	1,270	51	5,274	5,476	202	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	452	57	8	515	65	2,624	2,406	...	218
TOTAL	217	4,942	11,11,706	275	5,215	12,46,853	239	59,11,534	63,40,946	5,29,412	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	513	1,490	9,02,018	666	1,490	9,45,668	635	53,64,076	46,83,805	...	6,80,811
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	4,77,103	1,035	461	4,76,000	1,033	22,41,032	21,04,000	...	79,032
Madras	226	840	1,00,721	246	840	2,25,252	268	10,27,469	9,57,958	...	69,511
TOTAL	442	2,791	16,76,512	601	2,791	16,46,920	590	86,35,177	78,05,823	...	8,29,354
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,880	52,45,718	330	16,253	55,44,025	341	2,01,21,904	2,68,64,539	3,39,635	...
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	101	5,637	159	161	24,538	153	1,12,330	2,04,063	62,633	...
Tarkessur	252	22	6,940	315	22	1,012	346	42,753	44,584	1,831	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	5,853	133	67	9,682	145	61,606	46,875	...	14,731
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,425	134	78	10,677	137	53,155	52,350	...	805
TOTAL	135	328	51,885	158	328	52,569	160	2,90,844	3,48,772	48,928	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	313	48,064	144	333	71,111	214	3,42,062	3,41,037	975	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	96	13	1,610	124	13	1,220	94	7,347	6,700	...	557
Rajpura-Bhatinda	92	108	11,580	107	108	14,774	137	54,907	74,164	...	10,743
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	94	331	31,026	100	362	30,694	85	1,66,072	1,52,064	...	14,008
The Gaekwar's Malsana	50	93	9,177	97	93	8,150	88	46,222	47,100	1,238	...
Kolhapur	67	29	2,144	74	29	2,006	90	11,200	19,583	8,377	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	6,872	95	72	5,350	74	37,780	26,970	...	10,810
TOTAL	107	979	1,12,499	115	1,010	1,33,935	133	6,95,605	6,70,068	...	25,537
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	102	334	63,599	190	334	52,888	158	2,97,636	2,63,188	...	34,448
Jetalsar-Rajkot		46	3,441	75	46	3,237	70	(i) 10,507	18,149	7,642	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	60	364	20,025	55	364	26,850	74	91,908	1,25,050	33,742	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	8,289	88	94	7,682	82	32,642	34,467	1,825	...
TOTAL	80	838	95,354	114	838	90,657	108	4,33,693	4,41,454	8,761	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	18,025	55,05,459	305	18,429	58,25,189	316	2,79,53,046	2,83,24,833	3,71,787	...

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.

(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amruti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) Total earnings from 12th April to 6th May 1893.

F. B. HERBERT,

Under Secretary.

Smta, the 17th May, 1894.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1894.

* Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887

	Per annum
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	R s. p.
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WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 24th May 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1297 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 19th May 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 147 of 1894.—James Buchanan Brand, Real Estate Broker, and Claude Lorraine Franklyn, Capitalist, both of Milwaukee, in the County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, United States of America, for underground Conduits for Electric Railways.

No. 148 of 1894.—Mark Knight Westcott, of Imperial Chambers, Collins Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Corn Broker, for an improved process for compressing fodder into blocks.

No. 149 of 1894.—Henry O'Hara, of Cromwell House, No. 139, Collins Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, F.R.C.S., and John Alston Wallace, of Ludstone Chambers, No. 352, Collins Street, Mel-

bourne aforesaid, a Member of the Legislative Council of the said Colony, for Improvements in apparatus for arresting and extinguishing sparks and collecting the unconsumed carbon, and the volatilized portion of the fumes issuing from the funnels of locomotive and other engines, and from the chimneys of factory and other furnaces,

No. 150 of 1894.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in the process of withering or limping tea leaf in the course of its manufacture into black tea and in apparatus therefor.

No. 1298 P.—The undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the designs have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee :—

No. 1 of 1894.—Isaac Benjamin, Proprietor, The Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment, for a design for a piece of furniture, having three single legs, and three double legs, but all similar in shape and details, with three seats, either cushioned or caned, and having backs fitted either with perforated, carved, or Japanese panels, so combined as to form a three-seat ottoman. The centre of the ottoman to be utilised for placing a flower pot or a three-cornered cushion.

No. 1299 P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 95 of 1893.—John Wallace, Civil Engineer, of 19, Bank Street, Fort Bombay, for "Improvements in Sewage Pail Depôts for the better disposal of night-soil." (Filed 7th April 1894.)

No. 71 of 1894.—Peter Black, Engineer, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of London, England, for "Improvements in apparatus for moving and locking railway points and safety bars." (Filed 7th May 1894.)

No. 1300 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 83 of 1889.—George Bakewell Dewhurst, of the firm of Messieurs G. and R. Dewhurst, of Great Marlborough Street, Manchester, County of Lancaster, England, Manufacturers and Merchants, for improvements in apparatus for marking folded piece-goods with trade marks and other marks and devices, and for printing and colouring such marks and devices at a single operation, part of the said improvements being applicable to the rollers used in ordinary calico printing. (From 21st May 1894 to 20th May 1895.)

No. 93 of 1889.—Charles Joseph VanDepoele, residing at No. 57, Center Street, in the City of Lynn, County of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in, and relating to, a system of suspended bare wires, travelling connections between the said wires, and the motor and

switches, etc., in and for electric railways. (From 28th May 1894 to 27th May 1895.)

No. 175 of 1889—Samuel Telford Dutton, of Marz Bank, in the City of Worcester, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in locking and unlocking points and signals, and detecting the position and movements of points on railways, which improvements are also applicable to the locking and unlocking of turntables, gates and other structures and things appertaining to railways. (From 27th January 1895 to 26th January 1896.)

No 142 of 1890.—Richard Stanfield, Professor of Engineering, of Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, Scotland, and Thomas Clarkson, Demonstrator of Metallurgy, of King's College, London, England, for "an improved method and means for separating metals and heavy minerals from ores." (From 12th January 1895 to 11th January 1896.)

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Regis No.	DESCRIPTION	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS
<i>R a. p.</i>					
FOUND IN THE HISSAR DISTRICT.					
<i>Old coins of Pathan Sultans of Delhi.</i>					
230	Pathan Ghiyasu-d-din Tughlag	Copper	0 4 0	1	} These coins will be avail- able for sale up to and not later than the 24th August, 1894.
234	Alau-d-din Muhammad Shah	Do.	0 1 0	12	
235	Ghiyasu-d din Tughlag Shah	Do.	0 1 0	3	
FOUND IN THE DELHI DISTRICT.					
<i>Old Mogul Rupees.</i>					
244	Muhammad Shah, Type Sahib Qiran (date on top line) . . .	Silver	1 8 0	17	
245	Muhammad Shah, Type Badsha Ghazi	Do.	1 8 0	5	
246	Muhammad Shah, Type Sahib Qiran (date in the middle line) . . .	Do.	1 8 0	6	
FOUND IN THE BHAGULPUR DISTRICT.					
<i>Old Mogul Rupees.</i>					
247	Ilyas Shah	Silver	3 0		Do. do. do. 4th May, 1895.
FOUND IN THE SIBSAGAR DISTRICT.					
<i>Old Mogul Rupees.</i>					
248	Shahjehan	Silver	1 8 0	6	
249	Auranzib	Do.	1 8 0	10	
250	Muhammad Shah	Do.	1 8 0	12	
251	Alamgir, II	Do.	1 8 0	3	

G. DAVIDSON, Major, R.E.,

Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 23rd May, 1894.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the following medical examinations :—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M. B. EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order

Bandyopadhyay, Haripada .	Medical College.
Basu, Kartikchandra . .	Ditto.
„ Narendranath . .	Ditto.
„ Satischandra . .	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Basantakumar	Ditto.
Cohen, Rachel . .	Ditto.
Das, Premananda . .	Ditto.
Datta, Sureschandra . .	Ditto.
Indra, Mahendranath . .	Ditto.
Lahiri, Kamakhyaprasad .	Ditto.
Maitra, Pramathanath . .	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Anandachandra	Ditto.
Niyogi, Sasidhar . .	Ditto.
Sen, Anangamohan . .	Ditto.
Wikramanayake, E. B. .	Ditto.

* FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Bhattacharyya, Surendranath	Medical College.
Biswas, Saratchandra	Ditto.
Halder, Manibhushan	Ditto.
Sen, Anangamohan	Ditto.
„ Jamini .	Ditto.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1. De, Satischandra	Medical College.
2. Basu, Bimabihari	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Basak, Madhusudan	Medical College.
„ Ramlal .	Ditto.

The undermentioned candidates who failed at the Preliminary Scientific M. B. and Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. examinations, having attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. examination, are declared to have passed that examination :—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical order.

Bagchi, Jnanendranarayan	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sureschandra	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Rajendralal	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	Ditto.
Das, Benimohan	Ditto.
„ Saratkumar	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Prasannakumar	Ditto.
Datta, Ambikacharan	Ditto.
„ Hridaynath	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	Ditto.
„ Jnanendranath	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
Ghosh, Purnachandra	Ditto.
„ Umaprasanna	Ditto.
Karmakar, Taraknath	Ditto.
Kundu, Rajanikanta	Ditto.
Maulik, Purnachandra	Ditto.
Mitra, Jnanendranath	Ditto.
„ Pyarikanta	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	Ditto.
Mustaphi, Jyotishchandra	Ditto.
Pal, Jogindranath	Ditto.
Ray, Hemantakumar	Ditto.
Saha, Radhikanath	Ditto.
Sarkar, Rameschandra .	Ditto.
Sen, Hemchandra	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	Ditto.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AMENDED NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th May, 1894.

No. 7.—First grade Assistant Surgeon Ramkishan, of the Punjab Provincial Establishment, is permitted to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 18th March, 1894.

This Notification is issued in supersession of Notification No. 4, dated 9th February, 1894.

W. R. RICE, *M.D.*,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th May, 1894.

No. 12.—The following promotion is made, with effect from the 1st April, 1894, *vice* Mr. C. G. S. Wood, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, seconded, on deputation to the Land Records Department, Burma —

Mr. G. Rae, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

H. R. IHUILLIER, *Colonel, R E.*
Surveyor-General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th May, 1894.

No. 8.—Mr. F. G. Maclean, Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May, 1894.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 17th May, 1894.

No. 7.—Mr. W. G. G. Bayly, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

The 19th May, 1894.

No. 8.—Mr. G. W. V. deRhé Philipe, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast State Railway.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Accountant General.

AGENT TO THE GOVR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 11th May, 1894.

No. 3059.—The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to authorise the following transfers in the graded list of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan :—

- (i) Kazi Imamuddin, Extra Assistant Commissioner at Pishin, is posted as Second Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob.
- (ii) Moulvi Abdul Rahim, Second Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob, is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner at Pishin.

No. 3060.—With reference to Notification No. 3059, dated the 11th May, 1894, Kazi Imamuddin assumed charge of his duties as Second Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob, in the forenoon of the 31st January, 1894, and Moulvi Abdul Rahim, as Extra Assistant Commissioner at Pishin, in the forenoon of the 20th January, 1894.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 16th May, 1894.

No. 3241.—Under the provisions of Section 7 of the Cantonment Act, XI 1 of 1889, and of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Baluchistan Agency territories, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. A. M. M. Faulknor, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, to officiate temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Browne, Indian Staff Corps, resigned. Lieutenant Faulknor will exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, within the limits of the Quetta Cantonment.

Lieutenant Faulknor assumed charge of the above duties on the afternoon of the 10th April, 1894.

The 19th May, 1894

No. 3315.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 219-F.C., dated the 29th January, 1894, Lala Chokhanand, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties in the afternoon of the 18th April.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 17th May, 1894.

No. 523.—Mr. B. Egerton, Boundary Settlement Officer, Meywar, is granted furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, under Article 371, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th of May, 1894.

The 18th May, 1894.

No. 1828-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 543-G., dated the 14th April, 1894, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant E. Gunning-Jones, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, on the 7th instant.

No. 1833-G.—Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank, Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon Meywar, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 20th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1842-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 329-G., dated the 4th March, 1893, it is hereby notified that Surgeon-Captain R. Shore, M.D., Indian Medical Service, on return from furlough, assumed medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps, from Surgeon-Captain J. Chaytor-White, on the 10th instant.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.*

**CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
AJMERE-MERWARA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 24th March, 1894.

No. 302-E.—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, under the authority vested in him by Section 11 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to invest Munshi Harnam Dass, while an Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmere, and a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the District of Ajmere, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, to be exercised within the limits defined below :—

The Ajmere Division of the Ajmere-Merwara District with the exception of the Kekri Pergunnah, the Eocla Thana, the Deoli Cantonment, the jurisdiction as specified in the Notification of June, 1877, of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, and the jurisdictions of the Honorary Magistrates of Bhinai, Masuda, Deolia, Bandanwara, and Kherwa.

The 17th May, 1894.

No. 526.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 721-G., dated the 7th May, 1894, it is hereby notified that Babi Binodi Lal, 2nd Master, is appointed to officiate as Head Master of the Government College Ajmere, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 16th July, 1894, and during such time as Mr. Harris officiates as Principal of the College and Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara, or until further orders.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

*First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

**NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE
DEPARTMENT**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 11th April, 1894.

No. 41.—Notification No. 279, dated 14th December, 1893, regarding temporary promotion of the following Officers, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. F. Ashton, Assistant Commissioner, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is hereby cancelled :—

Mr. S. H. Bryan, Superintendent, as sub. *pro tem.* Assistant Commissioner, Upper Division, Internal Branch.

Simla, the 21st May, 1894.

No. 70.—Mr. C. P. Shanani, Treasury Officer, Sambhar, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, under Article 291, Section II, Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 71.—Mr. A. S. Rathbourne, Clerk, 2nd grade (at present officiating 1st grade), Office of Assistant Commissioner, Sambhar, is appointed to officiate as Treasury Officer, Sambhar, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. P. Shanani.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
Recd. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.	
		₹		
W 901 of 1893-94.	V 14—15382	100	Tara Kanta Majumdar,	
			Konda, via Paschim P.	
			O. District Dacca.	

H. J. BRERETON,

*Assistant Comptroller General,
In charge, Paper Currency.*

**CALCUTTA,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The May, 1894.**

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th May, 1894.

No. 11-A.—Lieutenant F. W. Watling, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 10th May, 1894.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Director General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th May, 1894.

No. 24.—Mr. E. A. S. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 4th April, 1894.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that in August, 1893, treasure, consisting of five gold pagodas (varahs), as shown below, valued at Rs 30, was found hidden in a ragi field, under a cocoanut tope, belonging to the mother of the minor zemindar of Kurupam, at Kurupam, in the taluq of Parvatipur, by a boy named Chokkapu Chin-nigadu, of Subhadrayyammampeta, who scattered them over the field mistaking them for something else. They were then secured by (1) Yelagada Yerakadu, (2) Peshini Yerriah, (3) Kunda Appanna, (4) Pondari Krishnamma, and (5) Ramayya :—

- 3 Pagodas.
- 1 Pagoda with a head or ring attached,
- 1 Pagoda converted into a gold piece.

All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally, or by an agent duly authorised, before the Collector of Vizagapatam, at his Office, on Monday, the 15th October, 1894, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

O. WOLFE MURRAY,

Acting Collector of Vizagapatam.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 11th May, 1894.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th May, 1894.

No. 652-I.—Rai Luchman Singh, Bahadur, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days, with effect from the 5th May, 1894.

The following acting appointments are made during the absence of Rai Luchman Singh, Bahadur, or until further orders :—

Mr. P. Gorman, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Pandit Chandika Prasad, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. E. M. Duhan to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade.

The 23rd May, 1894.

No. 686-I.—Mr. Cursetji Sorabji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted a further extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th May, 1894.

This cancels Notification No. 604-I., dated the 15th May, issued in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th May, 1894.

No. 696-I.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 2nd March, 1894, during the absence of Mr. R. G. Haygarth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, or until further orders :—

Mr. J. P. Barker, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. C. L. Pigott, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 22nd May, 1894.

Ancher, H.
Attias, Jules.
Black, John, & Co.
Bourke, J. G.
Brake-mair & Co.
Calcutta Sporting Club, Secretary.
Cater, F.
Cawthra & Co.
Crown & Co. (Bottle glass Maker).

Counsell, Mrs. (Milliner).
Davey, Miss L. C.
Empress of India Soap Factory.
Gunnar, G. P.
Kipling Fred., & Co.
Knight, A.
Meyer, A. J., Mrs.
Nest, John.
Oran, S. B.

Phillips, F. B.
Ritchie & Co.
Robinson, Mrs.
Row & Co.
White, C. W., & Co. (late of Dawson & Sons).
Waymouth & Co.
White, James, Mrs.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
Wise, F.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aconost, Sabina.	Goh Daigoro,	Pietro, M.
Affleck, Miss.	Monsieur.	Pitman, J. D.
Alexander, Mrs.	Grossmann, John.	Rastal, Guido.
Allmuch, T. B.	Groner, R. B.	Rayner, Francis.
Atkinson, J.	Grey, Mrs. L.	Redmond, W.
Bailey, G. W.	Griffen, Maurice.	Remington, F. A.,
Barklie, R. Clegg.	Hainworth, F. S.	Capt.
Batchelder, G.	Haldsworth, C.	Rentoch, Wm.
Bieder, Monsieur.	Harding	Richardson, Lt. J. J.
Brandenburg, Motts.	Harris, J. A.	Roper, Miss.
Brian, Mrs. J. F.	riggias, E. A.	Roper, Miss C.
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Report on the Outfall System in Hooghly and Howrah, 1888. R1-8 (3a.)

Discovery of the exact site of Asoka's Classic Capital of Pataliputra. The Pals Bothra of the Greeks, and description of the superficial remains, by L. A. Waddell, M.B. R1 (2a.)

JUDICIAL.

Civil Suits, 1880. 2a. (1a.)

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act in Uriya. 2a. (1a)

Ditto Urdu. 2a (1a)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations for the years 1883-90. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto for 1891. 2a. (1a)

Ditto ditto for 1892. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for 1893. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for 1894. 2a. (1a.)

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Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for the year 1893. 4a (1a.)

Bengal Police Code in two Volumes. R5 (12a.)

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The Safe Use of Steam, in Bengali. 2a (1a.)

Ditto in Uriya. 5a. (1a.)

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December 1893. 2a. (1a.)

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The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (3rd Edition, 1892). R2-8 (8a.)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1890-91. R5 (4a)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1892-93. R5 (4a)

Lecture on Irrigation Canals in Bengal. By C. W. ODLING, M.E., M. INST. C.E., delivered at the Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 23rd February 1893. 8a. (1a.)

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Rules for the Guidance of Running Pilots, 1886. 8a. (2a.)
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Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations, and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)

Rules under sections 21, 50, and 51 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, VI of 1884. 4a. (1a.)

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The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st April 1894. R3 (4a.)

History of Services of Gazetted Officers, corrected up to July 1890. R1-8 (3a.)

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Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat.
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Ditto ditto, 1892, Bihar, Part II R5 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, 1893, Bihar, Part IV. R2-8 (6a)

Butwara Manual, 1889. R1-8 (4a.)

Land Registration Manual, 1889. R1-8 (4a)

The Registration Manual, 1893. R3 (3a.)

Bengal Embankment Manual. R2 With Map R3 (2a.)

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W. C. MACPHERSON, BCS R1-8 (4a.)

Bengali translation of the revised Salt Manual. 4a (3a)

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gali. 4a. (1a.)

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By H. J. S COLLIER, C.S. R2-4 (4a)

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TER, C.S. R2-8 (7a)

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ume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and
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Ditto ditto for the year ending 31st March
1893 R1-8 (3a)

Memorandum on the material condition of the lower
orders in Bengal during the 10 years from 1881-82 to
1891-92, by F. H. B. SKRINE, C.S. R1-8 (2a.)

The Land-Systems of British India, by B. H. Baden-
Powell, C.I.E., in 3 vols. Price 1½ guineas at the current
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cers only

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I.C.S. R1-8 (3a.)

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Provincial Tables. R3 (8a.)

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ing the year 1891-92. 12a (2a)

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Report on the Agriculture and Agricultural Statistics of
the Dacca District. By A. C. SEN, C.S., M.A., M.R.A.C.
R1-8 (3a.)

Village Directory of the Presidency of Bengal—

Vol. I. Burdwan

Vol. II. Bankura.

Vol. III. Birbhum.

Vol. IV. Midnapore.

Vol.	V.	Hooghly.
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Vol.	VII.	24-Parganas.
Vol.	VIII.	Khulna.
Vol.	IX.	Nadia.
Vol.	X.	Jessore.
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Vol.	XII.	Dinajpur.
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Vol.	XIV.	Rangpur.
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Vol.	XXVI.	Patna.
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Vol.	XXVIII.	Shahabad.
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tration Department in Bengal for years 1890-91, 1891-92,
and 1892-93 R1-8 (21)

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nous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of
various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-
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in Lower Bengal. By Ram Bramna Sanyal (with
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Report on the Tols of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May
1891. R1 (3a.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Secretariat Press will in future be published once
only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of appli-
cations for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE, JAYPUR.

The following candidates have successfully passed the Sanskrit Title Examinations of Jaypur, held on the 2nd April, 1894 —

1.—SASTRI EXAMINATION.

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

In Vyakaran.

Examiner—Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Gangadhar Sastri (Benares) and Pandit Govinda Sastri (Calcutta).

First Division

Name of Candidate.	Name of Teacher.	Residence.
1. Lakshminarayan Chaturvedi	Pandit Lakshminath Sastri, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur

In Jyautisha.

Examiner—Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Sudhakar Divedi (Benares).

Second Division.

1. Ramnivas Sarma	Pandit Bhaiya Ojha, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur.
2. Bachhu Gaur.	Ram Ditto . . . Ditto.	

In Ayurveda.

Examiner—Kaviraj Bijayratna Sen Kaviranjan (Calcutta).

First Division.

1. Lakshmi Sadhu.	Ram Pandit Srikrishna Ram Bhatta, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur.
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Second Division.

2. Sivaraj Sarma	Pandit Bansidhar Baidyaraj, Faruckabad.	Faruckabad.
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2.—UPADHYAY EXAMINATION.

In Vyakaran.

Examiner—Pandit Govinda Sastri (Calcutta)

First Division.

1. Govinda Gaur.	Ram Pandit Siva Ram Sarma, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur.
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Second Division.

1. Rupnarayan Daidhich.	Pandit Siva Ram Sarma, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur.
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In Sahitya.

Examiner—Mahamahopadhyay Gangadhar Sastri (Benares)

Second Division.

1. Gopinath Daidhich.	Pandit Krishna Sastri, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur.
2. Govinda Gaur.	Ram Ditto . . . Ditto.	
3. Badarinath Sarma	Pandit Prahlad Sarma, Malpura, Jaypur State.	Malpura.

In Jyautisha.

Examiner—Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Sudhakar Divedi (Benares).

Second Division.

1. Madhav Purohit.	Pandit Bhaiya Ojha, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur.
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In Ayurveda.

Second Division.

1. Madhav Vyasa	Pandit Srikrishna Ram Bhatta, Sanskrit College, Jaypur.	Jaypur.
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3—PRAVESIKA EXAMINATION.

Examiners—In Sahitya and Nyaya, Pandit Lakshminath Sastri, In Vyakaran, Pandit Siva Ram Sarma, In Ganit, Babu Kalipada Banerji, M.R.A.S. (Javpur).

IN ORDER OF MERIT

First Division

Name of Candidate	Name of Teacher	Residence
1 Chandra datta Ojha	Sanskrit College, Jaypur	Mithila (Tihut)
2 Madanlal Prasnavar	Ditto	Jaypur
3 Narayan Gaur	Ditto	Ditto
4 Bhairav Sarma	Ditto	Ditto

Second Division.

1 Kanhaya Lal Sarma	Sanskrit College, Jaypur	Jaypur
2 Srinivasa Sarma	Ditto	Ditto
3 Ghansil Dadhich	Ditto	Ditto
4 Bhaurilal Gaur	Ditto	Ditto
5 Gopinath Sarma	Ditto	Ditto
6 Ramkumar Sar-	Ditto	Ditto

KALIPADA BANERJI, M.R.A.S.,
Principal

SANSKRIT COLLEGE,
JAYPUR,
The 10th May, 1894

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{0151882}{011631}$, of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of 1878, for Rs. 1,500, originally standing in the name of Mr. V. N. Gopaulengar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of Papannah, son-in-law of Gowder Chenna Basannah of Bangalore, who has obtained the rights and interests of the said Mr. V. N. Gopaulengar over the said Promissory Note from the said V. N. Gopaulengar, under a registered deed dated 10th October, 1890.

PAPANAH,

Son-in-law of Gowder Chenna Basannah,
of Bangalore.

The 24th March, 1894



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 21.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1894-05 and of the twenty-three preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.												YEAR.
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			YEAR.
	On Imports	On other Imports	On Exports	Total Revenue	On Imports	On other Imports	On Exports	Total Revenue	On Imports	On other Imports	On Exports	Total Revenue	
1871-72	92	5,56	1,70	8,18	89	2,13	49	3,51	26	1,02	1,65	2,93	1871-72
1872-73	96	5,33	2,04	8,33	44	3,05	53	4,02	32	1,19	1,43	2,94	1872-73
1873-74	85	4,62	1,27	6,74	44	2,46	46	3,36	40	92	1,24	2,56	1873-74
1874-75	86	5,04	1,26	7,16	50	1,65	50	2,65	26	1,24	98	2,48	1874-75
1875-76	98	7,18	1,58	9,74	66	2,79	1,10	4,55	31	1,24	1,22	2,77	1875-76
1876-77	1,06	5,65	63	7,34	55	2,83	17	3,55	48	1,03	62	2,13	1876-77
1877-78	1,19	5,61	1,13	7,93	92	4,11	20	5,23	57	81	21	1,59	1877-78
1878-79	1,16	6,43	84	8,43	82	4,27	28	5,37	57	89	44	1,90	1878-79
1879-80	90	6,13	76	7,79	1,01	3,47	27	4,75	40	71	37	1,48	1879-80
1880-81	1,27	4,42	50	6,19	97	4,35	29	5,61	51	7	4	2,33	1880-81
1881-82	1,19	4,60	71	6,50	96	3,78	35	5,09	58	81	84	2,04	1881-82
1882-83	1,24	—24	71	1,93	1,01	—24	29	1,06	36	—	43	82	1882-83
1883-84	1,25	—18	1,60	2,84	1,05	5	15	1,25	53	—	57	1,03	1883-84
1884-85	1,13	5	75	1,93	1,09	7	27	1,43	42	2	77	1,13	1884-85
1885-86	99	—18	1,20	2,18	1,04	7	10	1,21	37	—	23	62	1885-86
1886-87	1,13	1	1,06	2,20	99	7	21	1,27	36	1	40	96	1886-87
1887-88	1,08	3	96	2,07	1,25	8	26	1,59	62	1	45	1,30	1887-88
1888-89	1,17	32	1,36	2,85	1,43	44	21	2,08	53	15	46	1,39	1888-89
1889-90	1,14	55	1,33	3,02	1,34	62	27	2,43	60	8	42	1,27	1889-90
1890-91	1,23	54	1,19	2,96	1,47	1,32	28	3,07	62	1,10	5	1,52	1890-91
1891-92	1,58	56	1,34	3,48	1,72	82	21	2,75	83	93	37	1,64	1891-92
1892-93	1,55	58	1,33	3,46	1,72	83	24	2,79	81	7	33	1,21	1892-93
1893-94	1,30	34	1,12	2,76	1,55	1,12	29	2,96	67	8	48	1,27	1893-94
1894-95	1,40	3,59	1,31	6,30	1,53	7,92	27	9,72	43	1,06	63	2,62	1894-95

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 21.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1894.

[.] Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator, General Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers, Postal Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices

PART III—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General —

Nothing for publication

PART V—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22 —

Nothing for publication

PART VI—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations —

Nothing for Publication

SUPPLEMENT No 21.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th May, 1894.

No. 17-S.I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :

To be a Knight Commander.

MAJOR-GENERAL OLIVER RICHARDSON NEWMARCH, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Retired, Secretary, Military Department, India Office.

To be Companions.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT CHARLES BOILEAU PEMBERTON, Royal Engineers, Retired, lately Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department and a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

The HONOURABLE MR. ARTHUR CHARLES TREVOR, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Secretary to the Most Exalted Order
of the Star of India.*

INDIAN EMPIRE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 26th May, 1894.

No. 36-I.E.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :

To be Companions.

COLONEL THOMAS HUNGERFORD HOLDICH, Royal Engineers, Superintendent, Survey of India.

HIS HIGHNESS MIR MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI KHAN, Talpur, of the family of the Ex-Amirs of Sind

COLONEL FRANK WILLIAM CHATTERTON, General List, Infantry, Commandant, Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, Bengal, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

GEORGE ABRAHAM GRIERSON, Esq., Indian Civil Service.

FRANCIS JOSEPH EDWARD SPRING, Esq., L.C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam.

EDWIN WELSH KELLNER, Esq., lately Accountant-General, Punjab.

MAJOR IVAR MACIVOR, Indian Staff Corps, of the Political Department.

MR. COWASJI DINSHAH ADENWALA, Merchant, of Aden.

THOMAS BLANEY, Esq., President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

GRAHAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Barguai, Hassan District, Mysore.

TIKA RAGHNATH SINGH, Heir-apparent and Administrator of the Hill State of Bashahr in the Punjab.

RAO BAHADUR SHRIRAM BHIKAJI JATAR, B.A., Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Secretary to the Most Eminent Order
of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th May, 1894.

No. 1801-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmur Raja Sir Hira Singh Malwandar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Nabha, the title of Rāja-i-Rājagān as an hereditary distinction.

No. 1802-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Ram Narain Singh, of Khaira, in the District of Monghyr in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 1803-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Bhaya Har Rattan Singh, land-owner of Balrampur in the Gonda District in Oudh, the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

No. 1804-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Hakim Saiyid Abdul Majid *alias* Manjumiyan, Member of the District Board of Cuddapah, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Primary School Examination Board in the Madras Presidency.

Edalji Dosabhai, late Huzur Deputy Collector of Broach, in the Bombay Presidency.

Yousiff David, Senior Hospital Assistant, Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay Presidency.

Maulvi Delawar Hosaen Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Parganas in the Bengal Presidency.

Munshi Aurangzeb Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Ramzan Khan, Joint Tumandar of the Ustarana tribe on the frontier of the Dera Ismail Khan District in the Punjab.

Mahbub Khan, Senior Hospital Assistant, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.

Maulvi Abdul Hamid, Deputy Collector in the North-Western Provinces.

Maulvi Ali Ahmed, Pleader of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces.

Saadat Mir Khan, 1st Grade Tahsildar of Basim, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mian Mazhar Ali Khan, of Kurwai, in Central India

Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan, Bakhshi of the forces of the Nabha State.

Ressaldar-Major Sardar Khan, of the Zhob Levy Corps, in Baluchistan.

Mir Yusuf Khan, of the Kurd tribe in the Bolan Pass, in Baluchistan.

Rahim Baksh, Subadar-Major of the Ruby Mines Battalion, Burma Military Police.

No. 1805-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Chandrabhan Ram Singh, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Municipal Council and of the District Board of the Kurnool District, in the Madras Presidency.

Senji Subharaya Chariyar, Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency.

Calian Sitaram Chitre, lately Karbhari of the Native State of Miraj Senior, in the Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay Presidency.

Dewan Mehtaram Gidumal, Zamindar of Hyderabad (Sind) in the Bombay Presidency.

Govind Ramchandra Khandekar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, in Ajmere.

Sambhar Singh, of Sarila, in Central India.

No. 1806-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon —

Babu Banamali Roy, Zamindar of Tarash, in the District of Pubna, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Narsingh Dutt, Vice-Chairman of the Howrah Municipality.

Doyal Chunder Shome, M.B., Assistant Surgeon, Subordinate Medical Department, and Honorary Assistant Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Lala Buta Mal, Sahgal, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Rai Maya Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Mehta Jugjiwan, Dewan of Jaisalmer, in Rajputana.

M. Jaggan Prasad, Vakil of Agra, in the North-Western Provinces.

Seth Hurnam Chander, Deputy Collector in the North-Western Provinces.

Jowahir Singh, Inspector of Police in the Azamgarh District, in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Kalidass Chaudhri, President of the Municipal Committee of Hoshangabad, in the Central Provinces.

• Lalla Nund Kishore, Secretary of the Saugor Municipality, in the Central Provinces.

Kushal Singh, Subadar-Major, Southern Division Battalion, Burma Military Police.

No. 1807-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Sardar Ganda Singh, C.S.I., Bakhshi of the forces of the Patiala State, the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 1808-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Saiyid Ali, Deputy Collector of the District of Kistna, in the Madras Presidency.

M. Muhammad Taki, Inspector of Police in the Central Provinces.

No. 1809-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maruti Kudtaji Patel, of Sheagaon, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction.

No. 1810-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pundit Puran Mull, Assistant Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa in Central India, the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction.

No. 940-E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Pu, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Akunwun in the Mandalay District, the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 941-E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Po Hnit, Myoôk, 3rd grade, of Myaing, in the Pakôkku District, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 942-E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Dwe, Thugyi of Hlegu, in the Mònywa township of the Lower Chindwin District.

Maung Tha Nu, Assistant Surgeon, Resident Medical Officer, Akyab General Hospital.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

the words "with effect from the 5th May 1894" read "with effect from the 2nd May 1894."

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1894.

No. 326.—The services of Surgeon-Captain S. H. Henderson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 328.—The services of Surgeon-Captain B. C. Oldham, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th May, 1894.

No. 130.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 92, dated the 3rd instant, for

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1894.

No. 1388—87.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Surveyor General, in charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India, is re-appointed to his present post, with effect from the 1st July 1891, with a view to his being granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army from the same date.

EMIGRATION.

The 18th May, 1894.

No. 1205—26.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to the Rules relating to Colonial Emigration published with Department of Revenue and Agriculture Notification No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886:

For Rule 113 substitute the following:

"The water for the emigrants and ship's crew shall be stored in independently constructed water tanks, or, with the approval of the Marine Surveyor, in after-compartments of the vessel. The capacity of each of such tanks or compartments shall not exceed 3,000 gallons."

"If water is stored in the after-compartments, transverse or longitudinal bulkheads must, from and after the first day of January 1895, be fitted to such compartments so as to divide them into not less than three separate divisions or tanks, the capacity of each not exceeding 3,000 gallons; and each such division or tank must be (a) so arranged that it can be properly examined by the Marine Surveyor, (b) certified to be watertight, and (c) provided not only with a separate communication either by cock, valve, or pipe so as to connect it with the deck pump, but also with a separate air pipe so as to admit of the tank being pumped out without its cover being opened, the air pipe being turned down at the top. No cocks, valves, or other connections having communication with the sea, holds, or decks, other than those above specified as necessary for emptying and airing these divisions or tanks, shall be fitted inside the said divisions or tanks."

FORESTS.

The 25th May, 1894.

No. 564-F.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 507-F., dated the 11th May 1894, replacing the services of Colonel J. C. Doveton, I.S.C., Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 10th April 1894:

Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator, 2nd grade, Berar, is promoted to the 1st grade.

Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Northern Forest Circle, Central Provinces, is confirmed in the 2nd grade.

Major C. T. Bingham, Conservator, 3rd grade, Tenasserim Circle, Lower Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade, with effect from 10th April 1894, and until further orders.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st May, 1894.

No. 1069-F.—Khan Bahadur Maula Bakhsh is appointed Native Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General of India and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Khorassan and Seistan.

The 24th May, 1894.

No. 1764-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

- (a) to grant licenses to the Reverend George Oliver Newport and the Reverend William James Lawrance, of the London Mission, to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and
- (b) to grant licenses to the said Reverend George Oliver Newport and Reverend William James Lawrance to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories

No. 1766-I.—In exercise of the power conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3633-I, dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil applications pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts

and Appeal, No. 3 { Sultan Mahamood Saheb
of 1894. { *versus*
Lachoo and Venkannah.

Appeal from order { J. D. Joshua
No. 3 of 1894. { *versus*
Chikoti Veerannah

No. 1767-I.—In exercise of the power conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3631-I, dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeals and application pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad, to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

and Appeal, No. 4 { Paladoogoola Vecrammah,
of 1894. { wife of Ramannah,
versus
Paladoogoola Nagannah
Shroff.

Appeal from order { P. Chittumbaram Moodelliar
No. 2 of 1894. { *versus*
V. Moothookrishna Moodelliar and others.

Application under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, No. 4 of 1894. { Salvair Ramannah
versus
Mr. H. B. Molesworth and others.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1894.

No. 2535-P.—Mr. Chunilal, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, is posted as Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from 9th May 1894.

No. 2537-P.—Mr. A. Newmarch, Assistant Comptroller General, is posted as Assistant Comptroller, Burma

Mr. J. W. Pringle, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed temporarily to act as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent, and is posted to the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta.

The 23rd May, 1894.

No. 2578-P.—Mr. W. P. Symonds, Post Master General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, with effect from 28th May 1894.

Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson is appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bombay, *vice* Mr. Symonds, or until further orders.

The 25th May, 1894.

No. 2609-P.—Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalkaka, Officiating Deputy Post Master General, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 19th June 1894.

No. 2627-P.—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of April 1894 are notified.

With effect from 2nd April 1894,—

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 6th April 1894,—

Mr. K. B. Wagle to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. H. G. Tomkins to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 15th April 1894,—

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE. CUSTOMS.

The 22nd May, 1894.

No. 2540-S.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, and in supersession of the values assigned to bangles, glass, china, gilt and not gilt, in No. 30 of Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the said articles shall be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th May, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 482.—The following appointment has been made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :

Captain C. H. I. Hopkins, 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, to be station staff officer, Ferozepore, *vice* Captain Lean, resigned. Dated 16th April 1894.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 483.—Lieutenant Charles Egerton Ayerst, Devonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 13th April 1893, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 484.—Second-Lieutenant Arthur Hammond Ommanney, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating wing officer (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 13th February 1893, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Ommanney will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 485.—Lieutenant Travers Edward Madden, South Wales Borderers, officiating wing officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 15th October 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 486.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, M.B., agency surgeon and administrative medical officer, Baluchistan, (p. a.) for one year and 102 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 487.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Colonel C. L. Prendergast, General List, Infantry, commandant, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—35th year commenced 9th April 1894. (This cancels the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 286 of 1894.)

Colonel J. Cook, Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one month. Pension service—33rd year commenced 3rd September 1893.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Browne, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in-command, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—31st year commenced 3rd May 1894.

Captain R. G. Egerton, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, for 113 days. Pension service—15th year commenced 13th August 1893.

Captain H. O'Donnell, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—16th year commenced 25th June 1893.

No. 488.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :

Lieutenant H. B. Murray, Indian Staff Corps, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, for one year. Pension service—11th year commenced 14th May 1894.

No. 489.—In G. G. O. No. 3 of 1893, granting leave to Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Garwood, Royal Engineers, the date of commencement of the 24th year of his pension service should have been the 17th and not 20th February 1892.

No. 490.—In G. G. O. No. 378 of 1894, granting leave to Lieutenant W. S. Fraser, Indian Staff Corps, after the words "Pension service," for "8th year commenced 23rd March 1894" read "9th year commenced 16th February 1894."

No. 491.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant F. Rennie, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (u p. a.) for fourteen days.

Lieutenant R. M. Edwards, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant W. G. Hibbert, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for three months.

No. 492.—Lieutenant M. Williamson, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave up to and for the 4th November 1893.

No. 493.—Colonel J. Cook, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India on vacating the command of the 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry on 25th June 1894, under article 756 (a), Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 494.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 1st May 1894, page 2512.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 1st May, 1894.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Thomas Todd, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st January 1894.

Henry Jepson, Bombay Establishment. Dated 10th February 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Bengal.

No. 495.—In G. G. O No 152 of 1894, promoting Sub-Conductor H Williams and Sergeant R Papworth, for "27th November 1893" read "29th October 1893."

Madras.

No. 496.—The second initial of Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary J. Dickson, promoted in G. G. O No. 388 of 1894, is "A." and not "H." as therein notified.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 497.—*27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Tulsī to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopi Chand, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd February 1894.

Havildar Jāfar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sharaf-din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd February 1894.

No. 498.—*40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Faiz Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 7th May 1894.

No. 499.—*2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Subadar Madho Sing Rānā to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Bhīm Sing Thāpa to be Subadar, and Havildar Gajbir Thāpa to be Jemadar, *vice* Kulpatti Gurūng, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1894.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 500.—*2nd Punjab Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Sant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Raja Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 29th April 1894.

No. 501.—*3rd Sikh Infantry*—

Jemadar Bakhshish Singh to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Bishn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hazura Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 502.—The undermentioned officers of the Subordinate Medical Department are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

First grade Senior Apothecary Francis William Saunders,—24th February 1894.

Second grade Senior Apothecary Henry Johnson,—22nd February 1894.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 503.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified.

In place of Surgeon-Colonel C. P. Costello, Indian Medical Department, Bengal, retired with the special additional pension of £250. Dated 1st January 1894.

SURGEON-COLONEL GEORGE COCHET CHESNAYE, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Dates of Commissions.

Assistant Surgeon . . . 10th February 1859.

Surgeon . . . 10th February 1871.

Surgeon-Major . . . 1st July 1873.

Surgeon-Major (ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel) . . . 10th February 1879.

Brigade-Surgeon . . . 18th August 1886.

Deputy Surgeon-General (Surgeon-Colonel) . . . 14th January 1889.

Appointments.

General Hospital, Calcutta, August and September 1859.

Regimental duty with 3rd Bengal European Light Cavalry and two troops of Bengal Horse Artillery, 1859-64.

(Rendered excellent service at Meeran Meer and Amritsar during the cholera epidemic of 1861, for which he received the high approbation of the Duke of Cambridge and of the Commander-in-Chief in India.)

Second Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, Allahabad, 1864-66.

In medical charge, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, 1866-68.

Assistant Field Surgeon, Hazara Field Force, October and November 1868.

Officiating Residency Surgeon, Khatmandu, 1869-71.

Regimental duty (in medical charge), 4th Gurkha Regiment, 1871-87.

Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts (officiating and substantive), 1887-88.

Deputy Surgeon-General, Lahore District, 1889-94

War Services

Hazara, 1868.—Expedition to the Black Mountain.—(India medal and clasp.)

Eastern Frontier, 1871-72.—Expedition against the Lushais.—(Mentioned in despatches clasp to India medal.)

Afghanistan, 1878-80.—Capture of Ali Masjid and advance to Gandamak in 1878, advance on Kabul through Jagdalak in December 1879, action of Saidabad; operations in Kohistan, march from Kabul to Kandahar, battle of Mazra near Kandahar; and expedition against the Maris.—(Mentioned in despatches received thanks of the Government of India for good service during the campaign of 1878-79 medal and three clasps and bronze star.)

In place of Surgeon-Colonel A. H. Hilson (Retired), deceased. Dated 5th January 1894.

SURGEON-COLONEL EDWARD ORD GANDY,
INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Dates of Commissions

Assistant Surgeon	10th February 1859.
Surgeon	10th „ 1871.
Surgeon-Major	1st July 1873
Surgeon-Major (rank- ing as Lieutenant- Colonel)	10th February 1879
Brigade-Surgeon	2nd September 1886.
Deputy Surgeon-General (Surgeon-Colonel)	2nd April 1889

Appointments.

General duty in the General Hospital at Calcutta and at Lucknow, June to September 1859.

Regimental duty with the 66th (Gurkha) Bengal Native Infantry, 4th Bengal European Cavalry, 3rd Sikh Infantry, and 3rd Punjab Infantry, 1859-68.

Civil Surgeon, Kashmir, 1868.

Regimental duty (in medical charge), 13th Bengal Lancers, 1871-72

Civil Surgeon, Ludhiana, 1872-73

Regimental duty (in medical charge), 40th Bengal Infantry, 1873-75

Regimental duty (in medical charge), 8th Bengal Cavalry, 1875-79.

On duty at the Base Hospital, Multan, 1879-80.

Regimental duty (in medical charge), 8th Bengal Cavalry, 1880-87.

Officiating Administrative Medical Officer, Quetta, June to November 1887.

Regimental duty (in medical charge), 8th Bengal Cavalry, 1887-89.

Deputy Surgeon-General, Bundelkhand and Nerbudda District, 1889-94.

War Services

Sikkim, 1861.

North-West Frontier, 1863.—Expedition to and operations in the Ambeyla Pass.—(India medal and clasp.)

North-West Frontier, 1868.—Operations against the Bezoti Afridis.

Afghanistan, 1878-79.—Expedition to Southern Afghanistan.—(Medal.)

In place of Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Chesnaye, Indian Medical Service, retired with the special additional pension of £250. Dated 17th January 1894.

SURGEON-COLONEL ROBERT HARVEY, M.D.,
D.S.O., INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Dates of Commissions.

Assistant Surgeon	31st March 1865
Surgeon	1st July 1873.
Surgeon-Major	31st March 1877
Surgeon-Major (rank- ing as Lieutenant- Colonel)	31st March 1885
Brigade-Surgeon	1st January 1889.
Surgeon-Colonel	2nd September 1891.

Appointments

In medical charge of the left wing of the 31st Bengal Infantry, 1865-66.

Officiating Civil Surgeon of Shahabad, and afterwards of Bhurtpore, 1866-67.

Civil Surgeon, Bhurtpore, 1867-69.

In medical charge of the Rajputana Agency, 1869-70.

Civil Surgeon, Bhurtpore, 1870-71.

In medical charge of the Eastern States Political Agency, Rajputana, 1871.

Attached to the left column of the Lushai Field Force, 1871-72.

Regimental duty, 1st Central India Horse, in medical charge, 1872-76.

Joint Civil Surgeon, Simla, 1876-77.

Acting Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, 1877-78.

Civil Surgeon, Bankura, May to August 1878.

Civil Surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, Bengal, 1878-80

Professor of Midwifery, Calcutta Medical College, and Obstetric Physician to the College Hospital, Calcutta (officiating and substantive), 1881-90.

In administrative medical charge of the Peshawar District, 1890-91.

Principal Medical Officer, Miranzai Field Force, 1891.

Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, 1891-94.

Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District, and officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, 1894.

War Services.

Bhutan, 1865-66.—India medal and clasp.

Eastern Frontier, 1871-72.—Operations against the Lushais.—(Mentioned in despatches : clasp to India medal.)

North-West Frontier, 1891.—Operations on the Samana Range, Miran/ai. (Mentioned in despatches : clasp to India medal : Distinguished Service Order.)

North-West Frontier, 1892.—Expedition against the Trans-Indus Isazai tribes.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 504.—The Reverend Lawrence Hoster Lemit, Honorary Chaplain, Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion, is transferred in the same capacity to the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 505.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Reginald Thomas, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Shillingford, promoted.

Percy Ernest Frederick Shattock, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Lamont, promoted.

No. 506.—Richard James Bradley, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Barnes, resigned.

No. 507.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) William Sinclair Smith Bisset, C.I.E., Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., resigned.

No. 508.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Brian Edward O'Connor, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment

No. 509.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Ralph Stephen Glover, Esq., to be Major to complete the establishment.

No. 510.—*4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers*—

Lieutenant L. T. Oakley, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, to be adjutant, with effect from the 6th May 1894, *vice* Lieutenant Layton, whose tenure has expired

PROMOTIONS.

No. 511.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenants Charles James Shillingford and Alexander Robertson Lamont to be Lieutenants to complete the establishment.

No. 512.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Hayward to be Lieutenant, *vice* Muir, promoted

No. 513.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Stanley Ismay to be Major, *vice* Younghusband, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS

No. 514.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant A. A. Barnes resigns his commission.

No. 515.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., commandant, resigns his commission, with effect from the 14th April 1894.

No. 516.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant H. P. Mulock resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT

PROMOTIONS.

No. 517.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified.

Names.		From	To	Nature of promotion, &c	With effect from
Lieutenant-Colonel Arnott, R.E.	N.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Chief Engineer, class III	Temporary	7th March 1894
Lieutenant-Colonel Garwood, R.E.	J. F.	Superintending Engineer, class III, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class I.		
Lieutenant-Colonel B. Blood, R.E.		Superintending Engineer, class III.	Superintending Engineer, class II.		
Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Shone, R.E.		Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Officiating	

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Major F. T. N. Spratt, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, class III, temporary.	Superintending class II.	Engineer,	31st March 1894.
Major C. H. Brookes, R.E. .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Superintending class III.	Engineer,	
Lieutenant-Colonel B. Blood, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary.	Superintending class I.	Engineer,	
Major C. H. Brookes, R.E. .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class III, temporary.	Superintending class II.	Engineer,	14th April 1894.
Major F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Superintending class III.	Engineer,	
Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Shone, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class III, officiating.	Superintending class III.	Engineer,	21st April 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Greenstreet, R.E.	Chief Engineer, class III	Chief Engineer, class II	} Permanent .	
Colonel W. G. Nicholson, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Chief Engineer, class III		
Lieutenant-Colonel N. Arnott, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I, permanent, and Chief Engineer, class III, temporary.	Chief Engineer, class II		
Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class II, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary.	Chief Engineer, class III	Temporary .	

No. 518.—Honorary Lieutenant S. Fraser, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from 3rd May 1894.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 32.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Commander C. W. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, for twelve days.

Sub-Lieutenant E. J. C. Hordern, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) till the 6th September 1894.

Sub-Lieutenant A. R. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for five months.

No. 33.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 8 of 1893, Assistant Engineer F. A. Sheehan, Royal Indian Marine, is granted an extension of leave (p. a.) in India for fifteen days.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st May, 1894.

No. 214.—Mr. W. H. Shortt, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is granted leave on medical certificate for eight months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd April 1894.

The 23rd May, 1894.

No. 216.—Rai Sahib Rakhal Dass Chatterjee, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Hyderabad, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th April 1894, under the terms of Public Works Department Resolutions Nos. 2873-G., dated the 2nd November 1893, and 463-G., dated the 9th February 1894.

No. 217.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions in and to the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Odling, C. W.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	...	18th February 1894.
Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L., C.I.E., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Chief Engineer, 1st Class	Temporary	7th April 1894.
Odling, C. W.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Temporary	7th April 1894.
Upcott, F. R.	Superintending Engineer, Class I, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Temporary	7th April 1894.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Monk, H. L. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Engineer, Temporary	7th April 1894.
Cloete, H. N. C. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Engineer, Temporary	7th April 1894.
Selby, Major H. O., R.E. . . .	Executive Grade Engineer, 1st	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class	Engineer, Temporary	7th April 1894.
Preston, S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Engineer, Temporary	8th April 1894.
Good, W.	Executive Grade Engineer, 1st	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class	Engineer, Temporary	8th April 1894.
Odling, C W	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class		30th April 1894.
Richard, H. J	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class	Engineer, Sub <i>pro tem</i> .	30th April 1894.
Monk, H. L.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Engineer,	30th April 1894.
Preston, S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Engineer,	30th April 1894.
Nelson, R I	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank	Executive Grade Engineer, 1st		30th April 1894.
Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel G I L, C I E, R I	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class		30th April 1894.
Cumming, Colonel W G, C. I I., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Chief Engineer, 1st Class	Temporary	30th April 1894.
Oates, E W	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Engineer,	7th May 1894.
Cloete, H N C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Engineer,	7th May 1894.
Connan, W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank	Executive Grade Engineer, 1st		7th May 1894.

No. 218—Mr H Rainier, Examiner of Accounts, Mu Valley State Railway, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, *vice* Mr. J. L. Macpherson, who retires from the service.

No. 219—Mr W. E. Curry, Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway Company, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Mu Valley State Railway.

No. 220—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway Company.

No 221.—Mr A Grant, Officiating Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, in the rank of Examiner, 3rd Class, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr I S. Sherlock-Hubbard, on privilege leave.

The 24th May, 1894.

No. 222.—Mr H G. S. Savory, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, during the absence of Mr F. D. Fowler on furlough, or until further orders

The 25th May, 1894

No. 223—The following is published for general information

No. 1693-G., dated 23rd May, 1894

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

Conditions of promotion of Honorary Commissioned Officers to the Provincial Engineer Service of the Public Works Department.

Read—

Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 1664-G, dated 26th June 1893.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 331 Financial, dated 11th October 1893.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 4 Public Works, dated 11th January 1894.

RESOLUTION.—In the orders on question VI referred to in the Resolution cited in the preamble regarding promotions to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, it was stated that orders would issue hereafter regarding the promotion of Honorary Commissioned officers to that service.

Under present rules such officers are on promotion to honorary rank in the army graded as Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department (*vide* Public Works Code, Vol. I, Chap. II, paragraph 58), but are counted against the Upper Subordinate Scale, and their pay is regulated by the rules applicable to military men (Public Works Code, Vol. I, Chap. I, paragraph 13, note 1, and Chap. V, paragraph 41).

The Governor General in Council is hereby pleased, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to order that Honorary Commissioned officers holding the rank of Deputy Commissary, Assistant Commissary, and Deputy Assistant Commissary shall be eligible for promotion to the Provincial Engineer Establishment, but that on being so promoted at their option, they shall, like Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers below the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary, be required to resign their military rank under clause (3) of Article 388 of the Civil Service Regulations, and then be permitted to count their departmental service for a civil pension.

On being so promoted, they will be subject to the rules laid down in the Resolutions quoted in the margin, so far as they are applicable, and will draw the difference between the pay of the grade to which they are promoted and the staff pay and military allowances previously drawn by them as a personal allowance.

2. It should, however, be clearly pointed out to each officer who may accept promotion on these conditions that his non-departmental army service will not count for pension, and that he forfeits his right to a sterling pension under military rules, and also to a possible pension for his widow.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Gov-

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg
The Resident at Hyderabad
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow, and Assam.

ernments, Administrations, and Officers noted on the margin for information and guidance, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also, that it be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce, Home, Revenue and Agricultural, and Military Departments for information.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 21st May, 1894.

No. 215.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Date.
Kinsman, F. . *	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	30th March 1894.
Palmer, A. H. L. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade, and temporary Class V.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	26th February 1894.
Woodward, H. S. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade, and temporary Class V.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	30th March 1894.
Hensley, J. W. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade, and temporary Class V.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	1st April 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, May 19th, 1894.

General Summary.—The pressure conditions of the week vary but little from those prevailing during the greater part of the previous week. Abnormally steep gradients favouring strong westerly winds in North-Western India and the Peninsula have continued to be a marked feature of the pressure distribution. The defect of pressure in Upper India has, however, not been so great, but a trough of low pressure lying along the hills, and extending from the Punjab to Bengal, has been the prevailing feature of the week, with pressure lowest at its two extremities in the Punjab and in West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Hence westerly winds have prevailed for the most part in the Gangetic plain and have extended into Bihar, causing a reduction of humidity and an increase of temperature. Temperature has been most excessive in Bihar, West Bengal, and Chota Nagpur, where unusually high maximum day temperatures have been recorded. At Patna and Gaya on the 18th the thermometer rose to 110° . Temperature has also been excessive on the Madras Coast caused by a continuance of westerly land winds. There has been heavy rain in Tenasserim, Tavoy on two occasions registering falls exceeding 6 inches in the twenty-four hours, and showery weather has continued in Burma generally. Thunderstorms occurred in Assam, North and East Bengal, and Southern India, but they have been neither numerous nor severe. A few thunderstorms were also reported from the Upper India hill districts, in some cases accompanied with hail. Light to moderate rain fell at stations in Central Rajputana.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had given way everywhere, except in Southern India, where it had risen slightly, and unusually steep gradients favouring westerly winds prevailed in North-Western India and the Peninsula. Winds were strong in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Rajputana, and the Deccan, and their average velocity during the past twenty-four hours amounted to 33 miles per hour at Hyderabad (Sind) and 23 miles at Bhuj. Rain had fallen in the Punjab hills, North and East Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma, Malabar, and West Ceylon. Dinajpur received 3.06 inches, Gnatong 1.82 inches, Mymensing 1.25 inches, and Burdwan 1 inch.

Monday.—The pressure changes were irregular and small in amount, emphasizing the conditions of the previous day. Steep gradients and strong westerly winds continued. Temperature had risen rapidly in the Punjab, where it was 4.8° above the normal. Rain had fallen in Bengal, Assam, Burma, and Southern India. Tavoy registered 2.19 inches, and Fort Stedman, Sibsagar, Gnatong, Barisal, Jalpaiguri, and Chitaldroog amounts exceeding one inch.

Tuesday.—The barometer had risen over the whole of India, but no important change in the pressure distribution had taken place. Temperature had increased in Bengal and Burma, and was most excessive in South-West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and South Bihar, where it was 5° to 7° above the normal. Heavy rain had fallen in Tenasserim and Assam, and light to moderate showers in North Bengal and the Upper India hill districts. The largest falls were the following: Tavoy, 6.42 inches; Dhubri, 3.8 inches; and Jalpaiguri, 1.15 inches.

Wednesday.—The distribution of pressure continued practically the same. The trough of low pressure lying along the foot of the hills, which had been a persistent feature for some days past, had moved considerably further north than usual. Steep gradients continued with strong westerly winds—strongest in

Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Rajputana, Central India, and the Deccan. Temperature had decreased considerably in the Punjab and Burma, but was still largely above the normal in West Bengal, Central and South Bihar, and Chota Nagpur. Tavoy had received 2·65 inches of rain, Moulmein 1·47 inches, and Diamond Island 1 inch. Thunderstorms had occurred in Assam, North Bengal, and the Upper India hill districts, where they were in some cases accompanied with hail.

Thursday.—Barometric gradients in Western India were not so steep, but the general features of the pressure distribution were unchanged. Winds in the Deccan, Rajputana, and Central and Western India had fallen off slightly in strength, but were still considerably above their normal strength. Heavy rain had again fallen in Tenasserim, Tavoy reporting a fall of 6·08 inches. A few light showers were reported from other districts.

Friday.—Pressure had increased at most stations, but generally by small amounts, and the principal features of its distribution remained unchanged. Barometric gradients were steeper in the south-east and east of the Bay. Winds continued considerably above their normal strength, and at many stations were from 50 to 100 per cent. above their mean strength in May. Moderate to heavy general rain had fallen in Lower Burma, and local showers elsewhere, chiefly in Bengal and Southern India. The following were the largest falls reported: Moulmein, 4·52 inches; Gnatong, 2·62 inches, Tavoy, 2·05 inches, Madura, 1·18 inches, and Toungoo, 1·90 inch.

Saturday.—Pressure had increased briskly in Burma, but elsewhere had changed by only small amounts which had not affected its distribution. Steep gradients continued and strong westerly winds considerably above their normal strength. Owing to the action of increasing sea winds in Bengal, the area of greatest excess of temperature had been transferred slightly northwards into Central Bengal. Patna, Gaya, and Chaibassa had the day before registered maximum temperatures exceeding 110°. Light to moderate rain was reported from stations in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Southern India, and Central Rajputana. The heaviest falls were:—Rangoon, 1·68 inches; Bassein, 1·40 inches; Silchar, 1·27 inches; Sambhar, 1·26 inches; Thayetmyo, 1·15 inches; and Dhubri, 1·06 inches.

Temperature—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India:

PROVINCE.	May 1894							Mean variation of week.
	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	
Burma	+0·2	0	+1·5	—0·3	—1·1	—2·7	—1·6	—0·6
Bengal and Assam	+1·8	+2·4	+3·3	+3·4	+3·3	+3·6	+3·6	+3·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+4·2	+4·8	+3·6	+3·0	+3·1	+3·2	+3·9	+3·7
Punjab	+1·9	+4·6	+4·6	+1·6	+1·3	+0·2	+1·0	+2·2
Bombay	+0·1	+0·1	—0·1	+0·1	—0·7	—0·5	+0·3	—0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·1	+0·4	+0·6	+0·2	—0·6	—0·5	+0·4	+0·2
Central India and Gujarat	—1·1	—1·7	—1·3	—1·8	—1·4	—1·2	—0·8	—1·3
Sind and Rajputana	+0·5	—1·1	—1·6	—1·1	—0·6	—0·2	—1·2	—0·8
Madras	+2·1	+1·8	+2·2	+2·3	+3·4	+1·8	+1·8	+2·2
Mean for whole of India	+1·2	+1·3	+1·4	+0·8	+0·7	+0·4	+0·8	+0·9

Except in Burma, where the temperature was chiefly affected by the rainfall, the abnormally strong westerly winds prevailing during the past week showed their influence on the temperature in a marked degree. In the provinces of Bombay, Gujarat, Sind, Rajputana, and Central India, where these winds were still to a great extent sea winds, temperature was reduced to slightly below the normal;

but further in the interior in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Bengal, and on the Madras Coast, where an increase of temperature accompanied the descent of the winds from the higher plateau area of the interior, temperature was considerably in excess. As might be expected, the excess of temperature was greatest in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and the parts of Western Bengal unaffected by the southerly sea winds from the Bay; and the excess at stations in this area varied from 4° to 8° .

The mean temperature of the week was normal in Burma, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Berar, Sind, and Rajputana; slightly in defect in Central India and Gujarat, and in moderate excess in Madras, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Bengal. The mean temperature of the whole of India was in excess on every day of the week. For the whole week it was 0.9° above the normal.

Rainfall.—Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Assam, and North and East Bengal. The rainfall in other parts of the country has been very small in amount, and in most cases in defect of the normal fall for the week. The divisions that have received the heaviest average falls are:—Tenasserim, 11.26 inches, Assam (Surma), 5.47 inches; North Bengal, 3.52 inches; Lower Burma, 3.06 inches, and Assam (Brahmaputra), 2.90 inches. Forty of the fifty-two rainfall divisions have received rain, but in only the following seven has the rainfall been in excess of the average normal fall of the week: Tenasserim, Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra), North and East Bengal, and the North-West and Hill districts of the Punjab.

For the period 4th March to 19th May, the normal amount of rainfall has been received in the Punjab hill districts and in Coorg. The rainfall has been in excess in Tenasserim, Central Burma, North Bengal, the North-West and West districts of the Punjab, the Konkan, Khandesh, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, Central Provinces (West), and in most of the divisions of Southern India. The largest excess is in Tenasserim, where the rainfall of the period has amounted to 27.26 inches as against the normal fall of 12.05 inches. Rainfall continues in greatest absolute defect in Assam.

The largest amounts of rain received at individual rain gauge stations during the week are the following: Thaton (Tenasserim), 14.38 inches; Kyaikto (Central Burma), 10.56 inches; Cherra (Khasia and Jaintia Hills), 8.78 inches; and Moulmein, 8.13 inches.

Snowfall.—The Agency Surgeon, Gilgit, states that the snowfall on the neighbouring hills was below the average in November and December and above it in January, February, and March. The total snowfall for the whole winter was heavier than usual, and the inhabitants of the district are in consequence expecting an unusually good harvest.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 19TH, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 4TH TO MAY 19TH, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average nor- mal rainfall.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	11'26	5'40	+ 5'86	27'26	12'05	+ 126
	Lower Burma	3'06	3'31	— 0'25	6'18	6'61	— 7
	Central Burma	1'71	2'03	— 0'32	8'84	4'46	+ 98
	Upper Burma	0'40	?	?	4'98	?	?
	Arakan	1'66	2'44	— 0'78	4'79	7'76	— 38
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	2'19	1'65	+ 0'54	10'52	12'48	— 16
	Assam (Surma)	5'47	5'09	+ 0'38	25'67	36'52	— 30
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2'90	2'74	+ 0'16	13'87	18'37	— 24
	Deltaic Bengal	0'21	1'02	— 0'81	6'07	8'07	— 25
	Central Bengal	0'42	0'82	— 0'40	4'49	5'20	— 14
	North Bengal	3'52	1'79	+ 1'73	12'77	10'13	+ 26
	Orissa	0'03	0'69	— 0'66	1'98	4'30	— 54
	Chota Nagpur.	0'01	0'52	— 0'51	1'93	2'89	— 33
	Bihar (South)	0	0'23	— 0'23	0'41	1'34	— 69
	Do. (North)	0'18	0'45	— 0'27	1'31	2'80	— 53
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0'12	— 0'12	0'19	0'69	— 72
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0	0'23	— 0'23	0'11	1'21	— 91
	Oudh (South)	0	0'14	— 0'14	0'22	0'80	— 73
	Do. (North)	0	0'21	— 0'21	0'26	1'18	— 78
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0'09	— 0'09	0'19	0'64	— 70
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0'10	— 0'10	0'27	0'77	— 65
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0'03	0'31	— 0'28	1'06	2'33	— 55
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0'04	0'12	— 0'08	0'18	1'00	— 82
	Do. (Central)	0'04	0'15	— 0'11	0'47	1'06	— 56
	Do. (Submontane)	0'12	0'29	— 0'17	1'33	2'04	— 35
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'74	0'54	+ 0'20	6'13	6'14	— 0
	Do. (North-West)	0'36	0'23	+ 0'13	4'14	3'74	+ 16
	Do. (West)	0'02	0'09	— 0'07	1'45	1'33	+ 9
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0'26	1'84	— 1'58	8'76	7'06	+ 27
	Madras (South Central)	1'03	1'08	0'05	6'60	5'59	+ 23
	Coorg	0'14	1'30	— 1'16	6'69	6'67	— 0
	Mysore	0'61	0'74	— 0'13	4'87	3'42	+ 42
	Konkan	0	0'13	— 0'13	0'64	0'54	+ 19
	Bombay Deccan	0'11	0'29	— 0'18	2'47	1'60	+ 54
	Hyderabad (North). . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0'16	— 0'16	0'54	0'46	+ 17
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0'07	0'11	— 0'04	0'73	0'72	+ 1
	Central Provinces (West)	0'01	0'04	— 0'03	0'68	0'65	+ 4
	Ditto (Central)	0'01	0'08	— 0'07	0'39	1'02	— 62
	Ditto (East)	0'07	0'21	— 0'14	0'15	1'67	— 91
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0'03	0'04	— 0'01	0'04	0'09	— 56
	Kathiawar	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'04	0'26	— 85
	Sind	0'01	0'01	0	0'05	0'40	— 88
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0'20	— 0'20	0'07	0'46	— 85
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0'02	0'23	— 0'21	0'08	0'58	— 86
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'22	— 0'22	0	0'53	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'18	0'69	— 0'51	2'34	2'44	— 4
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0'10	0'73	— 0'63	5'10	3'30	+ 55
	Hyderabad (South)	0'21	0'30	— 0'09	0'58	1'89	— 69
	Madras (Central)	0'68	0'50	— 0'42	1'39	1'77	— 22
	East Coast (Central)	0'07	0'63	— 0'56	1'29	1'65	— 22
	Ditto (South)	0'56	0'71	— 0'15	3'26	2'88	+ 13
	Madras (South)	0'40	0'51	— 0'11	5'42	4'18	+ 30

W. A. BION,

SIMLA, 24th May, 1894.

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 19th May.*—Showers in most districts. Good rain in the Central, Nilgiris, and parts of the Circars, the West Coast, and the Southern districts. Ploughing and sowing in places. Standing crops good. Harvest still continues in places; outturn average. Pasture scarce, but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Prices practically stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Rain generally slight in parts of fourteen districts. Standing crops damaged by rust or insects in parts of two districts; otherwise good. Preparation of lands for next season in general progress. Sowing commenced in parts of four districts. Agricultural stock poor and fodder insufficient in parts of one district. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 949.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th May.*—There was general rain during the week in North and East Bengal, and light showers occurred in South-West Bengal, while in Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur little or no rain fell. Ploughing and early sowings are in progress, but rain is required over the greater part of the province. In North and East Bengal, where sufficient rain has fallen, the young early rice and jute crops are coming on well. Prospects of sugarcane, indigo, and millets are generally good. Cattle are in good condition. The supply of fodder and water generally sufficient. Prices of common rice continue normal, except in the Eastern districts, where they are still high.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Weather hot. Slight rain has fallen in two districts. Threshing and winnowing nearing completion. Irrigation of summer crops continues; extra crops doing well. Supplies and fodder sufficient. Prices normal.

Punjab.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Rain has fallen in all but five districts. Threshing of spring crops going on and weeding of cotton in progress. Land is being prepared for the coming autumn. Extra spring crops are said to be in good condition and sugarcane average. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition and fodder sufficient throughout the province. Prices rising in four districts and falling in one; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—The weather has been very hot and oppressive. Storms have occurred in places, and Seoni has registered

half an inch of rain. Prospects generally unchanged. In Saugor the week's imports of grain reached 15,600 maunds, and Damoh received 8,000 maunds by road from Jabalpur. The average daily number of persons on relief works has risen to 2,395 in Saugor and to 1,615 in Damoh. No gratuitous relief. The price of wheat is 12 seers at Saugor, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers at Damoh, 15 seers at Jabalpur, 13 seers at Narsinghpur, and 16 seers at Hoshangabad. Gram is still cheap, selling at 18 seers in Saugor and Damoh, at 24 seers in Jabalpur and Narsinghpur, and at 22 seers in Hoshangabad; common rice at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Damoh.

Burma.—*For week ending 19th May.*—The rainfall up to date is general and sufficient. It is less than that of last two years in the Northern and Western divisions, but in excess in the Central and Southern divisions. In one district of Lower Burma ploughing for the main paddy crop has commenced. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy and sowing of early wet-weather paddy in plains and on hill clearings progressing favourably. Sowing of cotton has commenced in Sagaing. Standing crops are looking well. The price of paddy has risen in Yeu, fluctuations in prices elsewhere are unimportant. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd May.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of early rice nearly finished and ploughing for late rice commenced. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—**MYSORE:** Slight rain throughout the State. Crops and prospects good. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) sown in the Hassan district. Prices fallen in the Chitaldrug district.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Ploughing in progress. Sowing of rice nurseries commenced in some parts. Prospects of coffee and cardamom fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—**BERAR:** Rainfall moderate. Weather very warm and frequently cloudy. Preparation of land for ensuing rain-crop continues. Fodder insufficient in parts of two districts and water-supply inadequate in the Melghat taluka only. Prices fluctuating in two districts; otherwise stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Reaping of hot-weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Slight rain in Bundelkhand during the week. Later reports show that the failure of the wheat crops in Bhopal and parts of Gwalior are not causing much distress at present, but arrangements are being made to open out relief works should such be required. In other Agencies, except Bundelkhand, the wheat crops have been fairly good.

Pasturage good and sufficient in almost all parts of Central India. Prices of food-grains above normal rates in parts of Gwalior and steady at high rates in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Slight rain in Abu, Ajmere, Jeypore, and Dholpur. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops being reaped in Pertabgarh; harvests generally good. Cattle in good condition. Pasturage or fodder failing in Dholpur; sufficient elsewhere. Prices fluctuating in Ajmere, rising in four States, falling in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 22nd May.*—Slight rain. Weather fine. Water for irrigation ample. Spring crops in good condition. Rice sowings in progress. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 22nd May.*—No rain. Prices stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th May.*—Slight rain. Weather seasonable. Crop prospects favourable.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.
STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	TOTAL OF MONTH.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	18	...	483	...	...	...	18	...	483
Bombay ...	...	...	...	5,72,276	4,28,105	5,72,452	...	...	...	5,72,276	4,28,105	5,72,452
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,203	29,355	85,887	35,203	29,355	85,887
Bengal ...	7,143	16,707	7,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,143	16,707	7,241
N.-W. P. & O. ...	48,338	36,848	63,738	15,299	33,916	45,794	...	...	...	58,637	70,704	1,09,532
Punjab ...	...	13,093	12,020	101	14,527	11,633	4,214	39,291	46,801	4,315	66,911	70,454
Cent. Provs. ...	1,792	973	2,264	14,130	13,404	26,205	...	...	...	15,922	14,437	28,469
Berar ...	3,806	48	475	2,77,551	1,02,354	1,88,790	...	...	...	2,81,447	1,02,402	1,89,265
Assam ...	5,800	9,176	7,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,800	9,176	7,799
Raj. & C. I. ...	2,082	2,271	7,150	91,665	1,42,866	1,93,031	...	...	...	93,747	1,45,137	2,00,181
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	331	291	11	...	...	...	331	291	11
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	64,051	79,116	1,00,687	9,71,371	7,35,523	10,38,399	39,417	68,646	1,32,088	10,74,839	8,83,285	12,71,774
WHEAT—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	1,83,700	2,77,652	1,65,362	...	...	...	1,83,700	2,77,652	1,65,362
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,443	40,956	1,41,008	75,443	40,956	1,41,008
Bengal ...	87,318	10,640	12,646	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,318	10,640	12,646
N.-W. P. & O. ...	2,64,642	1,20,629	1,27,844	3,41,978	27,008	247	1,353	...	...	6,07,973	1,47,637	1,28,091
Punjab ...	1,161	...	53,427	1,08,225	...	73,776	5,43,313	13,257	4,82,319	6,52,699	13,257	6,09,522
Cent. Provs. ...	114	23,488	2,733	3,60,152	1,87,942	1,09,510	...	...	...	3,60,266	2,11,430	1,12,243
Berar ...	...	...	...	1,11,857	685	4,264	...	...	...	1,11,857	685	4,264
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	89,116	60,047	25,583	...	...	...	89,116	60,047	25,583
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	452	...	...	...	...	...	452	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,53,235	1,54,757	1,96,650	11,95,028	5,53,786	3,78,742	6,20,109	154,213	6,23,327	21,68,372	7,62,756	11,98,719
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	22,247	45,071	...	...	...	...	22,247	45,071
Bombay ...	...	...	...	2,41,812	3,12,928	5,21,952	...	...	...	2,41,812	3,12,928	5,21,952
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	426	...	6	426
Bengal ...	3,06,754	3,56,620	4,01,567	18	...	...	...	...	...	3,06,772	3,56,620	4,01,567
N.-W. P. & O. ...	1,57,728	51,020	77,437	4,222	2,301	31,803	...	...	...	1,61,950	53,321	1,09,290
Punjab ...	...	...	686	...	31	...	60	12	45	...	60	731
Cent. Provs. ...	41,688	10,087	1,67,289	3,12,686	2,54,556	4,49,255	...	...	...	3,54,374	2,64,643	6,16,544
Berar ...	...	...	3,017	4,14,506	2,31,041	4,68,780	...	...	...	4,14,506	2,31,641	4,71,797
Assam ...	231	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	276	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	34,191	17,495	43,764	74,891	59,662	2,26,927	...	...	...	1,09,082	77,157	2,70,691
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	71,930	74,239	1,71,218	...	...	...	71,930	74,239	1,71,218
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	84
TOTAL ...	5,40,592	4,35,498	6,93,810	11,20,065	9,57,607	19,15,090	66	12	471	16,60,723	13,93,217	26,09,371
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	241	49	67	...	...	...	241	49	67
Bombay ...	...	...	...	19	4	102	...	...	...	19	4	102
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	21	...	229	311	739	229	332	739
Bengal ...	326	37	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	37	11
N.-W. P. & O. ...	26	...	80	12	141	61	...	...	...	38	141	141
Punjab ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	403	128	309	406	128	309
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	88	6	32	...	...	...	88	6	32
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	352	37	91	364	222	265	632	439	1,048	1,348	698	1,404

OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of March 1894, and from 1st January to 31st March 1894, periods of the years 1892 and 1893.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.												
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles, and whence exported.
1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
...	18	...	2,209	18	...	2,209	COTTON, RAW— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	242	12,45,111	10,04,928	13,23,831	...	...	...	12,45,111	10,04,928	13,24,073
...	...	...	...	...	...	97,158	72,403	1,86,931	97,158	72,403	1,86,931
29,200	39,727	20,825	...	19	...	...	...	...	29,200	39,746	20,825
1,01,886	1,01,153	2,75,977	1,01,800	1,60,438	2,19,648	...	...	...	2,03,776	2,70,591	4,95,625
1	25,558	35,849	578	56,075	53,483	8,796	1,21,593	1,18,986	9,375	2,03,226	2,08,318	
2,054	1,519	6,373	35,751	61,671	83,889	...	...	...	37,805	63,190	90,762
6,894	284	4,034	8,42,314	4,71,026	7,50,542	...	...	...	8,49,208	4,71,910	7,34,576
11,301	21,333	17,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,301	21,333	17,794
2,240	4,854	16,754	2,65,935	3,84,804	4,47,895	...	...	...	2,68,175	3,89,718	4,64,649
...	...	...	354	1,362	409	...	...	...	354	1,362	409
...	...	...	...	364	40	...	...	...	...	364	40
1,53,576	1,94,428	3,77,848	24,91,951	21,50,347	28,51,916	1,05,954	1,93,996	3,05,917	27,51,481	25,38,771	35,65,711	TOTAL.
...	86	86	WHEAT— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	...	2,90,677	4,03,039	2,40,259	...	...	...	2,90,677	4,03,039	2,40,259
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,50,465	1,51,408	4,90,016	3,50,465	1,51,408	4,90,016
2,02,440	64,810	26,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,02,441	64,810	26,930
5,82,701	3,93,628	3,28,530	5,75,028	1,13,084	1,118	1,353	...	...	11,59,082	5,07,612	3,29,654
3,836	...	1,75,424	2,00,916	12,250	1,57,119	12,25,700	40,275	13,34,155	14,30,512	52,425	16,60,698	
2,316	74,585	27,419	9,89,832	8,07,045	5,06,079	...	...	...	9,92,148	8,81,610	5,33,498
...	...	...	1,31,223	12,860	4,332	...	...	...	1,31,223	12,860	4,332
...	
312	1,856	...	3,00,155	2,31,851	2,15,067	...	...	...	3,00,467	2,33,707	2,15,067
...	...	...	...	452	...	...	...	...	...	452	...
...	
7,91,605	5,34,879	5,58,309	24,87,832	15,81,481	11,24,060	15,86,578	1,91,683	18,24,171	48,66,015	23,08,043	15,06,540	TOTAL.
...	25,367	68,717	25,367	68,717	LINSEED— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	...	4,20,377	4,83,970	8,91,323	...	...	...	4,20,377	4,83,970	8,91,323
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	550	...	7	550
4,12,396	4,03,687	6,87,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,12,414	4,03,687	6,87,025
2,45,584	66,655	1,82,159	7,368	4,817	37,786	...	...	...	2,52,952	71,472	2,19,045
...	...	686	...	33	...	60	12	611	...	60	45	
52,170	15,149	2,31,334	4,02,873	3,75,598	5,87,095	...	...	...	4,55,043	3,90,747	8,18,429
...	...	4,530	5,90,337	3,43,933	9,31,287	...	...	...	5,96,337	3,43,911	9,35,817
1,654	1,322	909	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,654	1,322	909
46,698	18,929	60,172	89,732	88,472	2,53,831	...	...	...	1,36,430	1,07,401	3,14,003
...	...	...	2,35,943	1,88,592	3,53,088	...	...	...	2,35,943	1,88,592	3,53,088
...	...	...	...	18	86	...	...	...	...	18	86
7,58,502	5,05,742	11,66,815	17,52,648	15,10,806	31,23,213	67	12	1,161	25,11,217	20,16,560	42,91,189	TOTAL.
...	255	655	747	255	655	747	INDIGO— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	...	324	347	370	...	...	...	324	34	370
...	...	...	...	21	...	1,372	4,300	1,710	1,372	4,321	1,710
5,457	6,161	6,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,457	6,161	6,560
3,827	546	3,144	39	141	135	...	...	...	3,866	687	3,279
...	...	248	5	3	1	1,551	1,763	1,037	1,556	1,766	1,286	
...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	
...	
...	...	...	540	571	620	...	...	...	540	571	620
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9,284	6,707	9,952	1,164	1,740	1,876	2,923	6,063	2,747	13,371	14,510	14,575	TOTAL.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 13TH MAY 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 12TH MAY 1894.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1893	WEEK ENDING 13TH MAY 1893.				WEEK ENDING 12TH MAY 1894.				Earnings from 1st January to 13th May 1893	Earnings from 1st January to 12th May 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings							
			Total	Per mile open per week		Total	Per mile open per week						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs		
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	619	1,634	10,011,271	665	1,681	12,045,136	716	1,976,130	2,10,07,594	18,46,232	..		
Bengal-Nagpur	120	803	1,712,127	111	56	1,17,006	171	31,50,602	33,19,703	1,80,101	...		
Indian Midland	145	752	1,004,447	146	75	1,33,035	177	22,17,440	23,07,901	1,50,335	...		
Bezawada Extension	90	21	1,474	70	21	1,418	71	3,458	34,390	5,068	...		
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	206	1,690	5,79,558	341	1,711	1,73,000	391	97,40,299	1,05,63,844	8,23,615	...		
South Indian	157	1,043	1,55,511	152	1,012	1,51,750	140	30,16,514	26,40,800	3,75,714	...		
Southern Mahratta (b)	100	1,156	1,40,778	122	1,114	1,15,510	140	2,62,130	2,44,535	1,82,405	...		
Bengal and North Western (c)	162	756	1,36,570	181	750	1,17,200	135	3,73,722	22,91,651	74,071	...		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	72	16,200	71	1	20,350	88	3,30,270	3,20,742	84,466	...		
Patanpur-Deesa					17	510	45	15,505	15,505	15,505	...		
TOTAL	72	5,147	24,06,477	15	5,147	26,11,562	370	4,567,000	4,57,04,745	28,36,806			
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (d)	229	2,500	5,17,145	201	2,507	5,12,011	36	1,05,71,411	1,15,10,400	12,81,724	...		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	1,000	5,714	217	741	2,20,007	275	30,51,142	40,16,854	3,64,542	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	200	777	1,00,003	120	513	1,30,000	245	37,46,450	41,33,433	6,86,947	...		
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	13,077	110	100	14,000	100	2,01,658	2,13,370	1,331	...		
East Coast (state)	50	91	5,110	56	100	3,150	121	1,10,000	4,31,187	3,70,626	...		
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	224	722	1,42,000	177	700	1,43,307	170	33,67,714	29,41,449	4,26,265	...		
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	25	1,500	11	5	1,300	53	20,146	1,051	935	...		
Cherra Companyganj (state provincial)	5	5	500	17	5	500	71	9,518	5,940	603	...		
TOTAL	31	4,140	11,56,414	13	5,115	11,55,910	47	2,21,000	2,21,33,770	22,76,575			
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	610	1,400	11,03,000	740	1,400	8,77,000	550	1,50,33,470	1,75,00,000	1,67,427	...		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	700	46	4,430	90	41	1,000	150	1,74,000	1,74,000	1,35,620	...		
Madras	400	540	1,79,794	14	54	1,500	15	38,55,514	3,52,400	1,73,019	...		
TOTAL	55	701	17,11,550	615	711	15,10,311	543	56,31,150	54,33,331	2,04,820	...		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) Assisted companies.	304	15,587	51,55,009	37	11,5	33,14,150	300	9,35,350	9,34,41,552	10,19,555	...		
Standard gauge—													
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	140	101	23,711	147	161	1,011	130	4,17,003	5,48,375	1,01,372	...		
Tarapur	277	2	5,135	270	2	1,070	270	1,10,700	1,35,205	8,444	...		
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	17	6,907	102	17	9,054	106	1,47,791	1,71,318	31,25	...		
Dibrui-Sadiya	126	78	11,101	142	75	10,000	130	1,57,000	1,50,599	12,593	...		
TOTAL	142	305	47,617	145	305	17,300	144	9,03,503	10,57,497	1,53,914	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	50,208	151	333	69,200	208	11,43,115	11,14,726	811	...		
The Gaekwar's Pithid	100	13	1,333	103	10	1,710	130	6,000	25,519	1,159	...		
Rajpura Bhatinda	104	108	11,500	117	105	1,090	185	2,55,518	2,91,147	30,629	...		
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	104	331	6,950	99	36	3,598	90	6,42,511	5,77,589	64,944	...		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	50	93	5,452	91	9	8,070	87	1,48,700	1,74,243	25,477	...		
Kolhapur	83	29	2,344	81	20	1,600	91	45,044	52,038	7,294	...		
Special gauge—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	6,255	87	72	6,140	55	1,16,000	1,07,744	8,906	...		
TOTAL	125	979	1,12,963	115	1,010	1,40,436	139	23,70,404	23,73,606	5,798	...		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	134	60,016	182	131	51,500	155	9,34,054	8,70,571	63,483	...		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	40	3,460	75	40	3,221	70	1,13,073	59,931	45,958	...		
Jodhpur-Bikaner	53	304	13,519	37	364	6,000	71	3,44,673	5,06,943	1,62,270	...		
Special gauge—													
Morvi	70	04	6,904	74	04	5,013	55	1,19,448	1,27,654	8,206	...		
TOTAL	93	818	94,825	101	835	80,124	106	14,12,148	15,65,099	1,52,951	...		
GRAND TOTAL	292	19,032	54,34,214	201	18,429	56,21,140	305	9,82,29,410	10,34,38,054	52,09,642	...		

- (a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway
(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893
(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

- (e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(f) Total earnings of the Bezawada-Godavari section from the date of opening, viz., 20th February 1893.
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(i) Total earnings from 12th April to 13th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VI of 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93	WEEK ENDING 13TH MAY 1893.				WEEK ENDING 12TH MAY 1894.				Earnings from 1st April to 13th May 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 12th May 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mile-age worked.	Earnings.		Mean mile-age worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	580	1,634	10,91,271	608	1,683	1,04,836	716	66,00,025	716	70,59,121	4,59,096	...	
Bengal-Nagpur	140	563	1,72,127	199	962	1,47,060	171	10,71,641	171	9,84,160	...	87,472	
Indian Midland	129	752	1,09,447	140	752	1,33,035	177	7,71,107	177	7,14,839	40,042	...	
Bezwada Extension	40	21	1,472	70	21	1,498	71	10,137	71	9,503	...	734	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	258	1,699	5,70,558	341	1,719	6,72,630	331	32,50,004	331	37,00,425	4,20,421	...	
South Indian	139	1,043	1,58,510	152	1,042	1,51,752	140	10,05,151	140	8,98,831	...	1,06,320	
Southern Mahratta (b)	87	1,156	1,40,775	122	1,164	1,61,560	140	8,20,557	140	8,98,854	78,297	...	
Bengal and North-Western (c)	137	750	1,30,870	181	750	1,47,290	195	8,16,970	195	8,53,700	36,730	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	223	16,229	73	231	20,355	58	11,688	58	1,10,986	34,298	...	
Palanpur-Derora					17	810	45		45	5,365	5,365	...	
TOTAL	243	8,147	21,01,277	295	8,247	26,41,862	320	1,44,54,470	320	1,53,64,793	8,80,123	...	
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (d)	201	2,509	5,17,145	206	2,507	5,02,611	236	11,15,554	236	13,06,795	4,91,241	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	932	3,05,714	207	741	2,09,977	238	1,78,545	238	13,06,795	1,09,844	...	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	292	777	1,70,601	270	813	1,99,070	215	11,44,570	215	1,44,720	98,144	...	
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	13,677	109	125	14,910	119	90,468	119	91,520	1,052	...	
East Coast (state)		91	1,110	50	266	2,156	121	(f) 38,453	121	1,70,351	1,31,898	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	194	727	1,4,063	197	730	1,24,317	170	8,52,052	170	7,23,410	...	1,58,633	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	25	1,598	64	25	1,325	53	6,872	53	6,803	...	69	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	17	8	534	67	8	569	21	3,158	21	4,975	...	183	
TOTAL	217	4,941	10,56,444	213	5,215	11,85,935	227	65,07,976	227	75,41,272	6,73,294	...	
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	515	1,490	11,05,028	740	1,400	5,77,296	559	64,67,704	559	50,14,723	...	8,52,981	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	401	4,43,360	902	461	1,06,000	980	11,56,375	980	11,37,792	...	53,606	
Madras	220	840	1,70,734	214	840	1,53,005	115	12,07,203	115	11,51,570	...	13,393	
TOTAL	44	2,791	17,19,125	618	2,791	7,36,301	543	1,00,01,305	543	94,01,385	...	9,59,980	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	71	15,557	51,85,909	327	16,253	53,44,188	370	1,17,13,513	370	1,23,07,450	5,93,617	...	
Assisted companies													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	161	23,714	147	161	21,111	16	1,66,014	16	2,20,974	60,830	...	
Tarkessur	252	22	5,935	270	22	6,072	270	45,688	270	50,650	1,968	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	6,867	102	67	9,684	136	65,473	136	55,059	...	12,514	
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	11,101	142	78	10,325	132	64,250	132	62,675	...	1,581	
TOTAL	135	325	47,617	145	325	47,392	144	3,17,461	144	3,90,164	48,703	...	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	313	50,208	151	313	61,200	205	3,02,270	205	4,12,327	20,057	...	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	90	13	1,333	103	13	1,710	132	8,680	132	8,007	317	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	92	108	11,580	107	108	19,999	145	96,493	145	94,103	...	2,330	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	94	331	32,685	90	362	1,25,508	90	1,09,757	90	1,86,284	...	12,473	
The Gaekwar's Melsana	50	93	8,452	91	93	8,070	87	54,074	87	54,604	...	10	
Kolhapur	67	29	2,344	81	29	2,629	91	1,550	91	22,119	8,569	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	6,255	87	72	6,140	95	44,044	95	35,021	...	9,023	
TOTAL	107	979	1,12,863	115	1,010	1,40,435	139	8,08,418	139	8,13,575	5,107	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	102	334	60,916	182	334	51,800	155	3,58,552	155	3,16,256	...	42,296	
Jetalsar-Rajkot		46	3,466	75	46	3,221	70	(i) 13,973	70	21,342	7,400	...	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	60	304	13,519	37	364	26,000	71	1,02,427	71	1,51,110	45,683	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	65	94	6,924	74	94	8,013	85	39,566	85	42,235	2,669	...	
TOTAL	80	838	84,825	101	838	89,124	106	5,17,518	106	5,30,983	13,465	...	
GRAND TOTAL	251	18,032	54,34,214	301	18,429	56,21,140	305	3,33,87,260	305	3,40,48,172	6,60,912	...	

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amroli railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) Total earnings from 12th April to 13th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.
H A

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 31st May 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1365 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 26th May 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 151 of 1894.—Adolph Moonelis, Manufacturer, of 143, Avenue D., New York, in the County and State of New York, United States of America, for "Improvements in or relating to machines for making cigarettes and cheroots."

No. 152 of 1894.—Adolph Moonelis of 143, Avenue D., New York, in the County and State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturer, for "Improvements in apparatus for cutting wrappers for cigarettes and cigars out of tobacco leaves."

No. 153 of 1894.—Alfred Oblasser and Charles Théryc, Engineers, of 95, Boulevard Beaumarchais, Paris,

France, for "Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of Electric Accumulators."

No. 154 of 1894.—S. Annasawmy Pillai, late Overseer, residing at Putoor-Vunnarapettai, Trichinopoly, for a "Notable sale of articles by Invention Prizes"

No. 155 of 1894.—B. L. Ghose, carrying on business under the name of B. L. Ghose & Co., Mechanical Engineers, Gas-fitters, Plumbers, etc., of 146, Cornwallis Street in the Town of Calcutta, for purifying chimney smoke, named the "Smoke Purifier"

No. 156 of 1894.—Messrs. Binny & Co., Bankers, Merchants and Agents, Madras, for sifting salt.

No. 1366 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 278 of 1892.—Alfred Ernest Markwick, Engineer, of Karachi, in the Province of Sind, for "Improvements in Rice Mortars." (Filed 25th April 1894.)

No. 93 of 1893.—Edward Smith Higgins and Henry Charles Jenkins, of London, in England, Engineers, for "Improvements in or relating to Type-writers." (Filed 23rd May 1894.)

No. 115 of 1893.—Charles Cheers Wakefield, Manager of Beech Lea, Edge Lane, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, in the Kingdom of England, for "Improvements in Sight Feed Lubricators for Steam Engines." (Filed 9th May 1894.)

No. 136 of 1893.—Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne, Civil Engineer, residing at Nagpur, Central Provinces, for "Interlocking and Safety Gear for Facing Points and Distant Signals of Railway Stations." (Filed 15th December 1893.)

No. 137 of 1893.—Thomas Richard Mundy, Clerk, Quarter Master General's Department, of Simla, for the "Construction of an improved Military Tent which is also suitable for Shikaree and other purposes" (Filed 17th April 1894)

No. 174 of 1893.—Roghoomull, son of Boodh Sing, deceased, of Chawribazaar, Delhi, Ironmonger and General Merchant, for a "Roller Chain Pump." (Filed 23rd April 1894)

No. 295 of 1893.—John Harrold, Photographer, Survey of India Department, 14 Lower Wood Street, Calcutta, for a "Machine for washing Photographic Negatives" (Filed 19th May 1894)

No. 297 of 1893.—James Price Cleghorn,

Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, at present residing at No. 2, Pearsa Bagan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta, for a "Non-collapsible Tile." (Filed 11th May 1894.)

No. 302 of 1893.—James Price Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, at present residing at No. 2, Pearsa Bagan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta, for "Improvements in the manufacture of Patent or Artificial Stone." (Filed 10th May 1894.)

No. 324 of 1893.—The American Arithmometer Company, a Corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the State of Missouri, United States of America, and having its principal place of business in the City of St. Louis in said State, for "Calculating Machines." (Filed 23rd May 1894.)

No. 26 of 1894.—Fredrick Ewart Robertson, Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway, for "Interlocking Points and Signals." (Filed 27th April 1894)

No. 72 of 1894.—James Watson, of 8, Pembroke Villas, Bayswater, London, England, Engineer, for "Improvements in baling Presses" (Filed 17th May 1894.)

No. 1367 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 165 of 1889.—Mr. J. S. Hulbert's invention for an improved Fork Cultivator, termed the "Veteran Fork." (Specification filed 24th February 1890.)

No. 206 of 1889.—Mr. S. T. Dutton's invention for "Improvements in Railway Signal Lamps and in appliances connected there-

with, and in improvements in apparatus for charging and for regulating the charge supplied to the Oil Cisterns of Railway Signal, Carriage, Ship or other Lamps and Vessels." (Specification filed 21st February 1890.)

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 25th May, 1894.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment.—

Mr. C. H. D. Moberly has been appointed to act as Agent at Cawnpore, *vice* Mr W. D. McKewan, who has been granted two months leave of absence

Mr C. K. Lamont has been appointed to take charge of the Hyderabad Branch during the temporary absence of Mr. H. Gray, on short leave

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the First Examination in Engineering :—

FIRST DIVISION

Das, Amarnath. . . Civil Engrg College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Das, Raneschandra . . | Civil Engrg College |
| 2. Bagchi, Jagatbandhu . . | Ditto. |
| 3. Ray, Jatindranath . . | Ditto |
| 4. Datta, Upendranath . . | Ditto. |
| 5. Sarkar, Chhnilal . . | Ditto |
| 6. De, Nandalal . . | Ditto. |
| 7. Sanyal, Chitt suk . . | Ditto |
| 8. De, Bijaykrishna . . | Ditto |
| 9. Basu, Abinashchandra . . | Ditto |
| 10. Samanta, Nagendranath . . | Ditto. |

W. GRIFFITHS,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 31st May, 1894

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th May, 1894.

No. 13.—Mr. A. E. Spring, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 7th April, 1894, to proceed on sick leave granted by Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 1234, dated 5th May, 1894, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 8th April, 1894 :—

Lieutenant A. J. Pilcher, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 14.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 28th April, 1894, *vice* Colonel H. S. Hutchinson, S.C., Superintendent, 2nd grade, deceased :—

Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, C.B., R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain G. B. Hodgson, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain W. J. Bithell, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant C. C. D. Morice, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade

No. 15.—The following temporary promotions are also made, with effect from the 28th April, 1894.—

Mr. E. J. Jackson, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent 2nd grade.

Mr. G. B. Scott, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant R. T. Crichton, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant C. W. H. Symonds, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 16.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 8th May, 1894, to fill an existing vacancy in the 2nd grade of Deputy Superintendents.—

Lieutenant G. P. Lenox-Conyngham R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade

Lieutenant H. A. D. Fraser, R.E., officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tempore*

No. 17.—The following temporary promotions are also made, with effect from the 8th May, 1894.—

Mr. F. F. Litchfield, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade

Mr. G. W. E. Atkinson, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, Colonel R.E..

Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 29th May, 1894.

No. 18.—Mr. J. O. Greiff, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for twenty-six days, under the provisions of Chapter XII, Section II of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th proximo.

St. G. GORE, Major, R.E.,

Suplt., Trigonometrical Surveys

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT— REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st May 1894

No. 3 R.—A. J. Gibson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May, 1894.

CHAS. STRAHAN, Lieut-Colonel, R.E.,

Deputy Surveyor-General,

In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th May, 1894.

No. 9.—The following permanent promotions in the superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates shown against each:—

NAMES.	From	To	With effect from
E. A. Kenyon	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	1894. 26th Feb.
H. C. A. Goodall	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade, and tempy. class VI.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	26th Feb.
J. Y. Shakespear	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	26th Feb.
H. S. Olphert	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	30th March.
R. T. Gibbs	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade, and tempy. class VI.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	30th March.
C. B. Williams	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	30th March.
A. P. Hill	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	1st April.
M. G. Simpson	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade, and tempy. class VI.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	1st April.
W. Barker	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	1st April.
W. J. Donaghey	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	1st April.

No. 10.—Mr W. C. N. Jones, Superintendent, class V 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for seven months, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th May, 1894.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER
IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th May, 1894.

No. 3467.—Lieutenant H. L. Showers I.S.C., Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District, availed himself of the two months and five days' privilege leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 638-G., dated 25th April, 1894, in the afternoon of the 3rd May, 1894.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 23rd May, 1894.

No. 1914-G.—The following third class Hospital Assistants, who have passed their

examination in English, are entitled to draw the usual allowance for English qualification from the date specified against their names:—

Third class Hospital Assistant Rahim Bux, attached to the Thana Ghazi Dispensary in Ulwar, from 1st October, 1893.

Third class Hospital Assistant Ali Husain, in charge of the Mangrol Dispensary in Kotah, from 15th April, 1894.

Third class Hospital Assistant Debi Pershad, of the Native States Reserve List, from 15th April, 1894.

Third class Hospital Assistant Syed Muzhar Ali, of the Government Reserve List, from 15th April, 1894.

No. 1915-G.—Third class Hospital Assistants Bromanand, attached to the Sri-Madhopur Dispensary, and Ram Gopal in charge of the Seikar Dispensary, passed their professional examinations for second class with the English qualification and were promoted to second class, with effect from 15th October, 1893, and 15th April, 1894, respectively.

No. 1916-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant Hushmut Ally, attached to the Nawa Dispensary in Marwar, passed his professional examination without English for 1st class and was promoted to that class from the 15th April, 1894.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

*First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.*

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA
ADMINISTRATIONS,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 21st May, 1894

No. 1375 S. — Consequent on the grant of special leave for six months to Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Boileau, R.E., Executive Engineer, Mount Abu Division, from 28th instant, or such date as he can avail himself of it as per this Department Notification No. 1205-S. of 14th May, 1894, the following arrangement is sanctioned, as a temporary measure, until further orders:—

Mr W. R. Chill, Honorary Assistant Engineer, in charge of the Deesa Sub-Division, is, subject to confirmation by the Government of India, appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Mount Abu Division, under Article 142, Civil Service Regulations.

By Order,

H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.,*

*Secretary to the Agents to the Govr. Genl.
for Rajputana and Central India, P. W. D.*

BRITISH GUIANA EMIGRATION
AGENCY.

21, Garden Reach, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th May, 1894.

It is hereby notified that a statement of unclaimed balances left by the Indian immigrants deceased in British Guiana is now lodged in this Office for public inspection.

O. W. WARNER,

Offg. Emigration Agent for British Guiana.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED			
Regd. No.	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
W14 of 1894-95.	F10-47714	. 100	} Mr. Kasiram Sonar, Nagpur.
	" —59138	. 100	

R. C. CHAPMAN,
Assistant Accountant-General,
Paper Currency, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY,
The 25th May, 1894.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1894.

No. 73.—Mr. S. H. Bryan, Superintendent, Farukhabad Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Upper Division, Internal Branch, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. F. Ashton, with effect from the 1st January, 1894.

The 25th May, 1894.

No. 78.—Mr. G. A. Bradford, Assistant Commissioner, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, under Articles 277 and 291, Section II, Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 79.—Mr. H. A. Tregear, Superintendent, Calcutta-Monghyr Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Lower Division, Internal Branch, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. A. Bradford, Assistant Commissioner.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1894.

No. 12-A.—Lieutenant H. H. Turner, Royal Engineers, temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 12 to 14, on the 9th May, 1894.

No. 13-A.—Lieutenant H. H. Turner, R.E., temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 17, on the 9th May, 1894.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, Captain, R.E.,
for Director General of Military Works.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.

	₹	a. p.	₹	a. p.
Balance due to Depositors in 1892-93			25,64,980	15 1
Deposits in 1893-94	6,57,461	3 7		
Interest allowed to Depositors in	93,640	6 3	7,51,101	9 10
TOTAL			33,16,082	8 11

DEDUCT—				
Withdrawals in 1893-94	7,95,549	2 10		
Investment in Government Loans, 1893-94	32,178	2 7	8,27,727	5 5
Balance			24,88,355	3 6

LIABILITIES.				
Balance due to Depositors in 1893-94			24,88,355	3 6

ASSETS.				
Due by General Books	23,94,714	13 3		
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1893-94	93,640	6 3	24,88,355	3 6

F. T. LEWIS,
Deputy Secretary.

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS BANK,
Calcutta, the 31st May, 1894.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1894.

No. 25.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 210 of the 17th May, 1894, Lieutenant G. K. Hearn, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the North Western Railway.

The 25th May, 1894.

No. 26.—Lieutenant W. J. McElhinny, R.E., Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of that Establishment, *vice* Captain H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, or until further orders.

W. S. S. BISSET, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Director General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated at Poona, this 25th day of May, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name.	At what Place Enlisted,—
—No 1603, Private	Pontefract
James Frost	Parish and County in which
Age,—28 years 4 months.	Born.—Wosbara, near
Height,—5 feet 4 inches	Barnsley, York
Colour of—	Place of residence for last
Complexion, fair; Hair,	12 months before enlist-
light; Eyes, grey.	ment,—
Date of Desertion or Ab-	Marks,—None.
sence,—25th May, 1894.	Trade.—Labourer (Collier).
Place of Desertion or Ab-	Regimentals or plain
sence,—Poona	clothes,—Regimentals.
Date of Enlistment,—25th	REMARKS,—
February, 1885	Under 10 years' service.

, for Lieut.-Colonel,

Comdg. 2nd Batin, King's Own York. L I

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIPBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

• NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st May, 1894.

No. 786-I.—Mr. H. M. Harcourt, Superintendent of Post Offices 1st grade, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Aligarh Workshop, with effect from the 10th May, 1894, during the deputation of Mr. Hawthorne, or until further orders.

The following acting appointments are also made, with effect from the 2nd May, 1894, during the deputation of Mr. Harcourt, or until further orders:—

Babu Praphulla Chandra Banerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade

Mr J. R. Webster, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Babu Purna Chandra Mukerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Babu Mahendra Nath Banerji to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 29th May, 1894.

Agents to William	Marshall Brothers.	Selby, Miss.
Hutchinson & Co.	Morrison, G. A. R.	Sullivan, A., & Co.
Counsell, Mrs.	Meyer, A. J., Mrs.	Thornett & Co.
(Milliner).	Nest, John.	White, C. W., &
Cowee & Co. (Eye-	Orens, S. B.	Co. (late of Daw-
glass Maker).	Ritchie & Co.	son & Sons).
David, Aslan.	Robinson, Mrs.	Weymouth & Co.
Empress of India	Robiteek, H., & Co.	Wilkie, James,
Soy Factory.	Row & Co.	Mrs.
Gardiner, Mrs. E. T.	Saccons, J. (Wine	Winchester Repeat-
Henderson, Mrs.	Merchant).	ing Arms Co.
(Boarding House).	Saunders, J. M.	Wiele, F.
	Sims, E.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Arndt, F. W.	Goh Daigoro,	Rayner, Francis.
Affleck, Miss.	Monsieur.	Redmond, W.
Alexander, Mrs.	Grossmann, John.	Remington, F. A.,
Allmich, I. B.	Griffen, Maurice.	Capt.
Bailey, G. W.	Harris, J. G.	Rentoch, Wm.
Baillie, R. Clegg.	Higgs, J. A.	Richardson, Lt. J.
Binder, Monsieur.	Higgins, E. A.	J.
Blair, Miss Daisy.	Hulton, Eustace.	Roper, Miss.
Brandenburg, Moss.	Imhoff A.	Rosenzweig B., Mrs.
Brian, Mrs. J. F.	Johnson, Capt. T. S.	Rothange, Mrs. F.
Bullock, Miss J.	Johnston, W. M.,	Rothayge, Frans.
Burgess, R.	Capt.	Russell, Mrs.
Carne, Percy T. R.	Keane, Mrs.	Saunders, R.
Chazal, Edgar de.	Kolbe, Gutthold.	Schade, F.
Clarke, G. W.,	Kromer, Moritz.	Smale, J. A.
Capt.	Liddell, F. A.	Speyht, Edwin.
Cohen, J. E.	Lock, J. G. C.	Staniland, Carl.
Crake, L. H.	Love, Mrs.	Stephenson, P. L.
Crake, D. H.	Lutmann, F.	Stracey, Mr.
Crouch, Madame.	Mackintosh, G. W.	Stuart, Elyston.
Cuthbertson, W.	Macneill, Col J. G.	Taylor, Mrs. Davis.
Dame, Frank M.	R. D.	Taylor, E. E.
DeBaux, W.	Mann, J. C.	Templeton, Wm.
Deighton, A.	Mason, Mrs. A.	Thorp, Henry.
Dight, J. I.	Mason, F.	Townsend, Mrs.
Dion, Mrs. N.	Mathieson, Alex.	Treherne, F. H.
Drewitz, H.	Mellor, J.	Trevelyan, Mrs.
Editor, I. M.	Michael, H. M. M.	Ufford, Charles.
Exchange.	Miller, Rev. C.	Walcott, R. L.
Edwards, W. H.	Stewart.	Wall John.
English, M. A.	Mitchell, W. J.	Walsh, Mrs. N.
Eppenstein, P. D.	Murphy, E.	Webster, Mrs.
Ferguson, I. A.	Newington, D.	Weiss, Max.
Fischelsohn, E.	Oertel, F. O.	William, G. E.
Fzoucorman, Rosa,	Pitman, J. D.	Witham, Geo.
Madame.	Raubal, Guido.	Wyoud, Miss W.
Gaythorne, Miss D.		

Registered Letters

Arndt, F. W.	Fillatran, Paul.	Vera, L.
Arnal, Antoinette	Larkin, Miss.	Wittenbaker, J. F.
Blake, Mrs. H.	Lucas, Fany.	Wes-el, Hubert.
Crunei, M. K.	Teall, C.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office

Allen, C. H.	Hamilton, F. W.	Pellon, F.
Affleck, Miss.	Douglas.	Pathiarun, H. O.
Aberigh-Mackay,	Holdsworth, Mrs. E.	Pottinger, Mrs.
Lt.-Col.	J.	Rustomjee N.
Andrews, James.	Heller, Max.	arkar.
Aron, K.	Harland & Son.	Ryan, Mrs.
Ascherfort, Mrs.	Hall, Surgn.-Capt.	Rosenblum, M.
Aldiam, C. J.	G. E.	Robertson, C. C.
Brown, Edw.	Harrison, Revd. P. R.	Rubbreicht, Marie.
Bholanath —	Inglis, A. E.	Reiter, Rebecca.
Bell, Capt. R. A.	Ives, R. J.	Roper, Miss.
Biges, E.	Johnson, C.	Sharp, H. A.
Baldwin, W.	Jones, Capt. R. D.	Sieberg, Otto.
Beere, Alf. C.	P.	Spena, R.
Bainhart, M. W.	Johansen, Chas.	Stevens, J. T., Mrs.
Barry, T. D.	Johnson, Mrs. A. G.	Seuteri, Antonio.
Collis.	Jehangir, P. Kham-	Smith, Geo.
Cohen, Anna.	batta.	Sandford, John R.
Challenger, H. L.	Johnson, Mrs. A. G.	Saunders, Rob.
Cole, Gunner C.,	King, Joseph.	Stuart, Dr.
94185.	Kaureuther, F. S.	Saldanah, La
Chretien, Miss A.	Krower, Mons.	Martin.
J.	Krohn, Juan.	Siqueira, D.
Conningham, G. H.	Lealie, N.	Stoffer, T.
Clough, Revd. J. E.	Lestrangle, J.	Thornton, Mrs.
Davies, Sydney W.	Lad, B. P.	Thomas, A. H.
Dwarkanath Ghose.	Longley, J. W.	Tate, Mrs.
Dundee, Dr. J. C.	Lambert, F. G.	Thomas, Mrs.
Dosabhai, C. Patel.	Montague, J. D.	Stephens.
Draveau, B.	Macconachie, A. F.	Tibaldi, Lt. R. J.
Figueredo, D. F.	Mowis, Mrs.	Van Ingen, Harry.
Fox, H. W.	Merk, F.	Vaingartin, A.
Fendall, W.	Morris, Mrs.	Winckler, C. I.
Fruberg, Miss B.	McGowie, David.	Willcox, H. W.
Forrester, A.	Martin, E. C.	Williams, Capt.
Freemantle, Mrs.	Moore, Mrs. C.	White, Mr.
G. W.	Neville, Mrs.	Wilson, Gordon.
Gillon, Mr.	Nand Singh.	Wright, Barton.
Goldie, A. L.	Nys, G.	Wood, E. S.
Hayes, William.	Owen, Chas.	Watling, G. W.
Harding, D. Lyre.	O'Reilly, Bde.-	Wells, Miss E. F.
Harrison, Miss E.	* Surgn.	Williams, E. M.
Harrison, J. E.	Pinchasik, S.	Nydas, T.
	Prato, Leon.	Xavior, Mrs. M.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the
14th May, 1894.

R. Carridon.

The 2nd June, 1894.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Vails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom.	1894 5th June	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	4th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	5th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	9th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.		
Colombo	12th "	Per P. & O. Str. <i>Khedive</i> .
Straits, China, and Japan .	5th "	Per Steamer <i>Kutsang</i> .
Rangoon and Moulemein	8th "	Per Steamer <i>Africa</i> .
Rangoon, Moulemein, Penang, and Singapore.	5th "	Per Steamer <i>Purnea</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	6th "	Per Steamer <i>Commilla</i> .
Port Blair	5th "	Via Rangoon.
South African Ports	7th "	Per Steamer <i>Congella</i> .

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of respatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengali Government
Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows :—

1 Pound tin,	R16, or, post free,	R16-12
½ "	R 8, "	R 8-8
¼ "	R 4, "	R 4-8

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্নমেন্টের সিন্ধুকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন ।

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

১) এক পৌণ্ড টিন .	১৬) বা ডাকঘাটল বিনা ১৬০০
২) আধ " "	৮) বা ডাকঘাটল বিনা ৮১০
৩) শিকি " "	৪) বা ডাকঘাটল বিনা ৪১০

গরীকা করিয়া যথা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্ধুকোনা হইল ও সিন্ধুকোনা-জাইন নামক অগুরুত্ব কারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূরক সিগান হয় নাই তাহার গারান্টি দেওয়া বাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্নমেন্টের কমিটিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা বাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের অস্পারিটেমেন্টের নিকট পাওয়া বাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাল বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া বাইতে পারিবে।

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below :—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts.	R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts.	R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts.	R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts.	R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts.	R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts.	R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1885, 4to, 202 pages text, 315 pages tables, 4 charts.	R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1886, 4to, 228 pages text, 322 pages tables, 5 charts.	R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1888, 4to, 284 pages text, 248 pages tables, 5 charts.	R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1889, 4to, 295 pages text, 338 pages tables, 10 charts.	R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1890, 4to, 278 pages text, 361 pages tables, 5 plates.	R8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates.	R2-8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates.	R1-8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates.	R1-8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates.	R1-8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates.	R1-8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages.	R1-8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates.	R1-8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates.	R1-8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part III, 4to, 68 pages, 3 plates.	R1-8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part IV, 4to, 232 pages, 7 plates.	R3.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part V, 4to, 26 pages, 1 plate.	R1.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, complete, in cloth	R10.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part I, 4to, 116 pages, 7 plates.	R2.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part II, 4to, 138 pages, 12 plates.	R2.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part III, 4to, 16 pages text, 353 pages tables.	R4.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part IV, 4to, 34 pages, with title page and table of contents for Vol. III.	R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, complete, in cloth. R10.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part I, 4to, 57 pages, 4 plates. R1-8.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part II, 4to, 80 pages, 4 plates. R2.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part III, 4to, 24 pages, 2 plates. R1-8.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part IV, 4to, 97 pages, 14 plates. R3.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part V, 4to, 100 pages, 14 plates. R3.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part VI, 4to, 34 pages, 5 plates. R1-8.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part VII, 4to, 134 pages, 12 plates. R1-3.
 Cyclone Memoirs, Part I, demy, 43 pages, 6 plates. R1.
 Cyclone Memoirs, Part II, demy 89 pages, 11 plates. R3.
 Cyclone Memoirs, Part III, demy, 166 pages text, 29 plates. R5.
 Cyclone Memoirs, Part IV, demy, 124 pages text, 17 plates. R3.
 Hand Book of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal, for the use of Sailors, demy, 212 pages, 29 plates. R5.
 Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October, 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates. R2.
 Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates. R2-8.
 Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). 8a.
 Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colours) R3.
 Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for each of the years 1879 to 1888, corrected and reduced. Each year R2-8.
 The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part I [Instructions to Observers]. R3.
 The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part II [The Meteorology of India] R5.
 Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. R2.
 Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal, and adjacent sea north of the equator. R5.
 Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature, and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.
 Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.
 Monthly Weather Review of India for each of the months January to December 1891 and January to June 1892, at R1 each.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's Agents, Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road, London, W. C., and Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, Germany.

Complete copies of these works marked with an asterisk* cannot be supplied—some of the Fasciculi being out of stock.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

SANSKRIT SERIES.

Advaita Brahma Siddhi, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.
 *Agni Purāna, (Text) Fasc. II—XIV, at annas 6 each. R4-14.
 Aitareya A'rayaka of the Rig Veda, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.
 Ann Bhāshyam, (Text) Fasc. I—II. 12a.
 Aphorisms of Sāndilya, (English) Fasc. I. 6a.
 Ashtasāhastikā Prajñāpāramitā, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.
 As'vavāidyaka, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.
 Avadāna Kalpalatā, (Sans. & Tibetan) Vol. I, Fasc. I—III; Vol. II, Fasc. I—II, at R1. R5.
 *Bhāmati, (Text) Fasc. II—VIII, at annas 6 each. R2-10.
 Brahma Sūtra, (English) Fasc. I. 12a.
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The Gazette of India.

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No. 22. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

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SUPPLEMENT No 22.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st June, 1894

No. 987.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following words shall be inserted after the words "be delivered" in clause 1, rule 10, of the rules published under paragraph VI of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 865, dated 8th June 1882

"by the consignee or his agent, or, if the arms, ammunition, or military stores are in charge of any person travelling with them, by that person"

MEDICAL.

The 1st June, 1894.

No. 340.—Surgeon-Major J. Clarke, M.D, M.Ch., Civil Surgeon of Nadia, is appointed to

office as Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College during the absence of Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry, or until further orders

PORT BLAIR.

The 28th May, 1894.

No. 397—Mr. C. G. D. Fordyce, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement, with effect from the 31st December 1892, for so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders

POLICE

The 29th May, 1894.

No 244—The services of Lieutenant J. L. W. French-Mullen, 150th Bengal Lancers, Assistant Commandant of Military Police in Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st June 1894.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 30th May, 1894.

No. 1329—24.—Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Queripel, Army Veterinary Department, Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Eastern Circle, Bengal, is appointed Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from the 28th May 1894.

F. C. BUCK.

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 26th May, 1894

No. 853-G.—The following appointments and substantive promotions are made to and in the graded list of the Political Department

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd Class and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,—

Colonel F. A. Wilson, Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd Class and Commissioner of Ajmere, is confirmed in the appointment of Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Indian Civil Service, Political Agent of the 1st Class, is confirmed in the appointment of Resident of the 2nd Class and Commissioner of Ajmere.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, Indian Civil Service, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to be a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Mr. A. Williams, Indian Civil Service, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is confirmed in the appointment of Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Captain J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class. (Captain Tighe will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.)

Lieutenant P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class. (Lieutenant Spence will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.)

The above appointments and confirmations will have effect from the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot may assume charge of his office in the Foreign Department

Captain C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed, with effect from the date of the present notification, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class (Captain Fagan will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.)

The 28th May, 1894.

No. 861-G.—Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, Deoli Irregular Force, officiated also as Wing Officer and Adjutant from the 15th March to the 6th May, 1894, inclusive.

No. 863-G.—Lieutenant E. G. Jones, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli, with effect from the 7th May, 1894, *vice* Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller.

The 29th May, 1894.

No. 1829-1—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the following Schedule, provided that such persons be European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the Native States mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of that Schedule respectively :

Offices.	States.
— — —	
The Political Agent, Pudukkottai . . .	Pudukkottai.
The Political Agent, Banganapalle . . .	Banganapalle
The Political Agent, Sandur . . .	Sandur.

The 30th May, 1894.

No. 879-G.—The following promotion is made in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 1st May, 1894 :

Kot-Dafadar Tilawat Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Azam, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 1833-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they are suitable, of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments, to

the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, subject to the following modifications, namely :

(1) For the words "Local Government," "British India," and "Collector" wherever they occur, the words "Resident," "Residency Bazars," and "Extra Assistant Resident or other officer for the time being in charge Residency Bazars" shall respectively be read. The functions of a High Court and Chief Controlling Revenue-authority for the purposes of the Act shall be performed by the Resident.

(2) For the words "rupee" and "rupees" wherever they occur, the words "Hali Sika rupee" and "Hali Sika rupees" shall respectively be read.

(3) The second and third paragraphs of section 1 and sections 2 and 71 shall be omitted.

(4) In section 3, the definitions of "Chief Controlling Revenue-authority" and "Collector" shall be omitted, and in the definition of "chargeable," for the words "chargeable under" the second time they occur down to the end of the definition, the words "executed or first executed on or after the 1st October, 1879, chargeable under *Residency Orders* notification No. 8, dated the 12th August, 1879," shall be substituted.

(5) In section 5, for the word and figures "April 1879" the word and figures "June 1894" shall be read.

(6) In section 69 the words "or the General Stamp Act, 1869, or any Act thereby repealed," shall be omitted.

(7) In section 70 the words "a Presidency Magistrate and" shall be omitted.

(8) Schedule III and article 2, clauses (b) and (c), article 10, and article 11, clause (b) of schedule II, shall be omitted.

II *Residency Orders* notification No. 8, dated the 12th August, 1879, is hereby repealed.

No. 1834-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1833-I., dated the 30th May, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the notification No. 5855, dated the 22nd November, 1889, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce under section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), shall apply to the said bazars, subject to the following modifications.

(1) In the first paragraph, for the words "British India" the words "the Hyderabad Residency Bazars" shall be read.

(2) In the first schedule, articles 1, 3, 5, 7 and 8 shall be omitted.

(3) In the second schedule, articles 1 (a), (b), (c), and (d); 5 (a) and (c); 6 (b) and (c); 7 (a), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (j); 8 (a), (b), and (c); 11 and 12 (g) shall be omitted, and for articles 2, 3 and 4 the following shall be substituted, namely :

"2. Bills of Exchange drawn in British India, Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or the Cantonment of Secunderabad, on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there,

when the same are negotiated in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

"3. *Bills of Lading* executed out of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and relating to property to be delivered in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars

"4. *Cheques* drawn in British India, Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or the Cantonment of Secunderabad, on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, when the same are negotiated in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars."

No. 1835-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1833-I., dated the 30th May, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions (so far as they may be applicable) of the notification No. 2036, dated the 30th June, 1882, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce under the aforesaid section, shall apply to the aforesaid Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

No. 1836-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 9, 15, 17, 32, 51 and 56 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1833-I., dated the 30th May 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the notification No. 2170, dated the 22nd May, 1891, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, shall apply to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, subject to the following modifications, namely :

Rule 1—For "British India" substitute "the Hyderabad Residency Bazars."

Rule 4 (a) (2)—For the words "one of the officers mentioned in rule 10 (b) or by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta," read "the officer mentioned in rule 10."

Rule 8.—For the words "Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, or Lahore, or by the Commissioner of Stamps at Allahabad," substitute "Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad."

Rules 9 (20), 12 (a), 15 (a).—For "British India" read "the Hyderabad Residency Bazars."

Rule 10—For this rule substitute the following

"The Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad, is empowered to affix these labels to the instruments mentioned in rule 9."

Rule 11 (a).—For the words "every such officer" substitute "the Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad."

Rule 11 (b).—Omit the last two clauses commencing with "In Calcutta" and ending with "from Lahore," and for the words "Local Government" substitute "Resident at Hyderabad."

Rule 12 (b).—Omit the words "unless he be the Collector of Calcutta or Karachi."

For the words "one of the officers mentioned in rule 10" substitute "the Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad."

Rule 14.—Omit clause (c).

No. 1837-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1833-I., dated the 30th May, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of notification No. 4345, dated the 19th October, 1891, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, shall apply to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

No. 1838-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they are suitable, of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments, to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, subject to the following modifications, namely

(1) Chapters I and II shall be omitted

(2) For the words "Local Government" and "District Judge" wherever they occur, the words "Resident" and "Civil Judge" shall respectively be read. The functions of a High Court and Chief Controlling Revenue-authority for the purposes of the Act shall be performed by the Resident

(3) For the words "rupee" and "rupees" wherever they occur, the words "Hali Sika rupee" and "Hali Sika rupees" shall respectively be read

(4) Article 13 of schedule I and articles 4 and 13 of schedule II shall be omitted.

(5) In section 35, for the words "whole or in any part of British India" the words "Hyderabad Residency Bazars" shall be read.

II The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to direct that all powers under the said Act which may heretofore have been exercised by the Resident at Hyderabad as Local Government, High Court, or Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, and all fees levied under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been exercised or levied, as the case may be, in accordance with law.

No. 1839-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1833-I., dated the 30th May, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions (so far as they may be applicable) of the notification No. 361, dated the 18th April, 1883, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce under the aforesaid sections, shall apply to the aforesaid Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

No. 1840-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1833-I.,

dated the 30th May, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that so much of the notification No. 4650, dated the 10th September, 1889, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce under the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), section 35, as is specified below, shall apply to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

The preamble (the words "Hyderabad Residency Bazars" being substituted for the words "whole or in any part of British India") clauses (1) to (3) (both inclusive); clauses (5) to (11) (both inclusive); clauses (13) to (17) (both inclusive); clause (19); and clause (35), except the words "in the Presidency of Bombay or by the Sadar Court in Sindh"

No. 1841-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 119-I.J., dated the 4th June, 1879, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1245-I., dated the 19th March, 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further modifications shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 5855, dated the 22nd November, 1889, as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, namely

For articles 2 (b), 3 and 4 of the second schedule the following shall be substituted, namely

"2 *Bills of Exchange* drawn in British India, Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, when the same are negotiated in the Cantonment of Secunderabad."

"3. *Bills of Lading* executed out of the Cantonment of Secunderabad and relating to property to be delivered in the Cantonment of Secunderabad."

"4. *Cheques* drawn in British India, Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, on which the full rate of duty has been paid there, when the same are negotiated in the Cantonment of Secunderabad."

The 31st May, 1894.

No. 886-G.—Captain H. Daly, C I E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is re-appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 30th May, 1894.

Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and is posted as Attaché in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 30th May, 1894.

No. 887-G.—Surgeon-Major P. A. Weir, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Nepal, is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer for Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming

charge, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, M.B., or until further orders.

Surgeon-Lieutenant W. E. A. Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras), officiating

Medical Officer, 19th Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Nepal, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major Weir.

The 1st June, 1894.

No. 973-E.—The following order of Her Majesty in Council published in the *London Gazette* of the 9th March, 1894, is republished for general information :

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 3rd day of March, 1894.

P R E S E N T :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Marquess of Ripon.

Earl Spencer.

Mr. Gladstone.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

Whereas by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State ; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient, and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer ;

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled " An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals ;

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provision of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force and no longer ;

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, between Her Majesty and His Majesty the King of Portugal for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances be reciprocally delivered up, the said High Contracting Parties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Sir George Glynn Petre, Knight Commander of

Sua Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido da Grã-Bretanha e Irlanda, Imperatriz da India, e Sua Magestade Fidelíssima o Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves, julgando conveniente para melhorar a administração da justiça e obstar á perpetração de crimes nos seus respectivos territórios, que os individuos accusados ou condemnados por algum dos crimes abaixo indicados, e foragidos da justiça, sejam dadas certas circunstancias reciprocamente entregues, nomearam seus Plenipotenciarios para a celebração d'um Tratado com este intuito, a saber :

Sua Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido da Grã-Bretanha e Irlanda, Imperatriz da India, a Sir George Glynn Petre, Commendador da Muito

Distincta Ordem de São Miguel e São Jorge, Cavalleiro da Muito Nobre Ordem do Banho, seu Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario na Côrte de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, &c. ; e

Sua Magestade Fidelissima El-Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves, a Dom Antonio Ayres de Gouvêa, do seu Conselho, Par do Reino, Bispo de Bethsaida, lente Jubilado da Universidade de Coimbra, seu Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros, &c. ;

Os quaes, tendo trocado os seus respectivos Plenos Poderes, que acharam em bôa e devida forma, convieram e assentaram nos seguintes Artigos :—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime or offence committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The crimes or offences for which the extradition is to be granted are the following

1. Murder (including assassination, infanticide, and poisoning), or attempt or conspiracy to murder.

2. Manslaughter.

3. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

4. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

5. Counterfeiting or altering money, either metallic or of any other kind representing the first named, or uttering counterfeit or altered money of any of those kinds.

6. Knowingly making any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for counterfeiting coin

7. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered.

8. Embezzlement or larceny.

9. Malicious injury to property if the offence be indictable.

10. Obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretences.

11. Receiving money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen, embezzled, or unlawfully obtained.

12. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

13. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member, or public officer of any company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

ARTIGO I.

As Altas Partes Contractantes compromettem-se á reciproca entrega dos individuos que, accusados ou condemnados por crime ou delicto commettido no territorio d'uma das Partes, se acharem no territorio da outra nos termos e condições estipuladas no presente Tratado.

ARTIGO II.

Os crimes ou delictos pelos quaes ha de conceder-se extradição são os seguintes :—

1. Homicidio voluntario (incluido homicidio com premeditação, infanticidio, e envenenamento), tentativa, ou conluio para assassinar.

2. Homicidio simples.

3. Ferimentos voluntarios ou grave lesão corporal.

4. Aggressão da qual resultasse de facto lesão corporal.

5. Falsificação ou adulteração de moeda, quer seja d'especie metallica, quer d'outra qualquer especie representando aquella, ou introdução na circulação de moeda falsificada ou adulterada de qualquer d'aquellas especies.

6. Fabrico intencional de instrumento, utensilio ou aparelho appropriado ou destinado ao fabrico de moeda falsa.

7. Falsificação, imitação fraudulenta ou viciação, e a passagem ou introdução na circulação de que se falsificou, imitou, ou viciou.

8. Descaminho ou furto.

9. Damno voluntario causado em propriedade que se constituir delicto ou crime.

10. Acquisição fraudulenta de dinheiro, fazenda, ou titulos de valor.

11. Recepção de dinheiro, titulo de valor, ou outra especie de propriedade havendo certeza de ter sido roubada, subtrahida, ou illegitimamente adquirida.

12. Crimes contra a legislação relativa a falencias.

13. Fraude commetida por depositario, banqueiro, agente, commissario, curador, ou director ou membro ou empregado de companhia que deva reputar-se criminosa em razão de lei vigente.

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| <p>14. Perjury or subornation of perjury.</p> <p>15. Rape.</p> <p>16. Carnal knowledge or any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under 16 years of age.</p> <p>17. Indecent assault.</p> <p>18. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman.</p> <p>19. Abduction.</p> <p>20. Bigamy.</p> <p>21. Child-stealing.</p> <p>22. Abandoning children, exposing or unlawfully detaining them.</p> <p>23. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.</p> <p>24. Burglary or house-breaking.</p> <p>25. Arson.</p> <p>26. Robbery with violence.</p> <p>27. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person in a railway train.</p> <p>28. Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.</p> <p>29. Piracy by law of nations.</p> <p>30. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.</p> <p>31. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.</p> <p>32. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.</p> <p>33. Dealing in slaves in such a manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.</p> <p>Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both the Contracting Parties.</p> <p>Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime for which, according to the laws of both the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.</p> <p>The Portuguese Government will not deliver up any person either guilty or accused of any crime punishable with death.</p> | <p>14. Perjurio ou suborno para perjurar.</p> <p>15. Violação.</p> <p>16. Estupro, ou tentativa de estupro, em rapariga menor de 16 annos.</p> <p>17. Ultrage ao pudôr.</p> <p>18. Propinação de substancias ou emprego de instrumentos tendentes a produzir aborto.</p> <p>19. Rapto.</p> <p>20. Bigamia.</p> <p>21. Substracção de menores.</p> <p>22. Abandono de infantes, exposição ou detenção illegal dos mesmos.</p> <p>23. Rapto violento e carcere privado.</p> <p>24. Roubo com arrombamento durante a noite ou arrombamento de domicilio para furtar.</p> <p>25. Fogo posto.</p> <p>26. Furto com violencia.</p> <p>27. Acto voluntario que ponha em risco a segurança d'alguem em trem de via ferrea.</p> <p>28. Ameaças por carta ou de outra forma para realisar extorsão.</p> <p>29. Pirateria segundo o direito das gentes.</p> <p>30. Submersão ou destruição de navio no mar, tentativa ou conluio para esse fim</p> <p>31. Aggressão a bordo de navio no alto mar no intuito de destruir vidas ou causar grave lesão corporal.</p> <p>32. Revolta ou conluio para revolta levada a effeito por duas ou mais pessoas a bordo-de embarcação no mar alto contra a autoridade do capitão.</p> <p>33. Trafico de escravos realizado por forma que constitua violação das leis d'ambos os Estados</p> <p>Será tambem concedida a extradição, pela cumplicidade em algum dos crimes acima ditos, contanto que tal cumplicidade seja punivel pelas leis de ambas as Partes Contractantes.</p> <p>Poderá tambem conceder-se extradição a arbitrio do Estado reclamado por qualquer outro crime que, segundo as leis então vigentes d'ambas as Partes Contractantes, a ella poder dar lugar.</p> <p>O Governo Portuguez não concederá a extradição de nenhum individuo culpado ou accusado de crime a que seja applicavel pena de morte.</p> |
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ARTICLE III.

The Portuguese Government will not grant the extradition of any Portuguese subject, and Her Britannic Majesty's Government will not grant the extradition of any British subject; but in the case of a naturalized subject, this Article shall only be applicable if the naturalization was obtained previous to the commission of the crime giving rise to the application for extradition.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or the person claimed on the part of the Portuguese Government, has already been

ARTIGO III.

O Governo Portuguez não concederá a extradição de qualquer subdito Portuguez, e o Governo de Sua Magestade Britannica não concederá a extradição de qualquer subdito Britannico; mas quando se tratar de um subdito naturalizado só serão applicadas as disposições deste Artigo no caso de ter sido a naturalização obtida antes da perpetração do crime que deu lugar ao pedido de extradição.

ARTIGO IV.

Não poderá effectuar-se a extradição se o individuo reclamado pelo Governo Britannico ou o individuo reclamado pelo Governo Portuguez já tiver sido julgado e condemnado ou absolvido,

tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or if the person claimed on the part of the Portuguese Government, should be under examination, or is undergoing sentence under a conviction for any other crime within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal, or on expiration of his sentence, or otherwise.

ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VII.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made for any other crime, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place until he has been restored, or had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE VIII.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but circumstances may cause a person so sentenced *in contumaciam* to be dealt with as an accused person.

ARTICLE IX.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

ou estiver sujeito ainda a julgamento, no territorio d'alguma das Altas Partes Contractantes em razão do crime pelo qual tiver sido reclamada a sua extradição.

Se o individuo reclamado pelo Governo Britannico, ou se o individuo reclamado pelo Governo Potuguez, se achar ainda sujeito a processo, ou estiver cumprido sentença em virtude de condemnação por outro crime no territorio d'uma das Altas Partes Contractantes, demorar-se-ha a sua extradição até que ou em razão de absolvição proferida, ou por ter cumprido sentença, ou por outro motivo esteja livre.

ARTIGO V.

Não se realizará a extradição se subsequentemente á pratica do acto criminoso, ou á instauração do processo criminal, ou á condemnação do reu, resultar isenção de acção criminal ou de punição em razão do tempo decorrido, segundo as leis do paiz ao qual fôr feita a instancia da extradição.

ARTIGO VI.

Um criminoso refugiado não será entregue se o delicto que motivar o pedido de extradição fôr de caracter politico, ou se elle provar que esse pedido foi de facto apresentado no intuito de o processar ou punir por um delicto de caracter politico.

ARTIGO VII.

Um individuo entregue não pode em caso algum ser detido em prisão ou mettido em processo no Estado ao qual fôr concedida a extradição por crime ou em razão de factos diversos dos que determinaram a extradição enquanto não tiver voltado ou tido occasião de voltar ao Estado pelo qual foi entregue.

Não se applicará esta estipulação aos crimes committidos depois da extradição.

ARTIGO VIII.

O pedido de extradição deverá ser apresentado pelos Agentes Diplomaticos das Altas Partes Contractantes.

Deverão acompanhar o pedido de extradição d'um individuo accusado o mandado de captura expedido pela autoridade competente do Estado reclamante, e documentos que, em face das leis do lugar onde estiver o accusado, bastem para justificar a prisão d'este se ali se tivesse perpetrado o crime.

Se o pedido se referir a individuo previamente condemnado terá de ser acompanhado da sentença condemnatoria proferida contra o criminoso pelo tribunal competente do Estado que requerer a extradição.

Uma sentença de revelia não equivale a uma condemnação, mas dadas certas circumstancias poderá o individuo condemnado á revelia ser tratado como accusado.

ARTIGO IX.

Quando o pedido de extradição fôr feito em harmonia com as precedentes estipulações, as autoridades competentes de Estado requerido procederão á captura do refugiado.

ARTICLE X.

If the fugitive has been arrested in the British dominions, he shall forthwith be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the British dominions.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the British dominions shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the dominions of Portugal, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of or judicial documents stating the fact of a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows :—

1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Portuguese Judge, Magistrate, or officer.
2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Portuguese Judge, Magistrate, or officer to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be the true copies thereof, as the case may require.
3. A certificate of or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a Portuguese Judge, Magistrate, or officer.
4. In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Portuguese Minister; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law in that part of the British dominions where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

ARTICLE XI.

If the fugitive has been arrested in the dominions of Portugal, his surrender shall be granted if upon examination by a competent authority it appears that the documents furnished by the British Government contain sufficient *prima facie* evidence to justify the extradition.

The Portuguese authorities shall admit as valid evidence records drawn up by the British authorities of the depositions of witnesses, or copies thereof, and records of conviction, or other judicial documents, or copies thereof. Provided that the said documents be signed or authenticated by an authority whose competence shall be certified by the seal of a Minister of State of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE XII.

The extradition shall not take place unless the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the iden-

ARTIGO X.

Se o refugiado fôr preso nos dominios Britannicos terá de comparecer immediatamente perante o Magistrado competente, que deverá inquiril-o e proceder a investigações preliminares da causa como se a prisão se houvesse effectuado em razão de crime commettido nos dominios Britannicos.

Nas investigações a que tiverem de proceder em conformidade com as precedentes estipulações, as autoridades dos dominios Britannicos deverão admittir como testemunho valido os depoimentos ou asserções juradas de testemunhas tomadas nos dominios de Portugal, ou seus traslados, e pela mesma forma os mandados e sentenças proferidos, e attestados ou documentos officiaes affirmativos de condemnação proferida, comtanto que esses documentos sejam legalizados pela forma seguinte :—

1. Um mandado terá de ser firmado pelo Juiz, Magistrado, ou funcionario Portuguez.
2. Os depoimentos e asserções e seus traslados devem vir acompanhados de declarações firmadas por Juiz, Magistrado, ou funcionario Portuguez de como são os depoimentos ou asserções originaes ou seus traslados authenticos, segundo cumprir.
3. Um attestado ou documento judicial affirmativo de condemnação proferida deverá ser certificado por Juiz, Magistrado, ou funcionario Portuguez.
4. Em cada causa especial estes mandados, depoimentos, allegações, traslados, attestados, ou documentos officiaes, teem de ser authenticados ou por juramento de testemunhas, ou pela applicação do sello official do Ministro da Justiça ou de outro Ministro de Portugal; poderá porem substituir a precedente outra forma de legalisação reconhecida por lei vigente na parte dos dominios Britannicos onde se effectuar a dilligencia.

ARTIGO XI.

Se o refugiado fôr preso nos dominios de Portugal, deverá ser concedida a extradição se do exame a que proceder a autoridade competente resultar que os documentos apresentados pelo Governo Britannico conteem elementos sufficientes *prima facie* para justificar a extradição.

As autoridades Portuguezas considerarão elemento valido as certidões passadas pelas autoridades Britannicas dos depoimentos das testemunhas ou seus traslados, e certidões de sentença condemnatoria ou outros documentos judiciaes ou traslados d'elles: Uma vez que os referidos documentos sejam assignados ou legalizados por uma autoridade cuja competencia seja authenticada com o sello d'um Ministro d'Estado de Sua Magestade Britannica.

ARTIGO XII.

Não se effectuará a extradição se os documentos apresentados não forem bastantes para segundo as leis do Estado requerido, sejeitar o preso a julgamento se o crime tivesse sido perpetrado no territorio do referido Estado, ou para provar que o preso é o proprio individuo con-

tical person convicted by the courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could at the time of such conviction have been granted by the State applied to. In Her Britannic Majesty's dominions the fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

ARTICLE XIII

If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

ARTICLE XIV.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper Tribunal thereof, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE XV.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place; and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTICLE XVI.

All expenses connected with extradition shall be borne by the demanding State.

ARTICLE XVII.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of both of the High Contracting Parties, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such Colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions may be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by the Chief Consular authority of the other State in such Colony or possession.

Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

The High Contracting Parties shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in their respective Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of criminals who may take refuge therein on the basis, as nearly as may

demnado pelos Tribunaes do Estado requerente, e que o crime por que foi condemnado é d'aquelles pelos quaes ao tempo da condemnação podia o Estado requerido ter concedido a extradição. O criminoso refugiado nos dominios de Sua Magestade Britannica só poderá ser entregue findo o praso de quinze dias contados da entrada na cadeia para aguardar n'ella a occasião da entrega.

ARTIGO XIII.

Se o individuo reclamado por uma das Altas Partes Contractantes nos termos do presente Tratado fôr ao mesmo tempo reclamado por outra ou outras Potencias por outros crimes ou delicto commettidos em seus respectivos territorios será concedida a extradição ao Estado cuja instancia preceder na data as outras.

ARTIGO XIV.

Se os documentos apresentados dentro de dois mezes contados da data da captura do refugiado, ou no praso de tempo que indicar o Estado requerido ou o Tribunal competente d'esse Estado, não forem sufficientes para se conceder a extradição, o preso será posto em liberdade.

ARTIGO XV.

Todos os objectos apprehendidos ao individuo sujeito a extradição e em seu poder ao tempo da captura serão entregues se a autoridade competente do Estado requerido assim o determinar quando se levar a effeito a extradição; e esta entrega abrangerá não só os objectos que houverem sido subtrahidos mas tudo que servir para provar o crime.

ARTIGO XVI.

Todas as despezas relativas a extradição serão custeadas pelo Estado que a reclamar.

ARTIGO XVII.

As estipulações d'este Tratado terão applicação ás Colonias e possessões ultramarinas de ambas as Altas Partes Contractantes até onde o permittirem as leis ao tempo em vigor em taes Colonias e possessões ultramarinas.

O pedido de extradição do criminoso que se houver refugiado em alguma d'essas Colonias ou possessões ultramarinas poderá ser apresentado ao Governador ou primeira autoridade da Colonia ou possessão de que se tratar pela principal autoridade Consular do outro Estado existente n'essa Colonia ou possessão.

Estes pedidos poderão ser resolvidos sujeitando-os tanto quanto ser possa, e até onde o permittir a lei da Colonia ou possessão ultramarina, ás disposições d'este Tratado, pelo referido Governador ou primeira autoridade a qual todavia terá a liberdade de deferir a extradição ou de referir o assumpto ao seu Governo.

As Altas Partes Contractantes terão comtudo a faculdade de estabelecer accordos especiaes nas suas respectivas Colonias e possessões ultramarinas para a extradição de criminosos que se houverem refugiado n'ellas, tomando por

be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any Colony or foreign possession of either of the High Contracting Parties shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVIII

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties at any time on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Lisbon as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Lisbon the seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(L.S.) GEORGE G. PETRE

base, tanto quanto possível e até onde o permitir a legislação da Colônia ou possessão, as disposições d'este Tratado.

Pedidos d'extradição d'um criminoso que emanarem de Colônia ou possessão ultramarina d'uma das Altas Partes Contractantes serão regulados pelas prescrições exaradas nos precedentes Artigos d'este Tratado.

ARTIGO XVIII.

O presente Tratado entrará em vigor dez dias depois da sua publicação official segundo as formas prescriptas na legislação das Altas Partes Contractantes. Poderá em qualquer tempo dal-o por findo uma das Altas Partes Contractantes communicando á outra com a antecipação de seis mezes a intenção de assim fazer.

O Tratado será ratificado, e trocadas as ratificações em Lisboa no mais curto praso possível.

Em testemunho do que os respectivos Plenipotenciarios o assignaram e lhe pozeram o sello das suas armas.

Feito em duplicado em Lisboa aos dezesete dias do mez de Outubro, do anno de nosso Senhor Jesus Christo de mil oito centos e noventa e dois.

(L.S.) A. AYRES DE GOUVÊA.

And whereas a Protocol relative to the said Treaty was signed at Lisbon on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, which Protocol is in the terms following

The stipulations of the present Treaty do not apply to extradition between British and Portuguese India, which is reserved for ulterior negotiation.

Done in duplicate at Lisbon, the thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

GEORGE G. PETRE.

As estipulações da presente Convenção não são applicaveis á extradição de criminosos entre a India Britannica e a India Portuguesa, a qual fica reservada para ulterior negociação.

Feito em duplicado em Lisboa, aos trinta dias do mez de Novembro, do anno do nascimento de nosso Senhor Jesus Christo de mil oita centos e noventa e dois.

O Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios Extrangerios de Sua Magestade Fidelissima,

A. AYRES DE GOUVÊA.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty and Protocol were exchanged at Lisbon on the thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Portugal, and of the said Treaty and Protocol with His Majesty the King of Portugal:

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to Portugal and to the said Treaty and Protocol, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. Peel.

No. 974-E.—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council published in the *London Gazette* of the 13th March, 1894, is republished for general information :

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 10th day of March, 1894.

PRESENT.

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Privy Seal.

Earl of Kimberley.

Mr. Secretary Fowler.

Mr. Lefevre.

Mr. Bryce.

Whereas by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any Foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such Foreign State, and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient, and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any Foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such Foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer,

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals,

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provision of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force and no longer;

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, between Her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Liberia for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India,

and His Excellency the President of Liberia, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances be reciprocally delivered up; the said High Contracting Parties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say,

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Honourable Archibald Philip, Earl of Rosebery. Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and

His Excellency the President of Liberia, Henry Hayman, Esq., Consul-General of the Republic of Liberia in London,

Who, having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime or offence committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The crimes or offences for which the extradition is to be granted are the following

1. Murder or attempt or conspiracy to murder.
2. Manslaughter
3. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.
4. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.
5. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.
6. Knowingly making any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for counterfeiting coin.
7. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering, or uttering what is forged, or counterfeited, or altered.
8. Embezzlement or larceny.
9. Malicious injury to property if the offence be indictable
10. Obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretences.
11. Receiving money, valuable security, or other property knowing the same to have been stolen, embezzled, or unlawfully obtained.
12. Crimes against bankruptcy law.
13. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director or member or public officer of any Company made criminal by any law for the time being in force.
14. Perjury or subordination of perjury.
15. Rape.

16. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under 16 years of age.

17. Indecent assault.

18. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman.

19. Abduction.

20. Child stealing.

21. Abandoning children, exposing or unlawfully detaining them.

22. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

23. Burglary or house-breaking.

24. Arson.

25. Robbery with violence.

26. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person in a railway train.

27. Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.

28. Piracy by law of nations.

29. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

30. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or do grievous bodily harm.

31. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

32. Dealing in slaves in such a manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE III.

Either Government may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to deliver up its own subjects to the other Government.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or the person claimed on the part of the Liberian Government, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or if the person claimed on the part of the Liberian Government, should be under examination, or is undergoing sentence under a conviction, for any other crime within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal or on expiration of his sentence, or otherwise.

ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or

punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VII.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison, or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE VIII.

The requisition for extradition shall be made in the following manner:

Application on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in Liberia shall be made by Her Majesty's Consul at Monrovia.

Application on behalf of the Liberian Government for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in the United Kingdom shall be made by the Diplomatic Representative of Liberia in London, or, in the absence of such Representative, by the Consul-General for Liberia in London.

The requisition for the extradition of the accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

ARTICLE IX.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

ARTICLE X.

If the fugitive has been arrested in the British dominions, he shall forthwith be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the British dominions.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the British dominions shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in Liberia, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:

1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of Liberia.

2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of Liberia to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be the true copies thereof, as the case may require.

3. A certificate of or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of Liberia.

4. In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of Liberia, but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law in that part of the British dominions where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

ARTICLE XI.

If the fugitive has been arrested in Liberia his surrender shall be granted if, upon examination by a competent authority, it appears that the documents furnished by the British Government contain sufficient *prima facie* evidence to justify the extradition.

The Authorities of Liberia shall admit as valid evidence records drawn up by the British authorities of the depositions of witnesses, or copies thereof, and records of conviction or other judicial documents, or copies thereof, provided that the said documents be signed or authenticated by an authority whose competence shall be certified by the seal of a Minister of State of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE XII.

The extradition shall not take place unless the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime has been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to. The fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

ARTICLE XIII.

If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the

present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

ARTICLE XIV.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within three months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper Tribunal thereof, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE XV.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTICLE XVI.

All expenses connected with extradition shall be borne by the demanding State.

ARTICLE XVII.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such Colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions may be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by any person authorized to act in such Colony or possession as a Consular officer of Liberia, or, if there is no such Consular officer in the Colony, by the Diplomatic Representative of Liberia in London, or, in his absence, by the Liberian Consul-General.

Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender, or to refer the matter to his Government.

Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of criminals from Liberia, who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any Colony or foreign possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties at any time on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(L.S.) ROSEBERY.

(L.S.) H. HAYMAN.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at London on the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Liberia, and of the said Treaty with the Republic of Liberia.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to Liberia and to the said Treaty, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. Peel.

No. 1875-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts with effect from the date of this notification, subject to the modifications hereinafter appearing, and the Act as modified shall be in the terms set forth in the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

ACT No. XI OF 1878.

(Received the Governor-General's assent on the 15th March 1878.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

As applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Preamble

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Arms Act, 1878; and it extends to the whole of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Short title
Local extent.

But nothing herein contained shall apply to the manufacture, conversion, sale, import, export, transport, bearing or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores by order of the Government, or by a public servant or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his duty as such public servant or volunteer.

Savings

XX of 1869.

2. Acts XXXI of 1860 and VI of 1866 are hereby repealed. But all authorities and permissions given, licenses and exemptions granted, orders and appointments made, notifications published, and rules, conditions and forms prescribed, under either of the said Acts, shall be deemed to be respectively given, granted, made, published and prescribed under this Act.

Repeal of enactments.

And all such authorities, permissions, licenses and exemptions shall, except as otherwise provided by this Act, continue in force for the periods for which they may have been given or granted respectively, or, where no such

period is expressly fixed, for one year from the date on which this Act comes into force, and shall then cease to have effect.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

“cannon” includes also all howitzers, mortars, wall-pieces, mitrailleuses and other ordnance and machine-guns, all parts of the same, and all carriages, platforms and appliances for mounting, transporting and serving the same :

“arms” includes fire-arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spear-heads and bows and arrows, also cannon and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing arms :

“ammunition” includes also all articles specially designed for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other explosive or fulminating material, gun-flints, gun-wads, percussion-caps, fuses and friction-tubes, all parts of ammunition and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre :

“military stores,” in any section of this Act, means any military stores to which the Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specially extend such section, and includes also all lead, sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which the Governor-General in Council may from time to time so extend such section :

“license” means a license granted under this Act, and “licensed” means holding such license.

II.—*Manufacture, Conversion and Sale.*

4. No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same ; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 21 of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

III.—*Import, Export and Transport.*

5. No person shall bring or take into or out of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license.

Nothing in the first clause of this section extends to arms (other than cannon) or ammunition imported or exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess, either in British India or in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, such arms or ammunition ; but any Deputy Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts may at any time detain such arms or ammunition until he receives the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad thereon.

Power to prohibit transport.
in the *Gazette of India*,—

6. The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification

(a) regulate or prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores over the whole of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or any part thereof, either altogether, or except under a license, and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license ; and

(b) cancel any such notification.

7. When any person is found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition**Arrest of persons conveying arms, etc., under suspicious circumstances.**

or military stores, whether covered by a license or not, in such manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them. or that the same may be used, for any unlawful purpose, any person may without warrant apprehend him and take such arms, ammunition or military stores from him.

Any person so apprehended, and any arms, ammunition or military stores so**Procedure where arrest made by person not Magistrate or Police-officer.****taken, by a person not being a Magistrate or Police-officer, shall be delivered over as****soon as possible to a Police-officer.**

All persons apprehended by, or delivered to, a Police-officer, and all arms and ammunition seized by, or delivered to, any such officer under this section, shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate

*IV.—Going armed and possessing arms, etc***Prohibition of going armed without license****8. No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license, and to the****extent and in the manner permitted thereby.**

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police-officer or other person empowered by the Resident at Hyderabad in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

9. After a date to be fixed in this behalf by the Resident at Hyderabad by**Unlicensed possession of fire arms, etc****notification in the local official Gazette, no person shall have in his possession or**

under his control any cannon or fire-arms, or any ammunition or military stores, except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

10. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the posses-**Arms of which possession has become unlawful to be deposited at police station****sion whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license,**

become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorising him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited.

*V.—Licenses.***11. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notifica-****Power to make rules as to licenses****tion in the *Gazette of India*, make rules to determine the officers by whom, the**

form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any license shall be granted, and may by such rules, among other matters,—

(a) fix the period for which such license shall continue in force;

(b) fix a fee payable by stamp or otherwise in respect of any such license granted in a place to which section 32, clause 2, of Act No XXXI of 1860 applies at the time this Act comes into force, or in respect of any such license other than a license for possession granted in any other place,

(c) direct that the holder of any such license other than a license for possession shall keep a record or account, in such form as the Resident at Hyderabad may prescribe, of anything done under such license, and exhibit such record or account when called upon by an officer of Government to do so;

(d) empower any officer of Government to enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured or kept by any person holding a license of the description referred to in section 4 or section 5;

- (e) direct that any such person shall exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition and military stores in his possession or under his control to any officer of Government so empowered; and
- (f) require the person holding any license or acting under any license to produce the same, and to produce or account for the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the same when called upon by an officer of Government so to do

Cancelling and suspension of licence

12. Any license may be cancelled or suspended—

- (a) by the officer by whom the same was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, or by any Deputy Commissioner within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of such license may be when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer, authority, or Deputy Commissioner deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such license; or
- (b) by any Judge or Magistrate before whom the holder of such license is convicted of an offence against this Act, or against the rules made under this Act; and

the Resident at Hyderabad may at his discretion, by a notification in the local official Gazette, cancel or suspend all or any license throughout the whole or any portion of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

VI.—Penalties.

For breach of sections 1, 5, 6, 8 to 11

13. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):

- (a) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 4;
- (b) fails to give notice as required by the same section;
- (c) imports or exports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 5;
- (d) transports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of a regulation or prohibition issued under section 6;
- (e) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 8;
- (f) has in his possession or under his control any cannon, fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 9;
- (g) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which, by a rule made under section 11, clause (c), he is required to keep;
- (h) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule made under section 11, clause (c), he is required to exhibit; or
- (i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores as required by section 9 or section 10,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

14. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (a), (c), (d) or (f) of section 13 in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known

For secret breaches of sections 4, 5, 6 and 9.

LV of 1860. to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section 19, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

For concealing arms, etc.

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

15. Whoever in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 13 or section 14, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

For breach of license

16. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorised under the proviso to section 4 to sell the same; or

For knowingly purchasing arms, etc., from unlicensed person.

delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorised to possess the same,

For delivering arms, etc., to person not authorised to possess them.

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

17. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for breach of rule

18. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage-animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

Power to confiscate

VII.—Miscellaneous.

19. Whenever any Magistrate has reason to believe that any person residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction has in his possession any arms, ammunition or military stores for any unlawful purpose, or that such person cannot be left in the possession of any such arms, ammunition or military stores without danger to the public peace,

Search and seizure by Magistrate

such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may cause a search to be made of the house or premises occupied by such person or in which such Magistrate has reason to believe such arms, ammunition or military stores are or is to be found, and may seize and detain the same, although covered by a license, in safe custody for such time as he thinks necessary.

The search in such case shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, a Magistrate, or by, or in the presence of, some officer specially empowered in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office by the Resident at Hyderabad.

20. The Resident at Hyderabad may at any time order or cause to be seized any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any person, notwithstanding that such person is licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for such time as he thinks necessary for the public safety.

Seizure and detention by the Resident at Hyderabad.

Power to exempt.

21. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification published in the *Gazette of India*,—

(a) exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office, or any class of persons, or exclude any description of arms or ammunition, or withdraw any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in this Act; and

(b) cancel any such notification, and again subject the persons or things, or the part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts comprised therein, to the operation of such prohibition or direction.

22. Every person aware of the commission of any offence punishable under this Act shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Magistrate, and

every person employed upon any railway or by any public carrier shall in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information to the nearest Police-officer regarding any box, package or bale in transit which he may have reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition or military stores in respect of which an offence against this Act has been or is being committed.

23. Where an offence punishable under section 13, clause (f), has been committed within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force in any place to which section 32, clause 2, of Act XXXI of 1860 applies at such date, or where such an offence has been committed in any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts not being such a place, no proceedings shall be instituted against any person in respect of such offence without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

24. Where a search is to be made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, in the course of any proceedings instituted in respect of an offence punishable under section 13, clause (f), such search shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Code, be made in the presence of some officer specially appointed by name or in virtue of his office by the Resident at Hyderabad in this behalf, and not otherwise.

25. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

26. The Resident at Hyderabad may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct a census to be taken of all fire-arms in any local area, and empower any person by name or in virtue of his office to take such census.

On the issue of any such notification, all persons possessing any such arms in such area shall furnish to the person so empowered such information as he may require in reference thereto, and shall produce such arms to him if he so requires.

Any person refusing or neglecting to produce any such arms when so required shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

27. No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act without having given him at least one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of such cause.

No. 1876-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1875-I., dated the 1st June, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(1) to exclude from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in the said Act—

(a) bows and arrows ;

(b) uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official patterns ;

(c) swords imported for presentation as army or volunteer prizes ;

- (d) ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, provided they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes; and
 - (e) spears of all kinds and hunting knives, except when possessed and carried by persons or classes whom the Resident may from time to time prescribe by notification in the local official Gazette; and
- (2) to exclude gun-wads and wire cartridges from the operation of section 5 of the said Act.

No. 1877-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1875-I., dated the 1st June, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 8, 9 and 10 of the said Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the following persons, namely:

1. All Maharajas, Rajas, Nawabs, and members of any Order of Knighthood; all persons bearing a title conferred by the Government of India; all persons who have been granted a sword in public darbar; all persons who received certificates on the 1st January 1877; and all persons who are exempted from personal attendance at Civil Courts.

2. All members and ex-members of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Council of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, or of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3. All military and naval officers, all soldiers (including men transferred to the Indian Reserve Forces), sailors, and volunteers, and such officers of the Police (including members of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department), Forest, Postal, Telegraph, Jail, Salt, Opium, and Excise Departments as the Resident may by general or special order direct, subject to the proviso that the arms and ammunition carried or possessed by such persons shall be for their own personal use and not in excess of such quantities (if any) as may have been declared by the Governor-General in Council or the Resident to be reasonable for them to carry or possess.

4. All Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, and special Magistrates, and all officers of the Public Works Department of and above the rank of Assistant Engineer.

5. All European and East Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; all Armenians; and all Americans and Europeans, not British-born subjects of Her Majesty, who are temporarily residing or travelling in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

6. All Consuls and Consular Agents, and all duly accredited Vakils or Agents of Native States.

7. All ruling chiefs on the occasions of their entering or residing in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with their retinues to such numbers as may in each case be settled by the Political Officer in communication with the Resident, and all officials of such chiefs passing through the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on duty.

8. All pensioned officers of the Native Army, and such pensioned officers of the civil departments as the Resident may by general or special order direct, subject to the proviso that the arms and ammunition carried or possessed by such persons shall be for their own personal use and not in excess of such quantities (if any) as may have been declared by the Governor-General in Council or the Resident to be reasonable for them to carry or possess.

9. The following personages and their retainers:

(a) the Melghat Rajas;

(b) any other personages or classes of personages (with their retainers) who may from time to time be exempted in British India from

the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the said Act, subject to such orders as the respective Local Governments may issue regarding the personages to be included in these categories, and the number of weapons and of retainers in each case.

10. Landholders and members of Municipal Committees or District Boards of approved loyalty and of good position according to lists that may from time to time be issued by the Resident.

11. All office-bearing patels for the period of their office.

12. All heads of villages, ghatwals, dighwars, and other rural police in respect of such arms as the Resident may from time to time notify to be necessary for the discharge of their duties.

13. All revenue officials and postal runners in frontier or wild districts where the superior departmental officers direct them to carry arms on duty.

14. Such subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India as may from time to time be authorised by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms, the number and description of which should be specified in each case.

No. 1878-7.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1875-I., dated the 1st June, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules (being the rules made for British India under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), subject to certain modifications) shall apply to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

RULES.

Transport, Import, and Export.

1. No arms or ammunition or military stores shall be transported in any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts without a license in form I appended to these rules. The license will be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. If the articles are to be consigned to a place beyond the jurisdiction of the officer granting the license, the consent of the Deputy Commissioner of the district to which the consignment is made must be obtained before the license is issued. Such consent may be obtained by the person applying for the license, or the Deputy Commissioner to whom application for the license is made may forward the proposed license to the officer whose consent is required; and on receiving reply may either issue the license to the applicant, or inform him that his application for a license to transport arms, etc., has been refused. The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be ten rupees.

2. Persons lawfully entitled to possess arms, or to go armed, are permitted to transport in any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for their own use. Any person abusing this exemption, and transporting such articles otherwise than in reasonable quantities for his own use, will be held to have contravened this rule, and will, on conviction, become liable to the penalties under sections 13 and 14.

3. A person licensed to possess arms, ammunition, or military stores, or who is exempted from the liability to take out such a license, is entitled to transport to his residence from the premises of a licensed dealer arms, ammunition, or military stores without a separate transport license so long as the articles purchased are in reasonable quantity and for his own use. A licensed dealer in arms, ammunition, and military stores may supply the order of any such person, and may, without a separate transport license, send or despatch in any way desired to the residence of the purchaser the articles ordered by any such person so long as they fulfil the requirements of rule 2, and are legibly addressed to the person for whom they are intended.

4. A license to transport arms or ammunition or military stores is void if the consignment breaks bulk at any place short of the district for which it may

be granted. A license to transport shall ordinarily not be made valid for more than twice the period actually required for the conveyance of the articles to their destination by the intended route.

5. No license shall be granted, save by the special order of the Governor-General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for the importation into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts of any rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, except rifles or parts of or fittings for rifles of such quality or in such quantity as may reasonably be held to be intended for *bonâ fide* sporting purposes.

6. Licenses to import into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts arms (other than arms for which the Governor-General in Council is to issue licenses under rule 5), ammunition, or military stores may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of the district to which such arms, ammunition, or military stores are consigned. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be rupees five; but officers granting such licenses are empowered to remit the fee when the arms, ammunition, or military stores are of a reasonable quantity, and such officers are satisfied that they are required *bonâ fide* for purposes of protection of person or property. In the case of arms, ammunition, or military stores imported into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from any other part of the territories of His Highness the Nizam or from any other Native State, a copy of the license shall be sent by the officer granting it to the Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad. If the district to which the articles to be imported are consigned is other than a frontier district, and they are to cross the frontier by road or river, a copy of the license shall also be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of the frontier district, who shall, if he thinks necessary, before permitting the arms, ammunition, or military stores to leave his district, require the holder of the license to produce them for his inspection. If the articles are to cross the frontier by rail, a copy of the license shall be sent in the case of consignments despatched from a Presidency town to the Commissioner of Police, and in other cases to the Magistrate of the district from which the articles are to be despatched. In such cases the Commissioner of Police or the Magistrate of the district, as the case may be, should at once forward a copy of the license to the railway authorities at the place of despatch. And the railway authorities shall in every such instance satisfy themselves before delivery that the arms, ammunition, or military stores claimed by any consignee correspond with the description given in the original license, which the said consignee must produce, and also that the said license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them by the Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the district. If the license is not produced, or the arms, ammunition, or military stores claimed do not correspond with the description in the license, the railway authorities will give immediate notice of the fact to the nearest Magistrate.

The license shall be prepared in form II appended to these rules.

7. Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by road or by river to any place beyond the border of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and not within the limits of British India, may be granted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by the Resident at Hyderabad, or by an officer authorised by the Government of India or by the Resident to grant such license.

Licenses granted under this rule will be prepared in form III, and be charged with a fee of rupees five, except in such cases as the Government of India in the Foreign Department or the Resident at Hyderabad may grant exemption from, or reduction of, the prescribed fee.

Copies of such licenses shall be sent on the day of issue to the Resident at Hyderabad and to the Political Officer of the State to which the articles are to be exported. If the articles are to be carried across the frontier by rail, a copy of the license should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of the district from which the articles are to be despatched. In such cases the Deputy Commissioner of the district should at once forward a copy of the license to the railway authorities at the place of despatch. No railway company shall receive for despatch any box, package, or bale containing arms, ammunition, or

military stores as defined in the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the rules framed thereunder, unless covered and accompanied by the original license granted under these rules; and the railway authorities shall in every instance satisfy themselves that the goods tendered to them for conveyance correspond to the description given in such license, and that the license is identical with that forwarded to them by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

8. Persons desirous of transporting, importing, or exporting arms, ammunition, or military stores in, into, or from the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, must apply in writing to the nearest officer authorised to grant a license. The application must specify—

- (a) the place to which the articles are to be transported, imported, or exported; the route of transport, import, or export; and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey;
- (b) the quantity, description, average price, and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition; or
- (c) in the case of transport or export, whether the applicant has obtained the consent of the Magistrate or Police officer of the place of consignment. [If so, the evidence of such consent must be produced.]

9. Persons transporting, importing by road, or exporting arms, ammunition, or military stores under a license must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles an account of their contents.

10. In the case of transport or import, the consignee must, within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the transport or import license to the Deputy Commissioner of the district. In the case of articles exported from the Hyderabad Assigned Districts to any place not within the limits of British India, the export license must within six days of the consignment reaching the frontier district, and before it leaves the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, be delivered to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him on this behalf. In the case of articles imported into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the import license must, within six days of the consignment entering the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, be shown to the Magistrate of the frontier district or other officer empowered by him in this behalf.

11. The officer to whom the transport, import, or export license, as the case may be, may be delivered under rule 10 must satisfy himself that the articles correspond with the entries in the license, and that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Manufacture and Sale.

12. Licenses to manufacture, convert, keep, and sell arms or ammunition or military stores may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. They shall be in forms IV and V appended to these rules. The fee, payable in stamps, shall be twenty rupees in respect of licenses to manufacture, convert, and sell, and ten rupees in respect of licenses to keep and sell arms, ammunition, or military stores. Every license-holder under this rule shall keep, in such form as the Resident at Hyderabad may from time to time direct, registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector. Magistrates and all Police officers not below the rank of Inspector are hereby empowered to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions in which arms or ammunition or sulphur are or is manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition, and military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English, or in the vernacular of the district, his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or, as the case may be, 'Licensed to deal in') arms, ammunition, and military stores." He

shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 22 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, either in the vernacular of the district or in English.

Possession of arms, and going armed.

13. Licenses to possess cannon shall not be granted, save under the special order of the Governor-General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. A copy of such license, so certified, must be sent immediately on its issue to the Deputy Commissioner of the place where the cannon is to be kept.

14. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection, or of display may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of the district, or any Magistrate specially authorised in this behalf by the Resident in form VI. Such licenses shall be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon. Such a license will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in the license on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorised by the Deputy Commissioner, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages. Licenses granted under this rule shall, on countersignature by the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or other officer authorised in this regard by the Resident at Hyderabad, be valid for all the districts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

15. Any Deputy Commissioner may grant a license in form VII for a journey, specifying the direction of the journey and the period it will occupy. Such license will be valid in other jurisdictions only for such journey and for such period, and will be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon. Holders of licenses under this rule, unless specially authorised by the officer granting the licenses, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

16. Licenses simply to possess fire-arms or ammunition or military stores may be granted in form VIII without fee. Such licenses will not authorise the holders to go armed or to carry arms.

17. Licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in form IX without fee, and for a term of five years, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle, or crops. Such a license will be valid only in or on the immediate confines of the district for which it is granted. It will be subject to the conditions that the license and the weapon it covers is shown once a year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, to the nearest Magistrate, that the weapon becomes confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any debt; and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bonâ fide* for the destruction of wild animals. Holders of licenses under this rule must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

18. Licenses may be granted to contractors, cultivators, and other persons without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide*, in the case of licenses granted to contractors, for blasting purposes, and in the case of licenses granted to cultivators and persons for similar purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility. Such licenses shall be given in form X appended to these rules.

19. Licenses may be granted to contractors and other persons without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine, and detonating caps in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes. Such licenses shall be given in form X appended to these rules.

20. Licenses for the importation, possession, or transport of sulphur proved to the satisfaction of the Resident to be intended only for *bona fide* medicinal, manufacturing, or agricultural purposes may be granted without payment of any fee. This concession does not extend to sulphur intended for the manufacture of gunpowder or of "ammunition" generally as defined in section 3 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

General.

21. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals; and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on "impressed stamps," the applications may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an "impressed stamp," and the license is refused, the value of the stamp shall be refunded to the applicant.

22. Applications for licenses in respect of which no fee is leviable, or regarding licenses on which the full fee has been paid, shall be considered to be applications within meaning of Schedule II, article I, clause (a), of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870) as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and shall bear a court-fee stamp of one anna.

23. All licenses under rules 12 and 14 shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they may be issued; licenses under rule 17 shall expire on the 31st December of the fifth year of their currency. But the currency of a license may be renewed, previous to its expiration, on payment of a second fee, by the same authority that granted it.

24. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license if not in excess of one rupee, and in any other case on payment of a fee of one rupee. Cultivators or other persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee may obtain duplicates of such licenses if lost or destroyed free of all fee.

25. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these rules, and subject to the provisions of the Act. Licenses under rules 14 and 17 may be granted subject to the observance of a close season in the pursuit of game-birds or animals that do not injure either men or cattle or crops. The limits of the close season will be decided by the Resident, and the condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the reverse of the license.

26. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a police-station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

27. Licenses granted for use within the Hyderabad Assigned Districts shall be written or printed in Marathi. Licenses granted for use beyond the Hyderabad Assigned Districts shall be in English, and may be in Marathi as well.

28. A license granted under these rules will cover only the weapons or other articles and the persons named therein, unless the officer granting a license under rule 14 or rule 15 deems it expedient to include the retainers of any person named in the license: in such case the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

29. Any officer empowered to grant a license under these rules may at his discretion refuse to grant, to renew, or to consent to the issue of a license, or may refer any application for the orders of the Resident.

30. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superior and of the Resident.

FORM I.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to transport arms, ammunition, or military stores in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Name, etc and agent for the pur- chase	Licence holder's con- sent	Numb. of articles	Numb. of articles	Numb. of articles	AMMUNITION.		Place of despatch, route, and mode of transit.	Time for which valid	Destination.	Name and signature of com- missioner
					Number.	Description. Number or weight in pounds.				
								From the _____		
								to the _____		
								_____ 189 .		

Date on which consent was given by the _____ of the _____ of the _____ where _____ or _____ is the place of consignment. _____ place of despatch. The _____ 189 . The _____ 189 .



This license is subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and of the rules framed thereunder.

This license is void after the expiration of the period named, or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any route other than is specified on the license.

The contents of each package covered by this license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess the same.

This license must be delivered to the Deputy Commissioner of the district to which the articles are consigned, and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Deputy Commissioner within six days of the consignment reaching his district.

The officer granting this license must send a copy thereof on the day of issue to the Deputy Commissioner of the district as above described.

When the license is granted for transport within the limits of the same district, the license must be given up to the local Magistrate (if any) having jurisdiction in the place to which the articles are consigned, who will satisfy himself that the conditions have been complied with, and return the license to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner will send copies of any license granted by him for transport within the district to the local Magistrate having jurisdiction. Where there is no local Magistrate, the license must be returned to the Deputy Commissioner.

FORM II.

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import arms, ammunition, or military stores into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Name, etc., of licenseholder and agent, if any.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Purpose for which is required.	Period for which license is valid.
	Number	Weight	Number	Weight		

From the _____ of _____ 189

to the _____ of _____ 189 .



The _____ 189

(Signature.)

Deputy Commissioner of the .

District.

This license is valid only for the period and the route named herein.

It becomes invalid if bulk is broken or the consignment is stopped at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

This license must be delivered to the Deputy Commissioner when the articles covered by it reach their destination. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or river, the articles must, within six days of their entering the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, be available for exhibition to the frontier Magistrate, or other officer whom he may empower in this behalf. In case of consignments crossing the frontier by rail, this license must be shown to the Railway authorities of the station of despatch.

FREE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

Name, etc., of license- holder and agent, if any.	Number	Description	Number	ARMS. OR AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.	number.	Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consign- ment is required.	Desig-	Name and resid- ence of signee.	Period for which license is valid.
---	--------	-------------	--------	---	---------	------------------------------	---	--------	------------------------------------	--

From the _____ of
_____ 189
to the _____ of
_____ 189 .

The license must be delivered to the Railway authorities or to the frontier Deputy Commissioner or other officer empowered by him to receive export licenses on his behalf as provided in rules 7 and 10. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or river, the articles must be made available for exhibition to the frontier Magistrate or other principal officer within six days of their reaching the frontier district, and before they leave the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest police-station. *

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English, or in the vernacular of the district, his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or, as the case may be, 'Licensed to deal in') arms, ammunition, and military stores." He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 22 of the Act, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, either in the vernacular of the district or in English.

6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VI or VII, (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold; (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and (3) the date of sale; and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition, or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. The licensee shall not sell arms to a soldier of the Native Army unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the licensee can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

* N. B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Resident.

Sections of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, referred to in Condition No. 1.

4. No person shall manufacture, convert, or sell, or keep, offer, or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition, or military stores except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 21 of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

10. Any persons possessing arms, ammunition, or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license, become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not, within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited, produce a license authorizing him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited.

13. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely) :

(a) manufactures, converts, or sells, or keeps, offers, or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition, or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 4;

(b) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

* * * * *

(g) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which by a rule * * * he is required to keep;

(h) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which by a rule * * * he is required to exhibit; or

(i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition, or military stores as required by* section 10,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

14. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (a) * * * of section 13 in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section 19, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition, or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

15. Whoever in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 13 or 14, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

16. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition, or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section 4 to sell the same, or

delivers any arms, ammunition, or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

18. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition, or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition, or military stores, and any vessel, cart, or baggage-animal used to convey the same, and any box, package, or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package, or bale, shall be confiscated.

FREE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

DESCRIPTION OF

The 31st Decem-
ber 189 .

(Signature.)
of

[illegible]

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the rules framed thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the Act quoted separately below.

2. He shall keep registers of all arms and ammunition in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Resident at Hyderabad may from time to time direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest police-station.*

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business a sign-board, on which shall be painted in large letters in English, or in the vernacular of the district, his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition, and military stores." He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 22 of the Act, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, either in the vernacular of the district or in English.

6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VI or VII, (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold; (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and (3) the date of the sale; and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition, or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. The licensee shall not sell arms to a soldier of the Native Army unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the license can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

* *N B.*—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Resident.

Sections of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, referred to in Condition No. 1.

4 No person shall manufacture, convert, or sell, or keep, offer, or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition, or military stores except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 21 of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

10. Any person possessing arms, ammunition, or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license, become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorizing him to possess the same, and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited.

13. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely) :

(a) manufactures, converts, or sells, or keeps, offers, or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition, or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 4 ;

(b) fails to give notice as required by the same section ;

* * * * *

(g) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which by a rule * * he is required to keep ;

(h) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which by a rule * * he is required to exhibit ; or

(i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition, or military stores as required by * * * section 10.

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

14. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (a) * * * of section 13 in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section 19, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition, or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

15. Whoever in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 13 or section 14, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

16. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition, or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section 4 to sell the same, or

delivers any arms, ammunition, or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

17. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

18. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition, or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms ammunition, or military stores, and any vessel, cart, or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package, or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package, or bale, shall be confiscated.

FORM VI.

FEE FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON, PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection, or display.

Serial No. of license.	Name of license holder, with particulars of residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by the license (rule 29).	Description of arms or ammunition.	Purpose for which granted.	District or place within which license is valid.	Date on which license expires.
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The 31st of De-
cember 189 .

(Signature.)

The _____ of _____ 189 . } Seal. _____ of the__

Form of renewing the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of the Deputy Commissioner.
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1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named therein.

4. It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for the whole of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the Commissioner or other superior officer.

5. It authorises the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place or district named for *bonâ fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license; but, unless special authority is obtained from the Deputy Commissioners, it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed in railway carriages, or to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

6. The license-holder when purchasing any new arms or ammunition shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature :

- (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
- (2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;
- (3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest police-station.*

The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following sections of the Act :—

Section 8.—No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license, and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police-officer, or other person empowered by the Resident at Hyderabad in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

Section 13.—Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely) :

- (e) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 8,
shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years,
or with fine, or with both.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued. The license-holder can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

* N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Resident.

FORM VII.

FEE FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON,

PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to go armed—On a journey.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars, of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (rule 28).	Description of arms and ammunition covered by this license.	Place of de- parture, route, and destina- tion of jour- ney.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which, and to which, the license is valid.
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From the——th

of———189

to the——th of

———189 .

of_____

_____ 189

Seal.

(Signature.)

_____ of _____ District.

This license covers only the persons and the arms named herein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the expiration of the period named herein.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the rules framed thereunder.

It does not permit holder, unless specially authorised by the Deputy Commissioner, to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

- (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
- (2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;
- (3) the date of purchase.

FORM VIII.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess firearms, ammunition, or military stores.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number and description of weapons.	Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores.	Place, with full details, where articles are to be kept.	Term for which license is valid.
				From the _____ of _____ 189 to the 31st of December 189 .

Seal.

(Signature.)

The _____ of _____ 189 . }

Deputy Commissioner of the _____ District.

This license protects only the weapons and articles named so long as they are kept in the place described on the license.

It does not authorize the holder to go armed or to carry arms.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the rules framed thereunder.

FORM IX.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Description of weapon.	Place or tract within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
			From the _____ of _____ 189 to the 31st De- cember 189 .	

The _____ of _____ 189 . }

Seal.

(Signature.)

Deputy Commissioner of the _____ District.

This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the rules framed thereunder.

The holder is bound to show his license and weapon once a year to the Magistrate of—

This license is void if the holder sells his weapon ; if it is seized in execution of decree ; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license ; or if he fails to show it once a year to the Magistrate aforesaid.

It is void on the death of the holder.

The holder must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

The holder is bound to observe a close season as prescribed by the Resident in respect to the undermentioned game-birds and animals which do no injury to men, cattle, or crops :

Specification of animals or birds. *Close season.*

Notes of Magistrates to whom the license and weapon are periodically shown.

FORM X.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses, or to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine, and detonating caps, for bonâ fide blasting purpose.

COLUMNS TO BE FILLED IN IN CASES OF
TRANSPORT.

Name of license holder, with particulars of residence.	Place of destination, route, and mode of transit.	Time for which license is valid.	Destination.	Quantity of gunpowder and fuses.	District or place within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.
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From the

to the

189 .

This license is subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the rules framed thereunder.

It covers only the person and the quantity of gunpowder and fuses named therein.

It extends only to the district or place named therein, and is void after the expiration of the term mentioned.

In cases of transport—

the license becomes void if the time occupied in transit exceeds the period specified, or if the consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any other route than that specified in the license ;

the contents of each package covered by the license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package ; and

on arrival at their destination, the articles must be available for exhibition to the Deputy Commissioner of the district or other principal officer.

No. 1879-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1875-I., dated the 1st June, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend all sections of the Act to sulphur in quantities exceeding ten seers.

No. 1880-1.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has full jurisdiction within the lands in the Rampur State which are, or hereafter may be, occupied by the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway (including land occupied as stations, for out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the railway) ;

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the aforesaid lands :

(1) All laws for the time being in force in the Moradabad District of the North-Western Provinces shall be in force in the aforesaid lands.

(2) All courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Moradabad District of the North-Western Provinces shall exercise the same jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands.

(3) The administration of the police within the aforesaid lands shall be vested in the Superintendent of Railway Police, Northern Section, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who shall exercise within these lands the same police powers as he may exercise for the time being within railway lands in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in subordination to the Deputy Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, and to the other authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers within the aforesaid railway lands in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 28th May, 1894.

No. 2712-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

April 1894.

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN APRIL.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	Budget, 1894-95.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1893-94.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]				
Civil Revenue.				
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,71	1,78	26,57	26,34
Opium	53	56	6,39	6,63
Salt	79	82	8,63	8,22
Stamps	40	43	4,56	4,51
Excise	42	42	5,32	5,39
Provincial Rates	20	26	3,53	3,55
Customs	28	16	2,87	1,68
Assessed Taxes	7	6	1,61	1,60
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	2	2	54	54
Registration	3	3	44	42
Tributes from Native States	5	5	78	77
Other Civil Revenue	35	32	3,65	3,66
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,85	4,91	64,89	63,31
Civil Expenditure.				
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 17	— 18	— 4,18	— 4,26
Opium	— 36	— 61	— 2,25	— 1,87
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,97	— 1,91	— 25,93	— 24,53
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,50	— 2,70	— 32,36	— 30,66
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:				
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]				
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)		+ 14	+ 56	+ 43
Forest, Marine (Net as above)		+ 1	+ 29	+ 41
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 44	+ 61	+ 4,30	+ 4,40
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	...	— 1	— 62	— 57
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 6	+ 80	+ 73
Ditto Issues	— 1,21	— 1,27	— 15,84	— 15,48
Telegraph Receipts	+ 7	+ 6	} + 3	{ + 75
Ditto Issues	— 6	— 6		
Public Works Department—				
State Railways—Receipts	+ 1,06	+ 97	} + 1,63	{ + 12,02
„ „ „ Issues	— 81	— 89		
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 45	+ 40		
„ „ „ Issues	— 11	— 12		
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 7	+ 11		
„ „ „ Issues	— 64	— 64		— 7,47
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 71	— 63	— 8,85	— 10,13
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.				
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	— 4	..	— 15	+ 2,61
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 2	— 27	+ 8	— 43
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 1,04	— 1,19	— 11,24	— 5,14
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 1,42	— 2,48	— 17,00	— 10,23
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 25	+ 40	+ 6	+ 96
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2,73	— 3,54	— 28,25	— 12,23
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,09	— 1,96	— 4,57	+ 10,29
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	25,56	75,27	26,25	15,27
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	24,47	13,31	21,68	25,56

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th May, 1894.

No. 2678-P.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, with effect from 1st May 1894:

Mr. A. Newmarch to Class V.
Mr. F. D. Gordon to Class VI.

No. 2679-P.—Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor, Assistant Comptroller, Burma, is appointed Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Burma, with effect from 1st May 1894.

The 30th May, 1894.

No. 2715-P.—Mr. A. Newmarch is granted privilege leave for fourteen days, with effect from 22nd May 1894.

The 31st May, 1894.

No. 2765-P.—The following acting promotions in the Postal Department are notified:

With effect from 14th May 1894,—

Mr. L. G. Wait to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, 1st grade;
Mr. F. Whympers to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, 2nd grade; and
Mr. R. H. Kelly to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, 3rd grade.

The 1st June, 1894.

No. 2783-P.—Mr. A. H. Anthony, Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 20th June 1894.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS (NON-JUDICIAL).

*Exemptions and Reductions under the Act.**The 31st May, 1894.*

No. 2769.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made to the Notification No. 5855, dated the 22nd November 1889, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, namely:

In articles 2 (b) and 4 of the second schedule, after the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" the words "the Hyderabad Residency Bazars" shall be inserted.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st June, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 519.—Captain H. L. Hutchins, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class;

Captain C. H. Clements, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class;

Lieutenant E. Y. Watson, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 24th December 1893, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. M. Francklyn, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, retired.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 520.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 363 of 1894, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Surgeon-Colonel D. O'C. Raye, M.D., in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, will reckon from the 2nd April 1894.

No. 521.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenants, appointed to the Bengal establishment in G. G. O. No. 297 of 1894, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified:

George Lamb.
Henry Burden.
John Fisher.
Charles Harford Evans.
Ewan Cameron MacLeod.
Charles Thomson.

{ 27th April
1894.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 522.—Lieutenant B. Scott, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment from the 8th August 1893.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 523.—Lieutenant Hubert Baillie, Royal West Surrey Regiment, officiating wing officer, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 5th November 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 524.—The second Christian name of Lieutenant F. DeB. Hancock, 23rd Bombay Infantry, is "De Berchem," and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 461 of 1894.

No. 525.—Subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, the undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps on the conditions laid down in the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, for admission to the Staff Corps of officers of the unattached list, with effect from the date specified:

Second-Lieutenant Edward Campbell Loch, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—
9th April 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 526.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps,

the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Browne, Indian Staff Corps, for one year. Pension service—33rd year commenced 30th November 1893.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lloyd, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander and second-in-command, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, till 15th October 1894, inclusive. Pension service—28th year commenced 16th October 1893.

No. 527.—Lieutenant A. B. Souter, Devonshire Regiment, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, attached 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England, (m. c.) under paragraph 119 (c), Army Regulations, India, volume II.

No. 528.—Second-Lieutenant A. Campbell, unattached list, attached to 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is permitted to proceed to England, (m. c.) under paragraph 119 (c), Army Regulations, India, volume II.

No. 529.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant J. S. Grove, Indian Staff Corps, attached 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for three months.

No. 530.—Lieutenant G. T. Widdicombe, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave up to the 3rd January 1894.

No. 531.—The leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Browne, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in-command, 18th Bengal Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 487 of 1894 is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 532.—The following extract is published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 4th May 1894, page 2615.

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 4th May, 1894.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel John de Burgh Lynch is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 2nd April 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 533.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Stephen, M.B., with effect from the 19th May 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel J. Richardson, M.B., retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 534.—20th (*The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab*) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Kana to be Subadar and Havildar Jaidial to be Jemadar, *vice* Phula, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1894.

No. 535.—1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment—

Jemadar Hark Sing Burathoki to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Dhansur Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Karbir Kan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1894.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 536.—1st Sikh Infantry—

Subadar Jabar Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Waliulla to be Subadar, and Pay-Havildar Nawab Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Nawab Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 537.—Captain Robert Hutchinson Campbell Tufnell, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th May 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 538.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion under the provisions of clause 48, India Army Circulars of 1884, in recognition of services rendered while serving in the Commissariat-Transport Department at Bandipur in connection with the Kashmir-Gilgit service :

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

Sub-Conductor Lancelot Falkland to be Conductor.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 539.—Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—

Arthur Nevile John Story to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 540.—East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—

The Reverend Edmund Bull to be Honorary Chaplain to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 541.—Rangoon Volunteer Engineers—

Second-Lieutenant G. A. Whyte resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 34.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs,

under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant F. H. Elderton, Royal Indian Marine, for six months.

No. 35.—Mr. G. G. Ross, Storekeeper, Kidderpore Dockyard, is granted one year's leave on medical certificate under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st June, 1894.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 19th May and the 1st June 1894.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Robert Henry Money Currie. (a)	Lieutenant.	2nd Punjab Infantry.	7th November 1893.	Will left	5,432 6 6	...	31st July 1894.

(a) *Nani-o-jin*—Mother—Augusta Ellen Currie.
Address—Boltun Road, Eastbourne, England.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th May, 1894.

No. 224.—Mr. H. S. Talbot, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November 1893, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st November 1893.

Public Works Department Notification No. 468, dated 16th December 1893, is hereby cancelled.

No. 225.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 9, dated 3rd January 1894, the services of Mr. C. Vincent, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 30th May, 1894.

No. 226.—Mr. E. Lund, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works and

Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, during the absence of Mr. C. R. T. Balston on privilege leave.

No. 228.—Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, during the absence of Mr. S. G. Wood on privilege leave.

No. 229.—Mr. J. C. Lyle, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.

No. 230.—Mr. J. E. Dallas, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is confirmed in that appointment.

The 1st June, 1894.

No. 231.—Lieutenant Harry Albert Lawless Hepper, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 232.—Mr. A. W. U. Pope, Class II, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is appointed Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway (open line).

No. 234.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction from borrowed funds of the Jamrao Canal in Sind as noted below :

SANCTIONED BY SECRETARY OF STATE.			REMARKS.
Direct outlay.	Indirect outlay.	Secretary of State's despatch sanctioning the construction of the Jamrao Canal from borrowed funds.	
<i>Sind.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Jamrao Canal .	69,66,526	2,37,248	No. 25-P. W., dated the 3rd May 1894.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 30th May, 1894.

No. 227.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. T. C. Hill, Chief Superintendent, Class IV, Indian Telegraph Department, to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th March 1894.

The 1st June, 1894.

No. 233.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified :

Name	From.	To	Date.
Allen, J. J.	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	Chief Superintendent, Class IV, temporary.	2nd May 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 22.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, May 26th, 1894.

General Summary.—The meteorology of the week has not differed materially from that of the previous week. The same abnormal conditions of steep barometric gradients, very strong winds, and excessive temperature, especially in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, West Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, have continued throughout the week. The pressure changes from day to day have been small and irregular, and have left unchanged the general pressure distribution, which has been practically the same all through the week, with the exception of the 24th, when pressure was more uniform than it had been for some time past in the south and west of the Peninsula. The trough of low pressure, which during the previous week extended from the Punjab to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, has during the past week been confined chiefly to the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces and North Bihar, where pressure has been greatest in defect. Winds, while not quite so strong in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, and the Deccan, increased very considerably in force at the Orissa and Bengal coast stations and in Bengal itself. On the 26th their mean velocity for the past twenty-four hours was 37 miles per hour at Saugor Island, 27 miles at False Point, and 34 miles at Gopalpore, while at Darjeeling strong northerly winds were reported with a mean velocity of 18 miles per hour. An important feature has been the prevalence of unusual northerly winds at the majority of the Upper India hill stations, which may be a result of the abnormally heavy snowfall of the past winter in the higher and interior ranges of the Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas, and which, if accompanied with unusually late snowfall, may prove to be of some considerable importance. A communication from the Kyelang Observatory in Lahoul states that a heavy fall of snow occurred from the 10th to the 16th May, which was of course much heavier on the neighbouring mountains. It is possible that this snowfall extended over a large area, but in the absence of further

information it is impossible to estimate its probable effects. The excess of temperature in West Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur noticed in the previous week's weather report has increased during the past week, and at several stations has exceeded 10° above the normal. The largest absolute excess was at Chaibassa, where it amounted to 12.6° on the 26th. Maximum day temperatures exceeding 112° were recorded during the week in this area at the stations of Chaibassa, Patna, and Gaya. Abnormally high temperatures were also registered at stations in the North-Western Provinces and the South-East Punjab. A noteworthy feature in the temperature distribution of the week was the large difference between stations in Assam and Bengal. For instance, the mean temperature on the 26th at Sibsagar was 9° in defect and at Silchar 8° , while at Dinajpur it was nearly 8° in excess and at Berhampore nearly 11° . Rain continued during the week in Burma, Assam, North and East Bengal, and in Southern India. On the 26th heavy rain was reported from Silchar (5.01 inches) and Gnatong (3.82 inches).

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was 1.1° in excess of the normal.

Daily Summary.—Sunday.—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in Northern India and slightly in the north of the Peninsula, thus increasing the gradients favouring westerly winds in Northern and Central India. Abnormal north-east winds were blowing at Darjeeling. Rain was reported from several stations. Akyab received 2.89 inches, Tavoy 2.06 inches, and Narayanganj, Dhubri, and Bangalore amounts exceeding one inch.

Monday.—Except in Assam, where pressure had increased briskly, the changes were small in amount and had effected no important alteration in the pressure distribution. Winds had strengthened at the head of the Bay and in South Bengal, and abnormal northerly winds were blowing at all the Upper India hill stations. The heaviest showers of rain reported were Silchar 1.53 inches and Chittagong 1.52 inches.

Tuesday.—Pressure had risen briskly in the Punjab and had changed by small amounts elsewhere. Light to moderate rain was reported from Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Southern India, the heaviest falls being Sibsagar 1.4 inches, Gnatong 1.2 inches, Rangoon 1.18 inches, Kindat 1.02 inches, and Thayetmyo 0.90 inch.

Wednesday.—The barometric changes were small and irregular, and the pressure distribution remained unchanged. Winds had increased in South Bengal and at the head of the Bay. The following were the heaviest showers of rain reported: Mymensingh, 2.24 inches; Chittagong, 1.86 inches; and Bassein, 1.01 inches.

Thursday.—Pressure continued to change by small and irregular amounts, and was very uniform over the south and west of the Peninsula. Winds had further increased in strength at the head of the Bay. Easterly winds prevailed in Bihar and strong northerly winds at the Upper India hill stations. Moderately heavy rain had fallen at many stations in Burma, Bengal, Southern India, and the Deccan. Moulmein, Akyab, Chittagong, and Bellary received amounts exceeding two inches, and Bassein, Diamond Island, Bhamo, Silchar, Gnatong, Barisal, Bogra, Bangalore, and Chitaldroog amounts over one inch.

Friday.—Pressure had given way all over India, with the exception of South Madras and Colombo, where it had risen slightly. The fall was greatest in North-Eastern India, where it ranged between .05 inch and .10 inch, thus emphasizing to some extent the abnormal features of the pressure distribution. Winds of more than double their normal strength continued in Bengal and northerly winds at all the Himalayan hill stations in North-Western India. Rain had fallen at stations in Burma, Bengal, and Southern India. Moulmein received 2.1 inches, Akyab 2 inches, Cochin 1.79 inches, Narayanganj 1.64 inches, Gnatong 1.38 inches, and Silchar 1 inch.

Saturday.—Pressure continued to give way over the whole of India, and was most in defect along the foot of the hills in Bihar and the North-Western Provinces. Very strong winds prevailed in South Bengal and along the Orissa Coast, and northerly winds continued at the Upper India hill stations and at

Darjeeling. Temperature had increased generally, and the excess in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and Bihar was over 10° at several stations. Heavy rain had fallen at Silchar (5'01 inches) and Gnatong (3'82 inches).

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE	May 1894							Mean variation of week
	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	−1'1	−0'4	−0'9	−2'3	−3'6	−2'6	−1'0	−1'7
Bengal and Assam	+2'8	+2'9	+3'5	+2'7	+1'1	+2'2	+4'3	+2'8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2'5	+3'5	+1'2	+2'5	+3'4	+4'6	+5'2	+3'3
Punjab	+2'9	+4'6	+1'4	+1'5	+2'6	+2'8	+3'6	+2'8
Bombay	0	−0'6	−0'5	+0'4	+0'6	+0'8	+1'0	+0'2
Central Provinces and Berar	−0'5	−0'1	+0'2	+0'8	+1'4	+2'8	+4'1	+1'2
Central India and Gujarat	−1'5	−1'1	−1'1	0	+0'8	+1'9	+2'3	+0'2
Sind and Rajputana	−1'1	−1'2	+0'2	+1'4	+1'8	+2'2	+2'4	+0'8
Madras	+0'1	+0'2	−0'3	+0'6	−1'2	+0'2	+1'7	+0'2
Mean for whole of India	+0'5	+0'9	+0'4	+0'8	+0'8	+1'7	+2'6	+1'1

In Burma temperature continued steadily in defect throughout the week. A change from westerly to southerly winds at the Madras coast stations has reduced the mean temperature of that province to nearly normal. In all other provinces temperature was higher than it was during the previous week, but Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana continue to show the smallest variations from the normal. Temperature in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and West Bengal varied between 6° and 12° in excess of the normal; but the abnormally low temperatures registered in Assam and East Bengal during the week reduced the mean excess temperature for the whole province of Bengal and Assam to only $3'1^{\circ}$. Very high maximum temperatures were registered in the North-Western Provinces, especially towards the close of the week. On the 26th they ranged from $103'5^{\circ}$ at Dehra Dun to 114° at Agra.

Rainfall.—Moderate to heavy rain has fallen during the week in Burma, Assam, and North and East Bengal. It was heaviest on the Khasia and Jaintia Hills and in Tenasserim. In other parts of India the rainfall has been very small in amount. There has been no rain during the week in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, which have also been the area of greatest excess of temperature. The largest average falls of the week have been those of Assam (Surma) 13'06 inches, Tenasserim 9'70 inches, Assam (Brahmaputra) 5'04 inches, and Lower Burma 4'73 inches. Rain has been received in excess of the normal for the week only in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Assam, East Bengal, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Madras (Central), and Hyderabad (South).

For the rainfall period 4th March to 26th May the rainfall in most divisions is in defect. It is most in defect in Bihar, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Central India, and Rajputana. Owing to the heavy rainfall of the past week, the defect is now comparatively small in Assam. The excess is largest in Tenasserim, where the rainfall has exceeded the normal by 18'21 inches.

Large amounts have been received during the week at some of the rain-gauge stations in Burma and Assam. Cherra in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills reports a fall during the week of 43'56 inches, which is nearly as large as its average rainfall for the whole month of May, and is equal to an average of over 6 inches a day. Other large amounts received during the week were: Lakkimpur (Dibrugarh, Assam) 13'54 inches, Pyapon (Lower Burma) 13'03 inches, Thaton (Tenasserim) 12'27 inches, Sylhet 11'19 inches, and Silchar 10'46 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 26TH, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 4TH TO MAY 26TH, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to May 26th, 1894.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	9'70	6 70	+ 3'00	36'96	18'75	+ 97
	Lower Burma	4'73	4'23	+ 0'50	10'91	10'83	+ 1
	Central Burma	2'39	3'00	— 0'61	11'23	7'46	+ 51
	Upper Burma	1'06	?	?	6'27	?	?
	Arakan	4'19	8 65	— 4'46	8'98	16'41	— 45
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	3'97	2'07	+ 1'90	14'49	14'55	0
	Assam (Surma)	13'06	4'24	+ 8'82	38'73	40'77	— 5
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	5'04	2 41	+ 2'63	18'90	20'78	— 9
	Deltaic Bengal	0'42	1'30	— 0'88	6'50	9'37	— 41
	Central Bengal	0'74	1'21	— 0'47	5 22	6'41	— 19
	North Bengal	1'87	3'15	— 1'28	14'65	13'28	+ 10
	Orissa	0'35	0 99	— 0'64	2'33	5'29	— 56
	Chota Nagpur	0	0'77	— 0'77	1'93	3'66	— 47
	Bihar (South)	0	0'52	— 0'52	0'41	1'86	— 78
	Do. (North)	0	0 62	— 0'62	1'32	3'43	— 62
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0'07	— 0'07	0'19	0'75	— 75
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0	0'20	— 0'20	0'11	1'41	— 92
	Oudh (South)	0	0'12	— 0'12	0'22	0'92	— 76
	Do. (North)	0	0 20	— 0'20	0 26	1'38	— 81
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0'08	— 0'08	0'19	0 72	— 74
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0 07	0'11	— 0'04	0'34	0'88	— 61
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0	0 27	— 0 27	1'06	2'61	— 59
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0 06	0'19	— 0'13	0'24	1'19	— 80
	Do. (Central)	0'05	0'13	— 0 08	0'51	1'20	— 58
	Do. (Submontane)	0 01	0'12	— 0'11	1'33	2'16	— 38
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'41	0'80	— 0'39	6'54	6 94	— 6
	Do. (North-West)	0'05	0'30	— 0'25	4'19	4'04	+ 4
	Do. (West)	0 62	0'15	— 0'13	1'47	1'49	— 1
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0'65	3'45	— 2'80	9'61	10'52	— 9
	Madras (South Central)	0'55	1'34	— 0'79	7'35	6'93	+ 6
	Coorg	1'02	1'30	— 0'28	7'71	7'97	— 3
	Mysore	1'25	0'98	+ 0'27	6'13	4'40	+ 39
	Konkan	0 02	0'58	— 0'56	0'66	1'12	— 41
	Bombay Deccan	0'90	0 51	+ 0 39	3'36	2'11	+ 59
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0 08	0 40	— 0 32	0'62	0 86	— 28
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0'03	0'64	— 0'61	0'76	1'36	— 44
	Central Provinces (West)	0'04	0'11	— 0'07	0 72	0'76	— 5
	Ditto (Central)	0 04	0 14	— 0 10	0'43	1'16	— 63
	Ditto (East)	0'04	0'23	— 0'19	0'19	1'90	— 90
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0	0 08	— 0'08	0'04	0'17	— 77
	Kathiawar	0'07	0'08	— 0'01	0'11	0'34	— 68
	Sind	0	0'01	— 0'01	0'05	0'41	— 88
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0'40	— 0'40	0'07	0'86	— 92
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0'07	0'28	— 0'21	0'15	0 86	— 83
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'17	— 0'17	0	0'70	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'14	0'57	— 0'43	2'48	3'01	— 18
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0'55	0'73	— 0'18	5'65	4 03	+ 40
	Hyderabad (South)	0'78	0'58	+ 0'20	1'36	2'47	— 45
	Madras (Central)	1'03	0'48	+ 0'55	2'42	2'25	+ 8
	East Coast (Central)	0'26	0'35	— 0'09	1'55	2'00	— 23
	Ditto (South)	0'24	0'91	— 0'67	3'51	3'78	— 7
	Madras (South)	0'44	0'55	— 0'11	5'86	4'73	+ 24

W. A. BION,

SIMLA, 31st May 1894.

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 26th May.*—Showers in all districts; good rain in the Deccan, Central, Malabar, Nilgiris, and parts of the Southern districts. Ploughing and sowing in places. Standing crops good. Harvest proceeding in parts; outturn average. Pasturage diminishing, but fodder sufficient and condition of cattle good. Prices practically stationary at high level.

Bombay.—*For week ending 30th May.*—Rain in parts of eleven districts. Preparation of lands for next season general. Sowing progressing in parts of five districts. Agricultural stock poor in part of one district. Fodder insufficient in parts of three and water in parts of two districts. Prices steady, except in one district. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 910.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th May.*—There was rain almost daily in East and North Bengal during the week; elsewhere practically no rain fell, and the weather was abnormally hot and dry. Agricultural prospects in East and North Bengal continue favourable, but in other parts of the province cultivation is backward. Sugarcane and other standing crops require rain, except in parts of Behar, where irrigation is available. Cattle are in good condition, and the supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient. Prices continue high in the Eastern districts; elsewhere they are normal. Distress is said to be felt in parts of the Brahmanbaria sub-division of the Tipperah district, where on account of the deficient crops of last year the food-stocks are reported to be low.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 30th May.*—A slight fall of rain reported from Jhansi. Weather getting hotter. Threshing and winnowing finished in places. Irrigation of summer crops continues. Markets well supplied, and fodder and water ample. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 30th May.*—Rain has fallen in parts of seven districts. Threshing of spring crops going on; the outturn is not so good as was expected. Cotton being sown. The extra spring crops are said to be in good condition. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices falling in four districts; stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th May.*—Weather continues exceedingly hot. Duststorms have given slight rain in parts of the Nagpur district. Prospects generally unchanged. The Saugor returns show a small decrease in the attendance on relief works, the average having fallen from 2,395 to 2,036, including municipal works at Khurai. In Damoh the average attendance has risen from 1,615 to 1,969. Saugor is importing grain at the rate of about 35,000 maunds weekly and Damoh at about 10,000 maunds. Prices have fallen considerably at Saugor, where wheat is selling at 14 seers against 12 seers last week, and gram at 19 seers against 18. In Damoh prices have risen slightly, and wheat stands at $12\frac{1}{2}$, gram at $18\frac{1}{2}$, and rice at $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers. In the neighbouring districts prices are stationary, wheat selling at 15 seers in Jabalpur, 13 seers in Narsinghpur, and 16 seers in Hoshangabad, and gram at 23, 24 and 23 seers respectively. Scarcity of water in parts of Raipur and at Khindwa.

Burma.—*For week ending 26th May*—Rainfall steady and general. In Lower Burma ploughing for the main paddy crop has commenced in two districts. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy and sowing of early wet-weather paddy progressing favourably. Sowing of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), cotton, and sesamum in progress. Standing crops look healthy. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices continue low, except in two districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th May*—Heavy rain in the Surma valley, moderate elsewhere. Sowing of late rice seedlings and ploughing for late rice continue. Tea backward in Dimaas. Condition of cattle fair and fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg—*For week ending 30th May*—**MYSORE** Good rain in parts of Bangalore, slight elsewhere. Rice harvested in parts. Prices fallen in the Bangalore district.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing for rice and sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continue. Prospects of coffee and cardamom fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 30th May.*—**BERAR.** Rainfall moderate. Days very warm, but nights fairly cool. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Scarcity of fodder prevails in parts of the Akola and Ellichpur districts, and the water-supply is reported insufficient in the Melghat taluka. Prices fluctuating in two districts; otherwise steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Reaping of hot-weather crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 30th May.*—No rain during the week. The failure of the wheat crops in Bhopal and parts of Gwalior does not cause anxiety. Arrangements have been made to render assistance to the inhabitants of those districts should relief be required. The wheat crops in parts of Bundelkhand have also failed to some extent, but at present no distress is felt there. In other Agencies the crops have been fairly good. The condition of agricultural stock in Bhopal appears to have improved, but continues indifferent in parts of Gwalior. Pasturage good and sufficient in all parts. Prices of food-grains in parts of Gwalior are above ordinary rates, and remain at high rates in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 30th May*—Rainfall good in Ulwar, slight in Tonk, Deoli, Ajmere, Karauli, and Bhartpur. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Harvests good generally, except in Ulwar, where a 12-anna crop in wheat and 13-anna in gram and barley is expected. Cattle in good condition, except in parts of Todgurh and Ulwar. Pasturage or fodder failing in Dholpur and scarce in Karauli. Prices fluctuating in three States, rising or risen in four others, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 29th May.*—Slight rain on 24th. Weather fine. Spring crops in good condition. Reaping of rapeseed commenced in some places. Rice sowings still in progress. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE —*For week ending 29th May.*—No rain. Prices rising.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th May*—Weather seasonable. Crops backward and want rain.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{2489}{31}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 29th May 1894.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following list of awards for India made at the Chicago Exhibition of 1893

LIST OF AWARDS FOR INDIA.

DEPARTMENT A.—AGRICULTURE.

Group 1.—Cereals, Grasses, and Forage Plants.

Thakore Sahib Sir Jaswatsinghji Limri—
Sesamum seed, mustard seed, and castor seed.

Group 4.—Potatoes, Tubers, and other Root Crops.

Thakore Sahib Sir Jaswatsinghji Limri—
Peanuts.

Group 8.—Tea, Coffee, Spices, Hops, and Aromatic and Vegetable Substances.

State of Mysore—Coffee

Harry & Co., Calcutta—Spices and sauces

Matelli Company, Dooars—Tea.

Jalpaigorie Company, Dooars—Tea

Kyel Estate, Darjeeling—Tea

Good Hope Company, Dooars—Tea.

Gurjung-Jhora Company, Dooars—Tea.

Northern Bengal Company, Dooars—Tea

Nedeem Company, Dooars—Tea.

Ellenbarrie Estate, Dooars—Tea.

Ting Ling Company, Darjeeling—Tea.

Scottpore Company, Cachar—Tea.

Teesta Valley Company, Darjeeling—Tea

Soom Company, Darjeeling—Tea

Singbulli and Murmah Company, Darjeeling
—Tea.

Pandam Estate, Darjeeling—Tea.

Oak's Estate, Darjeeling—Tea.

Mim Company, Darjeeling—Tea.

Long View Company, Darjeeling—Tea.

Happy Valley Estate, Darjeeling—Tea

Gyabarree Company, Darjeeling—Tea

Darjeeling Company, Darjeeling—Tea.

Western Cachar Company, Cachar—Tea.

Selim Company, Terai—Tea

Second Falodhi Company, Terai—Tea.

Belgachi Company, Terai—Tea.

Pathemara Estate, Cachar—Tea

Amgoorie Estate, Assam—Tea

Bibnath Company, Assam—Tea

Shakomato Company, Assam—Tea

Tarrapore Company, Cachar—Tea.

Solabari and Malijan Estate, Assam—Tea.

Pathecheria Estate, Cachar—Tea.

Alyne Estate, Cachar—Tea.

Bengal Company, Cachar—Tea

Terpore and Gogra Company, Assam—Tea

Tambulbaree Estate, Assam—Tea.

East India Company, Cachar—Tea

Puttareah Company, Cachar—Tea.

Borelli Company, Assam—Tea.

Hathibarrie Estate, Assam—Tea.

North-Western Cachar Company, Cachar—
Tea.

Larsingah Estate, Cachar—Tea

Bicrampore Estate, Cachar—Tea

Dooloogram Estate, Cachar—Tea.

Indian Company, Cachar—Tea

Ohat Estate, Assam—Tea.

Moabund Company, Assam—Tea.

Scottish Assam Company, Assam—Tea.

Medla Estate, Assam—Tea

Greenwood Company, Assam—Tea.

North Sylhet Company, Sylhet—Tea.

South Sylhet Company, Sylhet—Tea.

Kousaine Company, Kumaon—Tea.

Kewacheira Estate, Sylhet—Tea.

Lydiacherre Estate—Tea.

Group 9—Animal and Vegetable Fibres.

Thakore Sahib Sir Jaswatsinghji Limri—
Cotton.

Inspector-General of Forests, Calcutta—
Collective exhibit of textile fibres of
India.

Group 12.—Malt Liquors.

Murree Brewery Company, Rawal Pindi—
Bottled stout.

*Group 17.—Miscellaneous Animal Product
—Fertilisers and Fertilizing Compounds*

Comp. Pastoril Industrial Sul. Company
Peletar—Calcined bones.

Group 18.—Fats, Oils, Soaps, Candles, &c

Inspector-General of Forests, Calcutta—
Collection of oil seeds.

Conservator of Forests, Dehra Dun—Col-
lection of oils

Group 19.—Forestry, Forest Products.

Indian Government, Simla—Forest maps
wood-carving or ornamental wood of
Burma; padouk timber from Ardaman
Islands.

Conservator of Forests, Simla.—Assam
resins and oils; minor forest products
of North-Western Provinces of India;
Assam timbers and teak and satin
woods. Bombay—Bombay timbers, oils
and resins, raw and manufactured
Madras—Timbers and sandalwood, dy-
and tanning woods; oil-yielding plants
and resins.

Inspector-General of Forests, Simla—Wood-
carving on ornamental woods.

Bombay Burma Trading Company, Lon-
don—Timbers and planks of teak wood.

DEPARTMENT E.—MINES AND MINING.

*Group 46.—Graphite and its Products,
Clays and other Fictile Materials and
their Direct Products, Asbestos, &c*

Nathu Rain, Agra—Marble mosaics.

Khurj Beharilal, Agra—Marble mosaics.

Moolchund Kasiram, Surat—Carved sandal-
wood, mosaics.

DEPARTMENT G.—TRANSPORTATION.

*Group 85.—Vessels, Boats—Marine, Lake,
and River Transportation.*

S. J. Tellery & Co., Calcutta—Models
of various water crafts.

DEPARTMENT H.—MANUFACTURES

*Group 87.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical
Products—Druggists' Supplies*

Dr. D. N. Banerjee, Calcutta—Prepara-
tions from Indian indigenous herbs.

*Group 90.—Furniture of Interiors, Uphol-
stery, and Artistic Decoration.*

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Ivory,
ebony, and white metal inlaid in sandal-
wood table, cabinet, and writing desk.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Carved
teakwood furniture.

Lockwood de Forest, Ahmedabad—Carved
teakwood furniture and teakwood in-
terior.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—
Furniture.

Group 91.—Ceramics and Mosaics.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Terra-
cotta figures.

*Group 93.—Art Metal Works—Enamels,
&c.*

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Brass
engraved and enamelled work; silver
inlaid with copper and brass from Tan-
jore; Cashmere and Benares copper and
brass, hand chased

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Silver
inlaid in steel; silver inlaid in copper;
Jeypore brass, hand carved; Benares
brass, hand carved; Cashmere enamelled
work; Cashmere carved copper.

Sultan Mahomed, Cashmere—Enamel on
silver.

Abdullah Khan, Cashmere—Enamel on cop-
per; copper repoussé engraved.

Mahomed Bux, Cashmere—Enamel on
copper, copper repoussé engraved.

Bawal Mistry, Jeypore—Brass repoussé

Durga Kishur, Poona—Brass repoussé.

Cheta Ram Lakwihuna, Poona—Brass
repoussé.

Gopichund, Jeypore—Brass repoussé en-
graved.

Gulabchund, Jeypore—Brass repoussé en-
graved.

Burgu Kighun, Benares—Brass repoussé
engraved.

Bisseswar Prashad and Sactal Prashad,
Benares—Brass repoussé engraved.

Group 96.—Carvings in Various Materials.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Tortoise
shell and buffalo; boxes set in ivory;
Bombay blackwood carving, teakwood,
sandalwood; carved furniture of all de-
scriptions; screens, tables, and desks;
ivory carvings; bulls' horn ornaments;
card trays.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Carved
ivory sticks; teakwood screen, rose-
wood table inlaid with pearls, sandal-
wood boxes inlaid with ivory.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore—Carved
sandalwood.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda
—Wood-carving.

Framjee Jewanjee, Surat—Carved sandal-
wood.

Moolchund Kasiram, Surat—Carved san-
dalwood.

Vencata Swami, Vizagapatam—Sandal-
wood, ivory, and horn decorated ware.

Kundum Dutt, Vizagapatam—Sandalwood,
ivory, and horn decorated ware.

Abdullah, Nagina—Carved ebony wood.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Sundry wood carving.

H. H. Chuckoo Bhud, Baroda, Ahmedabad—Wood-carving.

Group 97.—Gold and Silver Ware, Plate &c.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Madras and Cutch silverware, hand chased.

F. P. Bhungara & Co., Madras—Chased silverware; vessels of all descriptions.

H. H. the Rao of Cutch—Silver articles.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Silver articles.

Varna & Co., Lucknow—Silver articles.

Raojee Mull, Lucknow—Silver articles.

Oomerjee Mowjee, Poona—Silver articles.

Shoer, Marain & Co., Cashmere—Silver articles.

Telb Novandas Naraindass, Bombay—Silver articles.

Sultan Mahomed, Cashmere—

Khasiram, Pandia & Co., Tanjore—Incrusted metal on ware; enamel on brass.

Sroom Pether, Tanjore—Incrusted metal ware.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Hyderabad—Incrusted metal on silver and steel.

Azizuddin, Moradabad—Enamel on brass.

Sohon Lall & Co., Moradabad—Enamel on brass.

Chiranjee Lal Kannah & Co.—Enamel on brass.

H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda—Ivory carvings and ornaments for the person.

Group 100.—Silk and Silk Fabrics.

Gungaram Kallanchund, Surat—Brocades (kinkobs); manufactured silk.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad—Brocades (kinkobs); manufactured silk.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Manufactured silk.

State of Mysore, Mysore—Silk.

Group 102.—Yarns and Woven Goods of Cotton, Linen, and other Vegetable Fibres.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Curtains.

F. P. Bhungara & Co., Madras—Hand-painted curtains.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Cotton rugs.

Rahim Khan, Etawah—Cotton rugs.

Orphanage, Fatehgarh—Cotton rugs.

Gannu Mull, Farukhabad—Cotton prints.

Chelaram Gayanchand, Madras—Cotton prints.

Choti Lall, Delhi—Cotton prints.

Shumboonath Rugnathdass, Amritsar—Cotton prints.

Morarilall and Pearylall, Meerut—Cotton prints.

Group 103.—Woven and Felted Goods of Wool and Mixtures of Wool.

F. P. Bhungara & Co., Madras—Carpets and rugs.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Woollen pile carpets.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Hyderabad—Woollen pile carpets.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Mysore—Woollen pile carpets; woollen stuffs, plain.

Shumboonath Rugnathdass, Amritsar—Woollen pile carpets; woollen stuffs, plain.

Beniprasad, Mirzapore—Woollen pile carpets.

Harvey and Allen Mitchell, Cashmere—Woollen pile carpets.

Kirparam Kummal, Lahore—Woollen stuffs, plain.

Group 104.—Clothing and Costumes.

Indian Women's Work—Scarf; Assamese dress; handkerchief; Parsee boy's dress, purple satin; Muhammadan dress, green satin; Muhammadan dress, muslin; bodice; bhourks.

Group 106.—Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Artificial Flowers, Fans, &c.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Hand-painted wood fans.

F. P. Bhungara & Co., Madras—Madras embroidery on plush, satin, and cloth.

Kirparam Kummal, Lahore—Embroidered woollen stuffs.

Shumboonath Rugnathdass, Amritsar—Embroidered woollen stuffs; embroidery on cotton stuffs.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad—Embroidered woollen stuffs.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Cashmere shawls; embroidery on cotton stuffs; embroideries.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpore—Embroidery on cotton stuffs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala—Embroidery on cotton stuffs.

Daday Khan, Meares—Silk embroideries.

Nagervil Mission, Nagervill—Silver and gold lace.

Canochi Lall & Son, Agra—Silver and gold embroidery.

Indian Women's Work—Yellow silk embroidered square; Indian silk embroidered specimens; Benares silver embroidered scarf.

Group 120.—Plumbing and Sanitary Materials.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore—Wood inlaid with ivory.

Mayadas, Moshcarpur—Wood inlaid with ivory.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala—Wood inlaid with ivory.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Wood inlaid with brass.

Group 121.—Miscellaneous Articles of Manufacture not heretofore classed.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Brass wire inlaid in rosewood.

Dass & Co., Calcutta—Brass lock.

Indian Women's Work, Nampur—Infant's quilt.

DEPARTMENT L.—LIBERAL ARTS.

Group 151.—Instruments of precision, Experiment, Research, and Photography. Photographs.

Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta, India—Photographs, carbon enlargements.

Group 152.—Civil Engineering—Public Works, Constructive Architecture.

Lala Deen Dayal, Secunderabad—Photographs of carving and architecture.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Architecture and decoration.

Group 155.—Institutions and Organizations for the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge.

Ravi Varmah, Trivandrum, Travancore—Paintings in oil.

Group 157.—Religious Organizations and Systems—Statistics and Publications.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Figures and carved representations of Hindu Deities.

DEPARTMENT M.—ETHNOLOGY.

H. C. Thompson—Budhistic sculptures from India.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Portfolio of architectural details; ethnological objects from Baroda.

Pranjewundas Lalubhai and Harkisundas & Co.—Embroideries executed by Goldsmith Caste of India.

Lala Deen Dayal (Secunderabad, Deccan)—Photographs of archæological remains (India).

Chakubhai Bhuderdas—Carving on wood.

Lala Sunde Lal—Indian manuscripts.

P. Vencatachellum—Alimentary products (native).

Hormusji Muncherji—Indian condiments.

Framjee Nowrojee—Alimentary products used by the people of India.

Damoder Ratansey—Alimentary products (native).

Sormath Bhuderdas—Carving in wood and ivory.

Thakore Saheb of Limri—Alimentary products (native).

Bodraj & Co.—Hog spears.

S. J. Tellery & Co.—Antique Indian coins.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the list be published in the Supplement to the Government of India Gazette for information.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 20TH MAY 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 19TH MAY 1894.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	WEEK ENDING 20TH MAY 1893.				WEEK ENDING 19TH MAY 1894.				Earnings from 1st January to 20th May 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 19th May 1894	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings.							
			Total	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	619	1,634	10,88,000	666	1,683	10,98,182	653	2,05,49,362	2,27,03,004	18,53,642	..	..
Bengal-Nagpur	180	803	1,46,773	170	862	1,04,305	131	32,97,375	3,11,602	2,14,227	..	..
Indian Midland	145	752	1,10,560	147	752	1,25,214	170	23,25,512	25,01,318	1,72,806	..	..
Bezwada Extension	90	21	1,910	80	21	1,403	67	41,774	35,793	..	..	5,481
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	296	1,699	5,74,427	338	1,710	6,48,130	377	1,03,14,656	1,12,11,974	8,97,318	..	..
South Indian	157	1,043	1,55,050	111	1,242	1,63,357	157	31,72,170	28,02,528	..	..	3,69,642
Southern Mahratta (b)	100	1,156	1,37,636	110	1,164	1,54,749	133	23,99,526	26,00,371	2,00,545	..	..
Bengal and North-Western (c)	162	756	1,34,507	178	756	1,40,070	155	25,08,280	24,51,246	..	..	57,043
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	15,354	69	231	10,629	85	3,21,630	4,12,576	90,946	..	..
Palanpur-Deesa					17	610	36		16,115	..	..	..
TOTAL	272	8,147	33,65,155	290	8,247	25,15,619	305	4,52,33,094	4,82,46,527	30,13,433	..	..
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (d)	220	2,509	5,40,609	215	2,507	6,02,788	240	1,14,17,015	1,77,49,699	13,31,784	..	..
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	2,00,705	205	741	2,24,570	303	35,56,137	42,47,527	3,91,390	..	..
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	1,67,512	216	513	1,93,740	235	30,13,098	46,12,004	6,98,006	..	..
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	13,522	111	125	14,530	116	3,07,510	3,03,108	598	..	..
East Coast (state)	53	91	4,526	50	266	31,716	119	7,70,577	4,73,000	4,02,413	..	..
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	224	725	1,36,352	187	730	1,17,864	161	35,04,060	30,50,313	..	..	4,44,751
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	25	1,606	61	5	927	37	21,752	22,122	370	..	..
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	463	55	5	514	61	10,011	9,460	..	..	551
TOTAL	231	4,955	10,74,775	217	5,215	11,86,610	234	2,31,01,976	2,54,81,233	23,79,257	..	..
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	610	1,400	9,32,116	666	1,430	8,49,528	570	1,90,25,619	1,97,44,597	..	..	2,81,022
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	765	461	4,31,182	953	461	4,42,000	959	71,88,352	73,30,790	1,35,438	..	..
Madras	242	840	1,58,485	224	840	1,85,804	221	40,43,099	38,60,359	..	..	1,75,640
TOTAL	525	2,791	16,10,513	590	2,791	14,77,632	529	3,02,57,970	2,99,39,741	..	..	3,18,224
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) Assisted companies.	304	15,533	50,59,743	318	10,253	51,82,030	319	9,55,93,041	10,36,67,506	80,74,466	..	..
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	25,371	158	161	23,352	145	4,72,374	5,60,878	94,504	..	..
Tarapur	277	22	5,177	235	22	5,830	265	1,31,238	1,40,216	8,776	..	..
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	8,510	127	67	9,436	141	1,51,303	1,87,502	36,199	..	..
Dibrui-Sadiya	126	73	11,540	148	78	9,602	123	1,98,246	2,19,777	11,231	..	..
TOTAL	142	328	50,595	154	325	48,222	147	9,54,161	11,04,873	1,50,712	..	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	43,196	130	333	60,171	199	11,87,111	12,10,807	23,786	..	..
The Gaekwar's Petlad	103	13	1,369	105	13	1,810	139	28,047	27,329	..	..	718
Rajpura-Bhatinda	124	105	11,580	107	108	10,999	185	2,07,104	3,11,146	44,042	..	..
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	104	311	11,671	96	362	36,314	100	6,74,204	6,13,167	..	..	61,037
The Gaekwar's Mchana	50	93	7,973	85	93	8,060	87	1,56,633	1,82,303	25,664	..	..
Kolhapur	83	20	2,630	91	20	2,300	80	47,974	55,207	7,233	..	..
Special gauge—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	6,795	94	72	6,530	91	1,23,445	1,14,274	..	..	9,171
TOTAL	125	979	1,05,120	107	1,010	1,41,204	140	24,84,524	25,14,323	29,799	..	..
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	334	64,610	193	334	48,933	147	9,08,673	9,19,504	..	..	79,169
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	46	2,753	60	46	3,568	78	16,726	63,499	46,773	..	..
Jodhpur-Bikaner	53	364	16,320	45	364	27,400	75	3,60,993	5,34,343	1,73,350	..	..
Special gauge—													
Morvi	70	94	7,059	75	54	8,142	87	1,26,507	1,35,754	9,247	..	..
TOTAL	93	838	90,751	108	838	88,043	105	15,02,899	16,53,100	1,50,201	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	282	18,038	53,06,212	294	18,429	54,60,459	296	10,35,34,624	10,89,39,802	54,05,178	..	..

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section from the date of opening, viz., 20th February 1893.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khimgaon, and Amratoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) Total earnings from 12th April to 20th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VII OF 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94	WEEK ENDING 20TH MAY 1893.				WEEK ENDING 19TH MAY 1894.				Earnings from 1st April to 20th May 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 19th May 1894.	Increase.	Decrease
		Mean mile-age worked.	Earnings.		Mean mile-age worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	602	1,634	10,88,000	666	1,683	10,98,182	653	76,88,025	81,54,511	4,66,506	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	149	563	1,46,773	170	86	1,04,305	191	12,18,414	11,56,068	...	62,346	...	
Indian Midland	132	752	1,10,566	147	752	1,28,214	170	8,85,063	9,48,176	61,113	...	...
Bezwada Extension	95	31	1,816	96	21	1,403	67	12,053	10,906	...	1,147	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	201	1,699	1,74,427	338	1,719	6,45,130	377	38,63,431	43,57,555	4,94,124	...	...
South Indian	144	1,043	1,55,050	149	1,042	1,63,357	157	11,60,807	10,60,559	...	1,00,248	...	
Southern Mahratta (b)	100	1,156	1,37,006	119	1,164	1,54,749	133	9,58,253	10,54,690	96,437	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (c)	132	750	1,34,567	178	756	1,10,070	185	11,51,537	9,99,947	48,410	...	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	67	223	15,354	69	231	19,629	85	1,12,042	1,50,615	38,573	...	...
Palanpur-Deesa	11				17	610	36		5,975	5,975	...	...
TOTAL	250	8,147	23,63,155	290	8,247	25,18,640	305	1,68,49,625	1,74,99,022	10,49,397	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (d)	232	2,509	5,46,690	218	2,307	6,02,788	243	33,62,253	45,03,017	541,364	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	212	692	2,03,795	235	741	2,24,370	303	14,20,640	16,27,332	1,36,692	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	309	777	1,07,512	216	813	1,93,740	233	13,14,088	14,21,291	1,07,203	...	...
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	11,822	111	125	14,530	116	1,04,290	1,07,271	2,981	...	...
East Coast (state)	16	91	4,526	30	266	11,716	119	(f) 42,973	2,02,067	1,59,088	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	171	128	1,56,555	157	730	1,17,544	161	10,18,404	8,41,283	...	1,77,121	...	
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	43	5	1,600	64	5	927	37	8,478	7,730	...	748	...	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	4	8	403	58	8	514	64	1,621	3,489	...	132	...	
TOTAL	222	4,355	10,47,775	217	5,215	11,86,649	228	79,42,753	87,14,040	7,71,327	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	510	1,490	9,92,146	660	1,490	5,42,325	570	74,59,250	64,93,274	...	9,66,576	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	4,39,182	713	461	4,42,000	959	31,45,580	30,74,792	...	50,788	...	
Madras	238	840	1,55,485	224	840	1,85,864	221	13,95,748	13,39,734	...	56,014	...	
TOTAL	149	2,791	16,11,811	230	2,791	14,77,612	529	1,19,81,176	1,09,07,800	...	10,73,378	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	277	15,893	50,59,743	315	16,253	51,82,990	319	3,67,73,556	3,75,20,902	7,47,346	...	...
Assisted companies													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	150	161	2,33,371	155	161	21,332	145	1,91,415	2,45,377	53,962	...	...
Takessur	253	22	5,177	235	22	5,830	245	53,805	56,167	2,302	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	130	67	9,510	127	67	9,438	141	76,983	65,397	...	11,586	...	
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	11,540	146	79	9,002	123	75,196	72,277	...	3,519	...	
TOTAL	149	328	50,598	154	328	48,222	147	3,98,059	4,30,218	41,159	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	331	43,190	130	333	60,171	199	4,35,466	4,78,498	43,032	...	...
The Gaekwar's Potléd	92	13	1,369	105	13	1,810	139	10,049	10,807	758	...	...
Rajputana-Bhatinda	129	108	11,596	107	108	19,999	155	1,08,079	1,14,162	6,083	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	95	331	31,671	96	362	30,314	100	2,30,428	2,21,802	...	8,566	...	
The Gaekwar's Melsana	75	93	7,873	85	93	8,060	87	62,547	62,724	177	...	...
Kolhapur	77	29	2,630	91	29	2,120	80	16,150	24,688	8,508	...	...
Special gauge—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	67	72	6,795	94	72	6,530	91	50,539	41,551	...	9,888	...	
TOTAL	115	979	1,05,120	107	1,010	1,41,204	140	9,13,588	9,54,292	40,704	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	118	334	64,619	103	334	48,933	147	4,21,171	3,65,189	...	57,982	...	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	60	46	2,753	60	46	3,568	78	(i) 16,726	24,950	8,224	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	54	364	16,320	45	364	27,400	75	1,21,747	1,78,510	56,763	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	67	94	7,059	75	94	8,143	87	46,625	50,315	3,710	...	...
TOTAL	81	838	90,751	108	838	88,041	105	6,08,269	6,18,984	10,715	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	257	18,038	53,06,212	294	18,409	54,00,459	296	3,86,93,472	3,95,33,396	8,39,924	...	...

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(f) The earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khimgaon, and Amraoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) Total earnings from 12th April to 20th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894.

* Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

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WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 396.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first

REVENUE.	Estimates, 1893-94.	April 1892 to Feb. 1893.	April 1893 to Feb. 1894.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Land Revenue*	25,972,800	20,144,500	20,400,900	256,400	...
II Opium	7,316,200	7,351,600	6,169,800		1,181,800
III Salt	8,587,800	7,794,600	7,421,900		372,700
IV Stamps	4,434,100	4,021,300	4,123,000	101,700	...
V Excise	5,145,900	4,629,200	4,754,700	125,500	...
VI Provincial Rates	3,707,100	3,186,600	3,077,700	...	108,900
VII Customs	1,665,200	1,364,800	1,382,200	17,400	
VIII Assessed Taxes	1,687,200	1,567,300	1,614,900	47,600	
IX Forest	1,588,800	1,289,700	1,396,400	106,700	
X Registration	429,300	389,600	383,600		6,000
XI Tributes from Native States	771,700	602,300	548,500		53,800
XII Interest	861,100	779,300	805,400	26,100	
XIII Post Office	1,538,800	1,358,600	1,424,100	65,500	
XIV Telegraph	942,500	843,800	862,500	18,700	
XV Mint	230,500	250,500	176,900	...	73,600
XVI Law and Justice	(Courts of Law	377,200	339,100	340,900	1,800
	(Jails	312,300	235,800	240,400	4,600
XVII Police	370,800	337,100	356,100	19,700	
XXVIII Marine	212,600	186,300	132,000	..	54,300
XIX Education	211,700	183,000	187,900	4,900	
XX Medical	63,000	52,100	58,600	6,500	
XXI Scientific and other Minor Departments	84,100	75,000	80,700	5,700	
XXII Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	187,500	158,000	165,000	7,000	
XXIII Stationery and Printing	82,800	60,600	68,100	7,500	
XXIV Exchange	180,000	...	...	...
XXV Miscellaneous	369,200	287,900	298,600	10,700	
XXVI State Railways (Gross Receipts)	16,291,200	14,218,900	15,218,000	999,100	
XXVII Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,235,000	3,335,500	3,493,100	157,600	
XXVIII Subsidised Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,600	17,900	24,800	6,900	
XXIX Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,323,700	1,355,100	1,232,300	...	122,800
XXX Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	198,400	160,200	166,800	6,600	
XXXI Military Works	42,700	38,800	41,100	2,300	
XXXII Civil Works	534,200	464,000	481,900	17,900	
XXXIII Army: Effective	651,000	612,100	603,300	...	8,800
.. Non-effective	60,900	59,300	64,200	4,900	
	89,690,900	77,750,400	77,797,000	46,600	
England, including Army, Public Works, etc. £	193,500	188,800	166,000		22,800
Exchange added to Revenue Rs.	121,300	113,100	104,500		8,600
GRAND TOTAL	90,005,700	78,052,300	78,067,500	15,200	

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.
THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 8th June 1894.

eleven months of the year 1893-94 as compared with the corresponding period of 1892-93

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1893-94.	April 1892 to Feb. 1893.	April 1893 to Feb. 1894.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>
1 Refunds and Drawbacks . . .	224,900	220,100	231,100	11,000	...
2 Assignments and Compensations .	1,477,900	681,300	670,300	...	11,000
3 Land Revenue	4,111,300	3,317,400	3,459,000	141,600	
4 Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,253,900	1,532,500	1,856,500	274,000	
5 Salt (do. do.)	509,800	463,400	472,100	8,700	
6 Stamps	90,600	82,500	84,600	2,100	
7 Excise	208,800	120,800	118,700		2,100
8 Provincial Rates	53,500	48,000	47,800		200
9 Customs	144,500	127,100	129,900	2,800	
10 Assessed Taxes	32,400	26,900	27,700	800	
11 Forest	988,700	698,700	723,600	24,900	
12 Registration	222,000	193,400	203,200	9,800	
13 Interest on Ordinary Debt . . .	4,109,600	4,116,100	4,142,300	26,200	
14 Do. on other Obligations . . .	549,900	84,400	88,300	3,900	
15 Post Office	1,427,400	1,222,300	1,238,500	16,200	
16 Telegraph	681,000	557,600	588,500	30,900	
17 Mint	93,000	86,300	70,000	...	16,300
18 General Administration . . .	1,478,600	1,314,700	1,371,500	56,800	
19 Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,900,500	2,617,100	2,731,700	114,600	
{ Jails . . .	933,600	816,900	821,700	4,800	
20 Police	3,959,500	3,442,600	3,459,000	16,400	
21 Marine (including River Navigation)	487,900	409,100	312,100	...	97,000
22 Education	1,513,000	1,208,400	1,240,300	31,900	
23 Ecclesiastical	171,000	152,800	160,600	7,800	
24 Medical	937,800	821,300	858,600	37,300	
25 Political	800,100	701,200	700,100		1,100
26 Scientific and other Minor Departments	407,700	522,100	479,500		42,600
27 Territorial and Political Pensions .	490,800	454,900	429,900		25,000
28 Civil Furlough and Absentees Allowances	900	1,200	1,200		
29 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	888,600	804,200	833,300	29,100	
30 Stationery and Printing	546,800	519,900	576,100	56,200	
31 Miscellaneous	201,500	203,700	247,000	43,300	
32 Famine Relief	40,500	69,100	600		68,500
33 Construction of Protective Railways .	1,054,300	1,120,000	847,300		272,700
34 Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	49,100	48,100		1,000
35 Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to tha					
under Famine Insurance)	75,100	126,600	66,700		59,900
36 State Railways (Working Expenses) .	8,087,500	6,943,500	7,269,000	325,500	
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	32,000	24,200	25,800	1,600	
37 Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	53,000	594,500	539,300		55,200
Interest	562,800	2,700	2,400		300
40 Subsidized Companies (Land, etc.) .	28,400	17,700	19,400	1,700	
41 Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure .	107,500	—27,300	86,400	113,700	
42 Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	776,100	682,900	697,300	14,400	
43 " Minor Works and Navigation .	915,000	839,500	728,400	...	111,100
44 Military Works	1,184,700	891,300	934,800	43,500	
45 Civil Works	4,747,100	3,458,800	3,375,700	...	83,100
46 Army : Effective	14,750,200	13,290,700	13,629,300	338,600	
" Non-effective	943,300	893,100	899,600	6,500	
47 Special Defence Works	252,300	210,400	135,600		74,800
	66,572,300	56,805,700	57,680,400	874,700	
England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc. £	15,843,800	15,430,100	14,893,600	...	536,500
Exchange charged as Expenditure Rx.	9,935,900	9,246,500	9,377,900	131,400	
Deduct—Provincial Deficits	92,352,000	81,482,300	81,951,900	469,600	
	751,200	188,500	171,600	16,900	
	91,600,800	81,293,800	81,780,300	486,500	
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
In India—					
State Railways	925,900	1,805,900	1,911,200	105,300	
Irrigation Works	735,700	401,700	526,700	125,000	
In England—					
State Railways	£ 1,151,800	1,036,300	669,500		366,800
Irrigation Works	£ 8,800	4,700	9,900	5,200	
Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	£ ...	...	...
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	Rx. 727,800	623,800	427,800		
	3,580,000	3,872,400	3,545,100		
GRAND TOTAL	95,150,800	85,166,200	85,325,400	159,200	

Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

H. G. COWIE,
Dy. Comptroller-General.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 5th June 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1408 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 2nd June 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 157 of 1894.—Firmin Delangle, residing at Lyon, in the Republic of France, Gentleman, for improvements relating to the preservation of alimentary and other organic substances.

No. 158 of 1894.—Ernest Oscar Mawson, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Poona, Bombay, for the manufacture of an artificial leather to be called "Tanoleum."

No. 159 of 1894.—William Baker Hartridge, of 6, Sainfoin Road, Balham, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for an improvement in artificial fuel blocks.

No. 160 of 1894.—Charles A. Kellgrien, 42, Garden Reach, Calcutta, for a new and improved

soda-water or aërating machine to be called "The Challenge."

No. 161 of 1894.—Henry Edward Keymer, of Cossipore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, Mechanical Engineer, and Bahary Loll Pyne, of Calcutta aforesaid, Merchant, for machinery and plant for husking paddy and other grain, and so preparing them for sale which they designate as "Keymer's Patent for husking grain, etc."

No. 162 of 1894.—Arthur Walter Pigott, of Upper Esplanade, Sandgate, in the Colony of Queensland, Engineer, for improvements in Axles and Axle-boxes for Railway Rolling Stock.

No. 1409 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 84 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Electrician for "Improvements in Phonographs and Phonograms." (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895)

No. 85 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, in the United States of America, Electrician, for "Improvements in Phonogram blanks and Phonograms and Processes of making the same." (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895.)

No. 86 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for "Improvements in methods and apparatus for recording and reproducing sound and for preparing surfaces for receiving sound records and in materials or compositions for such surfaces" (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895.)

No. 87 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for "Improvements in Phonographs." (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895.)

No. 88 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of

America, Electrician, for "Improvements in apparatus for recording and reproducing sound, and in surfaces for receiving such sound records and methods of making and using such surfaces." (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895)

No. 179 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for "Improvements in Phonographs or apparatus for recording and reproducing sound, in devices used in and in connection with such apparatus, and in Phonogram blanks or surfaces for receiving the sound records, and in methods of making and using such surfaces." (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895.)

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

G. W. FORREST,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 31st March, 1894.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Editor, or Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer, and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of Edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>I.—In the English or other European Language.</i>															
Mysore and Coorg Directory for 1894.	English	Richmond Hayes.	F. Miscellaneous.	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printer and Publisher:—Richmond F. Hayes.	31st January, 1894.	636	Royal octavo.	1st edition.	250	Printed.	4 0 0	Richmond F. Hayes, No. 10, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Copyright not secured, 1st February 1894.	Is a well-known publication. The information has not, in some cases, been brought up to date.
<i>IV.—In more than one language.</i>															
A glossary of select forms.	English and Tamil.	Thumbappen	Miscellaneous.	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printer:—Morning Star Press. Publisher:—Thumbappen.	12th January, 1894.	96	8mo.	3rd edition.	500	Printed.	0 13 0	J. Thumbappen, Blackpully.	Copyright secured, 15th January, 1894.	Contains some English words and their Tamil equivalents. The book is full of misprints.

BANGALORE,

The 25th May, 1894.

CHAS. W. RAVENSHAW, Major,

First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

**AUDIT OFFICE,
BARBILLY,
The 5th June, 1894.**

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 31st May, 1894.

No. 2006-G.—The following Hospital Assistants availed themselves of privilege leave for the period, and from and to the dates, specified against their names :—

Class.	Name.	Attached to	Period.	From	To
3rd	Allimullah . . .	Native States Reserve List . . .	1 month . . .	25th December, 1893	24th January, 1894.
1st	Hafeezullah . . .	Kotah Main Dispensary . . .	2 months . . .	15th February, 1894	14th April, 1894.
3rd	Ram Narain . . .	Baran Dispensary in Kotah . . .	2 " . . .	6th February, 1894	5th April, 1894.
3rd	Nafar Chander Dass . . .	Kotra Agency Hospital . . .	2 " . . .	3rd February, 1894	2nd April, 1894.
3rd	Shira Mani Hazra . . .	Gungdhar Dispensary in Jhallawar . . .	2 " . . .	15th February, 1894	14th April, 1894.
3rd	Sakharam Vaman Ranade . . .	Jaswantpura Dispensary in Marwar . . .	1 month . . .	8th March, 1894 . . .	7th April, 1894.
3rd	Haribhai Dajibhai . . .	Hewson Hospital, Jodhpore . . .	1 " . . .	22nd February, 1894	21st March, 1894.
3rd	Syed Abdul Halim . . .	Jeypore Raj Dispensary . . .	2 months . . .	27th January, 1894 . . .	26th March, 1894.

No. 2007-G.—First class Hospital Assistant Pirbhu Lal returned on the forenoon of the 24th February, 1894, from the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 151-G., dated 19th January, 1894, and 2nd class Hospital Assistant Sukhnundon reverted to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States.

No. 2008-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Ardeshir Cowasji returned on the forenoon of the 17th March, 1894, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 152-G., dated 19th January, 1894.

No. 2009-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Mehdi Husain returned on the forenoon of the 23rd January, 1894, from the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 147-G., dated 19th January, 1894.

No. 2010-G.—Hospital Assistant Debi Pershad and Somabhai Soorchand were appointed third class Hospital Assistants for Government service, and placed on the Native States Reserve List from the 10th February and 16th April, 1894, respectively.

No. 2011-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Trikamlal Maganlal availed himself of 15 days' leave without pay, under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 18th December, 1893, to 1st January, 1894, both days inclusive.

No. 2012-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Haribhai Dajibhai, attached to the Hewson Hospital at Jodhpore, was granted privilege leave for 20 days from 6th to 25th January, 1894.

No. 2013-G.—The following transfers have been made in the establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana :—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of transfer.
3rd	Sada Ram . . .	Native States Reserve List . . .	Bikanir Raj Service . . .	1st January, 1894.
3rd	Shib Lal . . .	Ditto . . .	Jeypore Raj Service . . .	25th January, 1894.
3rd	Parmanand . . .	Ditto . . .	Jhallawar Raj Service . . .	12th February, 1894.
3rd	Syed Mahomed Raza . . .	Jhallawar Raj Service . . .	Native States Reserve List . . .	12th February, 1894.
3rd	Chunni Lal . . .	Jeypore Raj Service . . .	Ditto . . .	25th January, 1894.

No. 2014-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Ally Khan, attached to the Shahabad Dispensary in Jhallawar, was granted leave on medical certificate for three months from the afternoon of the 14th April, 1894, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Habibur Rahman was appointed to act for him during his absence.

No. 2015-G.—First class Hospital Assistant Abdullah Khan, attached to the Ajmere Jail Hospital, was granted privilege leave for three months from the afternoon of the 2nd March, 1894, and 2nd class Hospital Assistant Sukhnundon, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to officiate for him.

No. 2016-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Abdul Ahud, attached to the Sardarsher Dispensary in Bikanir, availed himself of leave without pay, for one month and 16 days, from 5th March to 21st April, 1894.

The 2nd June, 1894.

No. 2026-G.—First class Hospital Assistant, No. 195, Tegh Ali, attached to the Meywar Bhil Corps, Kherwara, availed himself of twenty-eight days' leave on full pay, from 22nd April to 19th May, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 1st June, 1894.

No. 19.—Mr. P. F. Prunty, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under the provisions of Chapter XII, Section II of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th instant.

ST. G. GORE, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdt., Trigonometrical Surveys.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th June, 1894.

No. 11.—Mr. J. F. Bevan, Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for fifteen months, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th May, 1894.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

The 5th June, 1894.

No. 12.—Offices reported opened and closed during May, 1894 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Ajodhya . .	North-Western Provinces	21st May 1894.	Opened.
Badani . .	Sind and Baluchistan.	25th "	Ditto.
Baragali . .	Punjab . .	10th "	Ditto.
Barrocoa* . .	Ditto . .	8th "	Closed.
Dhrangadra . .	Kathiawar . .	30th "	Opened.
Dungagali . .	Punjab . .	1st "	Ditto.
Ghoradhaka . .	Ditto . .	7th "	Ditto.
Hodal . .	Ditto . .	31st "	Ditto.
Kajuri Kuch . .	North-West Frontier.	17th "	Ditto.
Kalabagh . .	Punjab . .	9th "	Ditto.
Kan . .	Sikkim . .	27th "	Closed.
Khalia . .	Bengal . .	8th "	Opened.
Kuldana . .	Punjab . .	2nd "	Ditto.
Murtaza . .	North-West Frontier.	25th "	Ditto.
Rawal Pindi West Ridge.	Punjab . .	8th "	Closed.
Sadda . .	Ditto . .	5th "	Ditto.
Sheikh Budin . .	Ditto . .	1st "	Opened.
Ziarat . .	Sind and Baluchistan . .	15th "	Ditto.
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Baboganj . .	Bengal North-Western Ry. .	25th May	Closed.
Bidyanagar . .	Ditto . .	22nd "	Ditto.
Dam-Dim . .	Bengal Doonars Ry.	30th "	Opened.
Dibru Garh Steamer Ghat . .	Dibru-Sadiya Ry.	21st "	Closed.
Jar . .	Muskaf-Bolan Ry.	28th "	Ditto.
Kokilamukh . .	Jorhat Ry. .	3rd "	Ditto.
Kundlani . .	North-Western Railway . .	28th "	Ditto.
Mahammadpore . .	Tirhoot State Ry.	27th Apl.	Ditto.
Risia . .	Bengal North-Western Ry. .	24th May	Ditto.

* Military Camp Office.

W. F. MELHUISE,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 25th May, 1894.

No. 3488.—Consequent on the appointment of Lala Tola Ram, Tahsildar, 1st grade, and Tahsildar of Sibi, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi (*vide* this Office Notification No. 2188, dated 9th April, 1894), the following temporary promotions are made in the graded list of Tahsildars and Munsiffs, with effect from the 22nd March, 1894 :—

- (1) Pandit Nand Lall, Munsiff, 2nd grade, and Munsiff of Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Munsiff, 1st grade.
- (2) Kazi Muzafar Khan, Tahsildar, 3rd grade, and Tahsildar, Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar, 2nd grade.
- (3) Munshi Amar Singh, Tahsildar, 4th grade, and Tahsildar of Pishin, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar, 3rd grade.
- (4) Lala Gelaram, Naib Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman, is appointed to officiate as a Tahsildar, 4th grade, and as Tahsildar of Sibi.

The 29th May, 1894.

No. 3570.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 583, dated the 30th January, 1894, Munshi Syed Rasul, Tahsildar, 4th grade (on deputation as Settlement Superintendent, Quetta), returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties as Settlement Superintendent, Quetta, in the forenoon of 28th March, 1894.

No. 3572.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 298, dated the 16th January, 1894, Lala Udho Dass, sub. *pro tem.* Munsiff, 2nd grade, returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties as Munsiff of Sibi, in the forenoon of 22nd March, 1894.

The 30th May, 1894.

No. 3595.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2187, dated the 9th April, 1894, Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties, in the forenoon of the 18th May, 1894.

No. 3599.—Mir Shams Shah, Officiating Native Assistant, Khojak Pass, is granted one month's privilege leave, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st April, 1894.

No. 3600.—Kazi Muzafar Khan, Officiating Tahsildar, 2nd grade, and Tahsildar of Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant, Khojak, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mir Shams Shah, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st April, 1894.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*

First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 30th May, 1894.

No. 3727.—Lieutenant A. H. O. Spence, attached 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted accumulated privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 6th July, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 2nd June, 1894.

No. 3813.—Major A. Masters, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 13th July, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

R. L. KENNION, *Lieut.*,

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 31st May, 1894.

No. 1459-S.—With reference to this Department Orders No. 1375-S., dated 21st May, 1894, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Boileau, R.E., made over, and Mr. W. R. Chill, Honorary Assistant Engineer, took over, charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Mount Abu Division, on the afternoon of the 28th May, 1894.

By Order,

H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,

*Secretary to the Agents to the Govr. Genl.
and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana
and Central India.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE AND MERWARA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 1st June, 1894.

No. 1486-S.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 154(b) of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to declare his intention to extend the limits of the Beawar Municipality as described beneath:—

On the West.—From boundary pillar No. 4 near the road leading to Chong to the Noon-dri Rappat on the river Jalia.

On the North.—From the Noon-dri Rappat to the Junction of the Jalia and Bulad rivers following the bed of the former river.

Under Section 155(1), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara will consider any objection in respect to the proposed alteration above described, which may be lodged within six weeks of the publication of this Notification.

By Order,

H. F. WHITE, *M.Inst.C.E.*,

*Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
in the P. W. D., Ajmere and Merwara.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 2nd June, 1894.

No. 565.—Seth Ram Chandar Fattchpuria having tendered his resignation of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate, Beawar, Notification No. 472, dated the 23rd June, 1874, issued by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

*First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st May, 1894.

No. 14-A.—The temporary promotions and reversions made in Director General, Military Works' Notifications Nos. 43-A., dated 13th December, 1893, and 2-A., dated 12th February, 1894, are hereby cancelled, and the following temporary promotions and reversions are authorized, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAMES	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant G. B. Hingston, R.E.	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary	1893. 17th Oct.
Lieutenant H. F. Thuillier, R.E.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	17th "
Ditto	E. E., IV, T.	A. E., I.	Reversion	4th Nov.
Lieutenant G. B. Hingston, R.E.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	18th "
Lieutenant J. S. Liddell, R.E.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	24th "
Ditto	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary	26th "
Ditto	E. E., IV, T.	A. E., I.	Reversion	29th "
Lieutenant S. G. Rivett-Carnac, R.E.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	3rd Dec.
Lieutenant F. R. F. Boileau, R.E.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	5th "
Ditto	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary	7th "
Lieutenant A. J. H. Swiney, R.E.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	11th "
Lieutenant F. R. F. Boileau, R.E.	E. E., IV, T.	A. E., I.	Reversion	24th "
Lieutenant H. E. G. Clayton, R.E.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	1894. 4th Jan.
Ditto	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary	16th "
Ditto	E. E., IV, T.	A. E., I.	Reversion	18th "
Lieutenant G. C. Kemp, R.E.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	19th Feb.

No. 15-A.—The following temporary promotion and reversion is authorised in the Engineer

Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant H. F. Thuillier, R.E.	A. E., I.	E. E., IV	Temporary	1894. 23rd Mar.
Ditto . . .	E. E., IV, T.	A. E., I.	Reversion	31st "

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.,*
for *Director General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1894.

No. 27.—Mr. A. R. Jacobson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class III, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. A. E. Adie on privilege leave or until further orders.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, dated at Ahmednagar, this 30th day of May, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 4062, Private Alfred Peters.	Parish and County in which Born,—Bir m i n g h a m, Warwickshire, England.
Age,—24 years 11 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—25th May, 1894.
Height,—5 feet 4½ inches.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Ahmednagar.
Colour of— Complexion, fair; Hair, red; Eyes, blue.	Marks,—None.
Trade,—Baker.	REMARKS,—This absentee escaped from regimental cells and was wearing at the time a suit of white prison clothing and white prison cap and regimental boots.
Date of Enlistment,—20th January, 1893.	Under 2 years' service.
Place of Enlistment,— Hounslow.	

—, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Middlesex Regt.

Report of a Deserter without leave from the Ordnance Artificer Corps of Gun Carriage Factory, dated at Madras, this 30th day of May, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name, —General No. 530, Ordnance Artificer Samuel Wallace Hogg.	Place of Enlistment,— Madras.
Age,—23 years 5 months and 8 days.	Parish and County in which Born,—Trichinopoly.
Height,—6 feet 3 inches.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—8th May, 1894.
Colour of— Complexion, brown; Hair, brown; Eyes, black.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Madras.
Trade,—Filer and fitter.	Marks,—Three moles on the chest and a scar on the belly.
Date of Enlistment,—15th September, 1890.	Under 4 years' service.

M. PASLEY, *Capt., R.A.,*
Asst. Supdt., Gun Carriage Factory,
in charge.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The following graves in the Quetta Cemetery being out of repair, notice is hereby given that all persons interested in the preservation of these monuments should communicate, without delay, with the Chaplain of Quetta, with a view to the necessary repairs being executed. This advertisement will appear three times, and if after a due interval no person come forward to undertake the repairs, any grave not repaired will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Rule XIX, Notification of Government of India, Home Department, No. 103, dated Simla, 20th June, 1885 :—

The graves are those of—

- (1) Sergeant Mill, Department Public Works,—died 17th October, 1879.
- (2) Lieutenant Radcliffe, A. Battery, IV Brigade, Royal Artillery,—died 27th July, 1881.
- (3) Lieutenant Hugh Rose Ross, Royal Artillery,—died 12th January, 1879.
- (4) Brigadier-General Joseph Hume Henderson, late Commandant, 24th Bombay Infantry,—died 27th June, 1881.
- (5) Captain Montague Stewart Saunders, late 20th Hussars,—died 30th August, 1881.
- (6) Acting Bombardier J. McEwan, Royal Artillery,—died 30th September, 1880.
- (7) Captain Ernest Wenman Perry, late Her Majesty's 40th Regiment,—died 20th June, 1879.
- (8) Lieutenant-Colonel Rodk. Stevenson, late 2nd-in-Command, Poona Horse,—died 24th April, 1880.
- (9) Captain H. H. Showers, son of the late Major-General St. G. D. Showers,—died 29th March, 1880.

The 28th May, 1894.

Chaplain of Quetta.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th June, 1894.

No. 855-I.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 7th May, 1894, during the deputation of Mr. R. H. Kelly, or until further orders:—

Mr. A. H. Sparling, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Babu Ananda Gopal Sen, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Babu Hem Nath Basu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Babu Chandra Kanta Datta is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 7th May, 1894.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 856-I.—Munshi Suzawar, Khan Bahadur, Postmaster, Lahore, is granted an extension of privilege leave for sixteen days, from the 4th June, 1894.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allen, C. H.	Holdsworth, Mrs.	Ryan, Mrs.
Affleck, Miss Edith.	E. J.	Rosenblum, M.
Abergh, Mackay,	Heller, Max.	Robertson, C. C.
Lt.-Col.	Hall, Surg.-Capt.	Reiter, Rebbecca.
Aron, Klara.	J. E.	Roper, Miss.
Ascherfort, Miss.	Harrison, Revd. P.	Rosnietkey, Miss S.
Aldham, C. J.	R.	Rossvich, Bellina.
Anderson, W.	Inglis, A. E.	Sharp, H. A.
Bholanauth.	Johansen, Chas.	Sieberg, O. H. O.
Bell, Capt. R. A.	Jolinson, C.	Shena, R.
Biges, E.	Johnson, Miss A. G.	Stevens, J. P. M.
Baldwin, W.	King, Joseph.	Senter, Antonio.
Beer, Alfr. C.	Kanneruther, F. S.	Smith, George.
Barry, P. O. Collis.	Krohn, Juan.	Sandford, Jame R.
Cohen, Anna.	Leslie, N.	Saunders, Rob.
Challenger, H. L.	Lad, B. P.	Siqueira, D.
Cole, Gunner	Lengley, J. M.	Stoffer, P.
94185.	Lambert, F. G.	Thornton, Mrs.
Christein, Miss A.	Montague, J. D.	Tate, Mrs.
J.	Merk, Franz.	Thomas, Mrs.
Cunningham, G. H.	Martin, E. C.	Stepha.
Dwarkanath Ghoi.	Moore, Miss C.	Vaingartin, A.
Dundee, Dr. J. C.	Moorhouse, Miss	Winekler, C. I.
Dossabhoy Cooverjee	R.	Willcox, H. W.
Patel.	Nandsingh.	Williams, Capt.
Fendall, W.	Nyss, G.	White, Mr.
Freeberg, Miss B.	Owen, Charles.	Wilson, Gordon.
Gillon, Miss.	Pinchasi, S.	Wright, Berton.
Goldie, A. L.	Prato, Leon.	Wood, E. S.
Hayes, William.	Pellon, F.	Watling, G. W.
Harding, D. Lyn.	Pathiarum, Ho.	Wells, Miss E. F.
Harrison, Miss E.	P. O. Hinger, Mrs.	Williams, E. H.
Harrison, J. E.	Rustomji, N.	Xydias, P.
Hamilton, F. W.	Morkar.	Xavier, Mrs. M.
Douglas.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th June, 1894.

Sirca r, Revd. K. C.

The 9th June, 1894.

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Arndt, F. W.	Grossmann, John.	Randolph, C. G.
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Barklie, R. Clegg.	Higgs, J. A.	Redmond, W.
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Chazal, Edgar de.	Jelly, Therese.	Russell, Mrs.
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Capt.	Kochler, Alice, Mrs.	Scallan, Miss.
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Crake, D. H.	Lock, J. G. C.	Staniland, Carl.
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Goh Daigoro,	Murphy, E.	William, G. E.
Monsieur.	Newington, D.	Witham, Geo.

Registered Letters.

Arndt, F. W.	Cruner, M. K.	Vers, L.
Arnal, Antoinette.	Fillatran, Paul.	Wittenbaker, J. E.
Blake, Mrs. H.	Teall, C.	Wessel, Hubert.

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Vol.	XXXII.	Champaran.
Vol.	XXXIII.	Monghyr.
Vol.	XXXIV.	Bhāgalpur.
Vol.	XXXV.	Purnea.
Vol.	XXXVI.	Malda.
Vol.	XXXVII.	Sonchal Parga.
Vol.	XXXVIII.	Cuttack.
Vol.	XXXIX.	Balasore.
Vol.	XL.	Puri.
Vol.	XLI.	Hazaribāgh.
Vol.	XLII.	Lohardaga.
Vol.	XLIII.	Manbhum.
Vol.	XLIV.	Singbhum.
Vol.	XLV.	Tributary States of Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

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POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for years 1890-91, 1891-92, and 1892-93. R1-8 (2s.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4s.)

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The Civil Engineering College Calendar, 1891. R2 (2s.)

Ditto ditto 1892. Price R2 (2s.)

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Bound copies . R45 (R1-4.)

Unbound " . " 35 (R1.)

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Ditto in Kaithi. 1s. per copy.

A Hand-book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By Ram Bramna Sanyal (with photo). R5 (6s.)

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Report on the Toils of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May 1891. R1 (3s.)

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Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No 313675, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May, 1865, for Rs100, originally standing in the name of Shama-pada Sreemanee, and last endorsed to Megmala Dassee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

MEGMALA DASSEE,
*No 38, Colootollah Street,
Calcutta.*

Lost in Transit by Post.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 196711, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for Rs800, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras, and last endorsed to the National Bank of India, Limited, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

For the National Bank of India, Ltd.,
CHAS. NICOLL,
Sub-Manager.
3, Council House Street



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 23.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

Bengal --									
Eastern Hill Tracts--									
Chittagong Hill Tracts									
Majma (n)									
Majma Hills									
Eastern--									
Bachargango									
Machabali									
Chittagong									
Tuppera									
Bacca									
Myemangh									
Dakshin--									
Khalna									
Sa-Pargana									
Mishapore									
Hawrah									
Calcutta									
Hooghly									
Nadia (Kishnagar)									
Jessore									
Faridpur									
Central--									
Bardham									
Bardham									
Bardham									
Murshidabad									
Sondal Pargana									
Fahra									
Bogra									
Rajshahi									
Malda									
Northern--									
Rangpur									
Dumai									
Jalpaiguri									
Darjeeling									
Orissa--									
Puri									
Cuttack									
Balasore									
Chota-Nagpur--									
Singbhum									
Manbhum									
Lehargaga									
Palamu									
Hazaribagh									

Not p rable

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arvensis</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.		
																											S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—continued.																												
Ritika, south—	16 13	16 13	23 1	24 2	8 6	9 7	13 10	13 10	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	17 14	17 14	24 2	25 3	10 8	10 8	14 11	14 11	18 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	13 0	13 0	20 8	21 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra, north—	21 0	21 0	22 1	23 1	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	16 6	16 6	23 1	24 2	13 4	13 4	16 2	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidhar	14 4	14 4	23 1	24 2	12 1	12 1	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	13 8	13 8	20 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	14 8	14 8	21 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandigarh	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chennai	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	15 14	15 14	20 3	21 0	8 13	8 13	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	13 0	13 0	19 8	20 0	7 12	7 12	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daman	14 0	14 0	22 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwad	14 4	14 4	20 4	21 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	14 8	14 8	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	15 8	15 8	23 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dudhgaon	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridkot	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepur	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	18 0	18 0	25 8	26 0	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiarpur	18 10	18 10	27 12	27 12	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imphal	18 0	18 0	26 12	26 12	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	19 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur	20 8	20 8	28 8	28 8	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	12 4	12 4	25 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolhapur	16 8	16 8	29 0	30 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kutch	23 3	23 3	33 8	34 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	12 8	12 8	22 8	23 0	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrass	13 4	13 4	20 10	21 0	8 14	8 14	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrass	13 8	13 8	21 8	22 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrass	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrass	17 4	17 4	30 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrass	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrass	16 4	16 4	28 0	27 8	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF APRIL 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice, Best Sort		Rice, Common		Jawar of Cholam (Sorghum vulgare)		Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhosum)		Marua or Raghi (Zizania coracans)		Kangni or Italian Millet (Setaria italica)		Gram, Channa, Ghola, Kadali or Suwaga (Cicer arisatum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (Cajanus sinensis)		Pinewood		Salt	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Amritsar	23 0	23 0	45 0	50 0	10 0	8 0	38 0	40 0	33 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	34 0	23 0	24 0	44 0	41 0	35 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8
Bombay	25 0	24 0	43 0	58 0	9 0	10 0	31 0	34 0	33 0	30 0	27 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	39 0	40 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Calcutta	24 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	11 0	11 0	34 0	34 0	33 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	220 0	220 0	13 0	13 0
Central—																										
Coimbatore	24 0	22 0	35 0	39 0	9 0	9 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	30 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	22 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	70 0	70 0	10 0	10 0
Madras	22 0	22 0	38 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	33 0	33 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mysore	22 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	33 0	33 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Amritsar	26 0	27 0	47 0	47 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	33 0	35 0	38 0	38 0	10 0	10 0	83 0	83 0	12 12	12 12
Bombay	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	35 0	34 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	37 0	37 0	42 0	42 0	10 0	10 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Calcutta	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	35 0	34 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
North-eastern—																										
Amritsar	22 0	23 0	45 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	28 0	28 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	13 8	13 8
Bombay	25 0	25 0	47 0	51 0	12 0	12 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	39 0	41 0	31 0	31 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Calcutta	26 0	26 0	46 0	46 0	12 0	12 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	39 0	41 0	31 0	31 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Madras	34 0	34 0	45 0	45 0	13 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	34 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Mysore	24 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	34 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	70 0	70 0	11 4	11 4
Western—																										
Amritsar	22 0	22 0	45 0	52 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	29 0	32 0	31 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	29 0	28 0	205 0	205 0	43 0	43 0
Bombay	26 0	26 0	57 0	52 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	23 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	29 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	50 0	50 0
Calcutta	33 0	33 0	46 0	45 0	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	46 0	46 0	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Madras	27 0	27 0	40 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	39 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	11 12	11 12
Mysore	26 0	26 0	35 0	42 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
East and Baluchistan—																										
Amritsar	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Bombay	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	12 12	12 12
Calcutta	13 2	13 2	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	16 3	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	110 6	110 6	12 12	12 12
Madras	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	118 0	118 0	12 12	12 12
Other Districts—																										
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Bombay	16 8	16 8	26 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	5 0	5 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	67 0	67 0	9 12	9 12
Calcutta	16 8	16 8	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	5 0	5 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhosum).		MARUA OR BAJI (Eleusine coracana).		KARONI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNDAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARAB. OF THUR. CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		PINKWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	20 6	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 10	12 10
S. Canara	9 6	9 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Colombatore	11 8	12 5	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 11	12 11	18 3	18 8	15 14	15 14	23 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	131 3	12 3	11 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	16 14	16 14	15 6	17 5	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Balem	9 6	9 6	...	...	9 13	9 13	13 3	13 3	20 3	20 8	17 3	17 10	24 0	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	25 3	25 3	21 10	20 11	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anasapur	9 10	9 10	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 14	11 14	22 13	20 10	22 10	22 10	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Chidambaram	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 6	11 2	18 10	18 10	20 5	20 5	23 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kuracool	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	26 11	26 6	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 2	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Gosajam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 6	11 10	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 8	86 8	10 2	10 2
Vingapattam	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	15 0	15 6	22 14	22 14	23 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 11	11 11
Godavari	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 14	9 6	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kutna	7 11	7 11	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 10	11 10	19 0	19 0	...	...	27 5	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellare	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	14 13	14 13	20 10	20 10	...	...	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 6	11 6	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 2	12 2	17 5	17 5	17 13	17 13	20 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2
Chinglepet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 8	12 8	19 3	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	13 3	13 3
N. Arcot	7 11	7 11	...	...	10 5	9 6	11 5	11 5	16 6	16 6	16 8	14 14	22 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	7 6	7 6	...	...	12 3	12 3	14 0	14 0	...	...	17 11	18 8	19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	7 6	7 6	...	...	13 5	14 2	14 0	14 10	...	...	14 8	14 8	21 2	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Tiruchirappalli	6 10	6 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 11	12 11	18 14	18 14	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 10	12 3
Southern—																										
Tamilvelly	9 3	9 3	...	...	12 11	12 11	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 14	13 14
Madras	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 2	11 13	10 10	12 5	19 6	19 6	17 10	17 10	23 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 4	10 4	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	12 4	11 15	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	31 0	31 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 4	9 8	8 0	8 0	10 8	9 12	12 0	11 12	20 0	20 0	17 4	17 4	29 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tamilar	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	224 0	224 0	10 0	10 0
Hannu . . . . .	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur . . . . .	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 7	9 7	12 10	12 2	27 5	27 5	...	...	36 12	37 13	...	...	18 14	17 5	...	...	...	...	272 0	272 0	10 8	10 8
Chikmagalur	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	32 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	46 0	40 0	40 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Aden	7 0	7 0	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	56 0	56 0	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch).

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 23.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

PART VI—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 23.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th June, 1894.

No. 313.—Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 4th July 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 314.—Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam during the absence on leave of Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I., or until further orders.

L. M. THORNTON,

Offg. Depy. Secretary to the Government of India.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 316.—Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., C.I.E., or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 353.—The services of Surgeon-Captain E. Jennings, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

POLICE.

The 7th June, 1894.

No. 286.—The services of Lieutenant L. N. Leeds, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Assistant Commandant, Upper Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 30th June 1894.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 140.—The Reverend T. M. M. Griffiths, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 24th June 1894.

No. 142.—The Reverend A. E. Brown Constable, Chaplain of Pachmarhi, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Jubulpore, in the Central Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of the Reverend T. E. F. Cole, with effect from the 25th June 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK

Simla, the 7th June, 1894.

No. 1424—102.—The services of Veterinary-Lieutenant H. A. Sullivan, Professor, Veterinary College, Lahore, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 25th May 1894.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th June, 1894.

No. 909-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P. Bonenblust as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden during the absence of Mr. S. Schmuck.

The 7th June, 1894.

No. 922-G.—Lieutenant S. R. Davidson, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 27th Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, with effect from date of joining.

No. 924-G.—Second-Lieutenant J. D. Cadell, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from date of joining.

No. 927-G.—The services of Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from the 1st June, 1894, after relinquishing charge of his duties in the Boda State.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 930-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Edwin S. Murray as Acting Consul for Denmark at Aden during the absence of Mr. H. F. C. Parkinson.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 2918-A, dated Simla, the 8th June, 1894.

From—STEPHEN JACOB, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1223-D., dated the 27th March 1894, on the subject of the payment of interest on Government Promissory Notes which have been enfaced for such payment in England, but on which the last Indian endorsement has not been certified.

2. In the Notification in this Department, No. 61, dated the 12th November 1858, laying down the rules for the enfacement of rupee paper for the payment of interest in London, it was provided that notes should be so enfaced only at Calcutta, and that notes bearing any endorsement must be renewed in the name of the then holder before being enfaced. It was also expressly stipulated that "any endorsement made in India of an enfaced note will not be recognised in England."

3. By a later Notification No. 79, dated the 15th September 1859, the provision as to the renewal of notes before enfacement was modified; and it was provided that holders of notes transferred for payment of interest to Bombay or Madras might "have such notes enfaced and registered by the Accountant General, Bombay (or Madras, as the case may be), on the condition that a certificate be affixed on the back of such notes by the Accountant General of the Presidency concerned that all existing endorsements have been examined by him and are valid and correct, and that the note itself is genuine and outstanding;

and on the understanding that no endorsement made subsequently to the date of the Accountant General's certificate will be recognised in England."

4. This later order did not expressly refer to Calcutta, but since its issue the recognised practice in Calcutta, as in Madras and Bombay, has been for the Public Debt Office to certify to the genuineness of the notes and of the endorsements, if any, upon them at the time of enfacement for payment of interest in London, renewal being effected only when desired by the holder or when necessary for any special reason.

5. It now appears from a letter, dated the 16th January 1894, from the Chief Accountant, Bank of England, to your address, that a very large number of the notes lodged at the Bank do not bear the prescribed certificate as to the correctness of the endorsement; and that as the Bank considered that the refusal to recognise uncertified endorsements might occasion trouble, it has hitherto admitted the notes on such evidence as could be procured in England of the genuineness of the endorsements. The Bank has, however, now raised the question whether its present practice is correct or whether it would be justified, and would be carrying out the wishes of the Government of India, in refusing to pay interest on notes on which the last Indian endorsement has not been duly certified.

6. I am to point out that the practice followed by the Bank of England as stated in the Chief Accountant's letter is not only irregular and not in accordance with the prescribed rules, but is also open to objection, since it is desirable that the genuineness of endorsements made in India should be decided in this country; the practice now brought to notice must in some cases operate with unfairness, as the proof required by the Bank might be easily obtainable in some cases, while in others it would not be possible to furnish it without a reference to India. The Government of India have accordingly decided that the practice should cease, and that in accordance with the authorised procedure notes on which the last Indian endorsement has not been certified should not be recognised in England.

7. The Government of India recognise the fact that the sudden cessation of the existing practice, however irregularly it has been allowed to grow up, might cause some inconvenience, and have accordingly decided that notice should be given in the form of the prescribed certificate of endorsement that endorsements made in India after the date of the certificate will not be recognised in England. The two following forms of notice are now prescribed by the Government of India for this purpose; and I am to request that in future one or other of the forms may be stamped on all Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in England, Form A being used for notes bearing endorsements and Form B for clean notes:

A.

Certified that the above endorsement has been examined, valid and correct, and that the note is genuine and outstanding. Any endorsement made in India subsequent to the date of this certificate will not be recognised by the Bank of England (vide Government of India Notifications No. 61, dated the 12th November 1858, and No. 79, dated the 15th September 1859).

Superintendent.

Dated 189 .

B.

Certified that this note is genuine and outstanding. Any endorsement made in India will not be recognised by the Bank of England (vide Government of India Notifications No. 61, dated the 12th November 1858, and No. 79, dated the 15th September 1859).

8. I am to add that the attention of the Bank of England will be invited to the rules on the subject as laid down in 1858 and 1859, and the Bank will be requested to give notice of the above orders in such manner as may appear most suitable on the occasion of the next payment of interest on any loan; and thereafter to refuse payment of interest upon, and to return under objection all notes in which the rule as to endorsements in India is infringed, unless the endorsements have been previously recognized under the practice described in paragraph 5.

Ordered, that the letter be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th June, 1894.

No. 2839-P.—Mr. D. J. Burbridge, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, was posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, from 27th April to 8th May 1894, inclusive.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
STAMPS.

The 7th June, 1894.

No. 2897-S.R.—Under section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the power to reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties with which (a) any instruments, or (b) any particular class of instruments, or (c) any of the instruments belonging to such class, or (d) any instruments when executed by or in favour of any particular class of persons, or by or in favour of any members of such class, are chargeable, the Governor General in Council has been pleased—

- (1) to direct that the duties chargeable on the instruments specified in the first column of the first schedule to this notification shall be reduced to the amounts respectively indicated in the second column of that schedule, and
- (2) to remit the duties chargeable on the instruments specified in the second schedule to this notification.

II.—All previous notifications under section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, are hereby cancelled, but not so as to affect their past operation.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Instruments on which Stamp-duty is reduced

Description of Instrument	Proper Stamp-duty.
1 <i>Agreement</i> executed for service or for performance of work in a coffee-plantation in the Madras Presidency, Coorg or Mysore, when the advance given under the agreement does not exceed twenty rupees	One anna.
2. <i>Charter-party</i> containing a clause as to the payment of compensation in case of breach of the contract evidenced thereby.	One rupee
3 <i>Instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage.</i>	<p>(a) When the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the Instrument. Half the duty chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 11 (b), on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured.</p> <p>(b) When the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the Instrument. The same duty as that chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 11 (b), on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured.</p>
4. <i>Instrument of gift</i> of shares in a Company or Association	The same duty as that chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 60 (a), on a transfer of shares for a consideration equal to their value, as set forth in the instrument of gift.
5 <i>Instrument of partition</i> of land held on settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment to the Government.	Not to exceed the amount chargeable on a valuation of the land at five times the annual revenue.
6. <i>Power-of-attorney</i> of the kind specified in the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 50 (b), when required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, XV of 1882.	Eight annas.
7 <i>Proxy</i> executed by a female, empowering any person to vote—	One anna.
(a) at any one election of members of a Local Board held under the provisions of the Bombay Local Boards Act (Bombay Act I of 1884), or	
(b) at any one election of Municipal Commissioners held under the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act (Bombay Act II of 1884).	

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

*Instruments exempted from Stamp-duty.*1. *Agreements—*

- (a) of the kind described in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 43 ;
- (b) such written agreements with respect to enhancement of rent of ex-proprietary or occupancy tenants as are referred to in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, XII of 1881, section 12, clause (a) ;
- (c) executed under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, section 35, sub-section (1) ;
- (d) made under Act II of 1886 (*an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture*), section 9, sub-section (2) ;
- (e) respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land-revenue therefor, executed under the Bombay Land-revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879) or any rules made under that Act ;
- (f) or declarations by which a tender made to an Executive Commissariat Officer is accepted as a contract when the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Loan Notes or in cash ;
- (g) agreement papers passed by Commissariat contractors when their security deposits are transferred to a Savings Bank ;
- (h) made with Railway Companies or Administrations for the conveyance of goods ;
- (i) made with Railway Companies or Administrations, which purport to limit the responsibility of those Companies or Administrations as declared by the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, section 72, sub-section (1), and are in a form approved by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (2) of that section ;
- (j) or indemnity bonds given to Railway authorities by consignees (when the railway receipt is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles ;
- (k) and security bonds required to be executed, under the rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service, by students and their sureties previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

*Articles of Association—**See clause 11 infra.*2. *Bills of Exchange—*

drawn in Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there when the same are negotiated in British India.

3. *Bills of Lading—*

executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India.

4. *Bonds—**Security-bonds—*

- (a) taken, under the authority of the Government, from medical students of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon, and Hospital Assistant classes, and their sureties ;
- (b) executed under No. 3-A of the rules made by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Bombay Irrigation Act (Bombay Act VII of 1879), section 70.

*See also clause 1 (j) and (k) supra.*5. *Cheques—*

drawn in Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there when the same are negotiated in British India.

6. *Copies or Extracts—*

- (a) copies of instruments which the Village Registrar has to deliver to the parties under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 58 ;
- (b) copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage or burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, or Diocesan Registrars, and granted to—
 - (1) soldiers, sailors, or non-commissioned or petty officers, or
 - (2) persons in needy circumstances, in whose favour Chaplains may exercise the discretionary power vested in them by Rule IV of Division III of the rules published under Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June 1885, in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th idem, Part I, page 346 :

[N.B.—This exemption is in respect of any stamp-duty with which the copies or extracts might otherwise be chargeable.]

(c) copies of entries—

- (i) in the certified copies of registers given under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, section 8 ;
 - (ii) in register books granted by any Registrar of Births and Deaths under the said Act, section 25, or
 - (iii) in registers and records given under the said Act, section 35,
- when applied for by a soldier, sailor, non-commissioned officer or petty officer ;

- (d) copies or extracts certified by patwaris to be true copies of, or true extracts from, records or papers which they are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, XVIII of 1881, section 146, when the copy or extract is furnished by a patwari to a malguzar or tenant of or in the village with which the copy or extract is concerned.

7. *Debentures*—

- (a) debenture bonds issued by a Joint Stock Company under the terms of a mortgage-deed making over in whole or in part the property of the Company to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders, and interest coupons attached to the said debentures ;
- (b) the debenture bonds of the loan of Rs20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor when the said bonds are negotiated in British India ;
- (c) the debentures specified by date, number, and value in the appendix hereto :

[N.B.—This exemption is in respect of any stamp-duty with which the debentures might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, sub-division, or consolidation.]

8. *Instruments*—

- (a) executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of loans made or to be made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884, or under Rule 147 of the rules framed under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, II of 1876 ;
 - (b) in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, Executive Commissariat Officers by contractors ;
 - (c) in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, or the Public Works Department by contractors for the due performance of their contracts ;
 - (d) executed by officers of the Government or their sureties to secure the due accounting for property received by those officers by virtue of their office ;
 - (e) whereby proprietors and others in the Central Provinces engage with the Government for the maintenance and remuneration of patwaris ;
 - (f) conveyances by endorsement of rights secured by instruments known as " Sattas " (this clause applies only to the Central Provinces) ;
 - (g) pattas granted by an officer of the Government or by any assignee of Government revenue in the Madras Presidency to holders of land under raiyatwar settlements ;
 - (h) sanads of jagirs and other documents conveying lands granted to individuals by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration ;
 - (i) of exchange executed by private persons when land is given by them for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to them by the Government ;
- [N.B.—This exemption is in respect of the stamp-duty which would otherwise be payable by private persons under section 29, clause (f), of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879.]
- (j) contracts executed in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, for service in Assam under the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department or under District Committees constituted under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, III of 1879 ;
 - (k) deed of dower executed on the occasion of a marriage between Muhammadans ;
 - (l) evidencing an ordinary pawn transaction, where money is borrowed on the pledge of moveable property, and the sum borrowed does not exceed twenty rupees.

9. *Leases and Counterparts*—

- (a) leases granted by the Government under rules made under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, section 31, or purporting to be so granted, of land situated in a protected forest in any of the following villages in the Akola Taluka of the District of Ahmednagar in the Presidency of Bombay, namely:—

Ambit,
Ghatghar,
Kumshet,
Lohali Kotul,

Pachnai,
Pánjré,
Sámrád,
Shinganvádi,

Uddavné ;

- (b) leases granted under rule 31 of the rules published by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Land-revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879) ;
- (c) leases of fisheries granted under the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, III of 1889, section 32 ;
- (d) leases or counterparts thereof executed at the time of settlements made directly by the Government with existing occupants of land, whether zamindars or tenants, and whether self-cultivating or not : provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

10. Letters—

- (a) letter which a person depositing money in a District Savings Bank or Post Office Savings Bank as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office, or for the fulfilment of a contract, or for any other purpose, is required by the rules of the Savings Banks to address to the Secretary to the District Savings Bank or the Post Master in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

“Local authority” in this clause means a municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners, or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of a municipal or local fund ;

- (b) letter of authority or power-of-attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of such other joint holders, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

11. Memorandum and Articles of Association—

of any Association registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, section 26.

12. Policy of Insurance—

policies of life-insurance and contracts for monthly allowances granted by the Director General of the Post Office of India in accordance with the rules for Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowances issued under the authority of the Government of India.

13. Powers-of-Attorney—

- (a) furnished to relatives, servants, or dependants under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 68 ;
- (b) executed in favour of lambardars or khatedars by opium cultivators who do not attend personally to receive advances or to enter into contracts for the cultivation of opium.

See also clause 10 supra.

14. Receipts—

- (a) given by Mounted Police Constables on account of their pay and allowances ;
- (b) given by the addressee for deposits exceeding twenty rupees made for the payment of replies to telegraphic messages ;
- (c) endorsed by the payee on Postal Money Orders ;

[N.B.—This exemption is in respect of any stamp-duty with which the receipts might otherwise be chargeable.]

- (d) given by Railway Companies or Administrations for fares for conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, and to such Companies or Administrations for refunds of overcharges made in respect of such fares ;
- (e) given for payment of interest on Government Promissory Notes ;
- (f) given by, or on behalf of, depositors in Post Office, District, Presidency, or State Railway Savings Banks or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for sums of money withdrawn from any of those Banks :

[N.B.—This exemption applies in all cases in which the receipts would otherwise be liable to stamp-duty.]

- (g) given by opium cultivators or their representatives and by lambardars and khatedars in the Behar and Benares Agencies for money paid to them by the Government as advances for the cultivation of opium.

15. *Share Warrants*—

issued by a Company in pursuance of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, section 30 :

This exemption is in respect of the duty specified in the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, section 35, and will only take effect upon payment, as composition for that duty, to the Collector of Stamp Revenue, of—

- (a) three-quarters per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the Company, or
 (b) if any Company, which has paid the said duty or composition in full, subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital, three-quarters per centum of the additional capital so issued.

APPENDIX.

Debentures referred to in clause 7 (c) of the Second Schedule supra.

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued	Date of Debenture	Number of Debenture.	Value of each Debenture.	Amount
			R	R
Municipality of Ahmedabad.	April 1, 1883 .	1 to 240	500	1,20,000
	September 1, 1884	1 to 100		50,000
	September 4, 1888	1 to 800		4,00,000
	November 1, 1889 .	801 to 1120		1,60,000
	April 1, 1890 . .	1 to 34	500	17,000
	September 1, 1890 .	35 to 68		17,000
	October 1, 1893 .	1 to 40		20,000
	November 1, 1893 .	41 to 440	...	2,00,000
	March and April, 1880			10,00,000
	June 14, 1881 .	1 to 10 11 to 70 71 to 295 296 to 445		1,00,000 5,00,000 1,00,000 75,000
Trustees of the Port of Bombay.	October 31, 1885 .	050, 051 001 to 049, 056, 058, 059 052 to 055	2,000 1,000	4,000 52,000 2,000
	November 5, 1885 .	057		500
	December 8, 1885	060 to 064		2,500
	December 22, 1885 .	065	500	500
	January 5, 1886 .	066 to 068		6,000
	March 23, 1886 .	166, 167 069 to 116, 171 to 180 117 to 165, 168 to 170	5,000 1,000 500	10,000 58,000 26,000
	April 19, 1886 . .	265	1,000	1,000
	June 3, 1886 . .	193 to 197 253 to 255, 257 to 264 353 to 377, 379, 380 181 to 192, 553 to 579	5,000 2,000 1,000 500	25,000 22,000 27,000 19,500
	June 10, 1886 .	198 to 200 381 580, 581	5,000 1,000 500	15,000 1,000 1,000
	June 17, 1886 .	382 to 385 582 to 584	1,000 500	4,000 1,500

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Value of each Debenture.	Amount.
			R	R
	June 24, 1886 . . .	585	500	500
	July 15, 1886 . . .	586 to 589		2,000
	August 12, 1886 . . .	590 to 601		6,000
	August 19, 1886 . . .	602		500
	December 7, 1886 . . .	603		500
	December 21, 1886 . . .	386	1,000	1,000
	January 11, 1887 . . .	387 to 390		4,000
	January 18, 1887 . . .	224		1,000
	January 25, 1887 . . .	201 to 203		5,000
		228 to 237		2,000
		204 to 212, 215, 216, 238 to 240		1,000
	April 19, 1887 . . .	402	500	500
	April 26, 1887 . . .	267 to 285	500	19,000
		403 to 420		9,000
	June 17, 1887 . . .	266		500
	July 5, 1887 . . .	286		1,000
	July 28 1887 . . .	615 to 618		1,00,000
		605 to 613	5,000	45,000
		455 to 483	1,000	29,000
		502 to 552, 604	500	26,000
	August 1, 1887 . . .	550 to 552	1,00,000	3,00,000
		001 to 015, 046 to 050, 156 to 195		5,000
		537, 538		2,000
		016 to 035, 051 to 070, 081 to 105, 196 to 205, 506 to 514, 517 to 526, 539 to 549		1,000
		036 to 045, 071 to 080, 106 to 155, 206 to 505, 515, 516, 527 to 536		500
	October 1, 1887 . . .	247 to 252, 287 to 352, 378, 391 to 401, 440 to 454	1,000	99,000
		256, 421 to 439, 484 to 501	500	19,000
Trustees of the Port of Bombay—contd.	April 1, 1889 . . .	001 to 030	10,000	3,00,000
		031 to 056	1,000	26,000
		057 to 104	500	24,000
	August 1, 1889 . . .	176	63,000	63,000
		146 to 155	10,000	1,00,000
		156 to 175, 177 to 197, 203 to 222	5,000	3,05,000
		198 to 202, 223 to 262	1,000	45,000
	August 8, 1889 . . .	263	5,000	5,000
		264 to 273	2,000	20,000
		274 to 293	1,000	20,000
		294 to 303	500	5,000
	November 1, 1889 . . .	316 to 348	5,000	1,65,000
		390 to 394	2,000	10,000
		304, 306 to 314, 349 to 377, 395 to 404, 415 to 424	1,000	59,000
		305, 315, 378 to 389, 405 to 414	500	12,000
	April 1, 1890 . . .	425 to 474	5,000	2,50,000
	June 1, 1890 . . .	475 to 514	500	20,000
		515 to 522	500	4,000
	September 15, 1890 . . .	001 to 033, 034, 035	10,000	3,40,000
		036 to 041	5,000	30,000
		914 to 918	2,000	10,000
		033	1,500	1,500
		042 to 056, 067 to 071, 700 to 799, 919 to 928, 1039 to 1088	1,000	1,80,000
		057 to 066, 072 to 699, 800 to 913, 929 to 1038, 1089 to 1103.	500	4,38,500
	November 22, 1892 . . .	001 to 020, 196 to 210, 1046 to 1055, 1138 to 1157, 1419 to 1438.	10,000	8,50,000
		021 to 060, 1439 to 1458	5,000	3,00,000
		1459 to 1483	2,000	50,000
		1484 to 1583	1,000	1,00,000
		1584 to 1589	500	3,000
	November 23, 1892 . . .	211 to 255	5,000	4,25,000
		061 to 135, 186 to 195	1,000	85,000
		136 to 185, 1590 to 1683	500	72,000

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Value of each Debenture.	Amount.
			R	R
Trustees of the Port of Bombay— <i>concl'd</i>	November 24, 1892 .	296 to 732, 734 to 795	1,000	4,99,000
	November 25, 1892 {	1373 to 1417 1418	5,000 2,500	2,25,000 2,500
	November 28, 1892 {	1122 to 1137	25,000	4,00,000
		1056 to 1059, 1158 to 1177, 1206 to 1225, 1353 to 1372, 1684 to 1743, 1836 to 1840.	5,000	5,45,000
		1060 to 1069	2,000	20,000
		733, 1070 to 1089, 1120, 1121, 1178 to 1204, 1226 to 1352, 1724 to 1773, 1841 to 1854, 2051 to 2117, 2170 to 2179, 2240 to 2249	1,000	3,26,000
	November 30, 1892 {	796 to 1045 1090 to 1119, 1205 1774 to 1835, 1855 to 2052, 2180 to 2239.	500	3,00,500
		2390 to 2400, 2534 to 2548	5,000	1,30,000
		2590 to 2604	2,000	30,000
		2118 to 2145 2401 to 2420, 2605 to 2624 2146 to 2169, 2250 to 2389, 2421 to 2533, 2549 to 2589 2625 to 2633	1,000 500	68,000 1,63,500
	December 1, 1892 .	2713 to 2717	10,000	50,000
		2728, 2729 2757 to 2760, 3071 to 3079	5,000	75,000
		2696, 2730 to 2739	2,000	22,000
		2697 to 2701 2718 to 2727, 2740 to 2751, 2761, 2762	1,000	33,000
	December 5, 1892 .	2704 to 2712, 2754 to 2756, 2763 to 2986, 3080	500	1,18,500
		3181 to 3191	2,000	22,000
		2634 to 2683, 3008 to 3057, 3081 to 3180, 3193 to 3202	1,000	2,10,000
		2684 to 2695, 2987 to 3007, 3058 to 3070, 3192, 3203 to 3285, 3318 to 3332 3343 to 3355	500	79,000
	December 6, 1892 {	3363 to 3366	5,000	20,000
		3333 to 3341, 3367 to 3386	1,000	29,000
	December 7, 1892 {	3286 to 3317, 3342, 3356 to 3362, 3455 to 3531	500	58,500
		3579 to 3608	1,000	30,000
		3387 to 3454 3532 to 3554 3555 to 3562, 3609 to 3644, 3692 to 3705, 3711 to 3718, 3753 to 3779 3796 to 3801, 3803 to 3807, 3833 to 3902, 3907 to 3956, 3958 to 3982, 3998 to 4072	500	2,07,500
	December 9, 1892 .	3719 to 3727	25,000	2,25,000
		3728	20,000	20,000
		3730	15,000	15,000
		3729	10,000	10,000
		3563, 3569, 3731	5,000	15,000
		3645 to 3649, 3732, 3733	3,000	21,000
		3734, 3735	2,500	5,000
		3564, 3570, 3736 to 3738, 4206	2,000	12,000
		3739 to 3740	1,500	3,000
		3565 to 3568, 3571 to 3573, 3650 to 3658, 3662 to 3666, 3741 to 3743, 3748 to 3751, 3823 to 3832, 3903 to 3906, 3957, 3981 to 3997, 4073 to 4076, 4078 to 4086, 4098 to 4169, 4207 to 4209, 4214 to 4258	1,000	1,91,000
		3574 to 3578, 3744 to 3747, 3752, 3802, 3808 to 3822 4077, 4087 to 4097, 4170, 4200 to 4205, 4210 to 4213, 4259 to 4284, 4286	500	38,000
		3706 to 3710	1,000	5,000
	December 12, 1892 {	3659 to 3661, 3667 to 3691, 3780 to 3795	500	22,000
	December 17, 1892 .	4171 to 4199, 4285	1,000	30,000
Municipality of the City of Bombay.	September 10, 1867	1 to 700	500	3,50,000
	April 14, 1868	1 to 2246		11,23,000
	August 14, 1868	701 to 1230		2,65,000
	November 1 and December 1, 1878	364 to 5388		25,12,500
	July 1, 1885	1 to 14A, 1 to 886B, 1 to 102E, 1 to 320J, 1 to 7478NN		44,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Value of each Debenture.	Amount.
			R	R
Municipality of the City of Bombay— <i>concl'd</i>	January 1, 1886 .	1 to 3400		17,00,000
	November 1, 1887 .	3401 to 9000		28,00,000
	December 1, 1887 .	9001 to 9400		2,00,000
	January 1, 1888 .	1 to 1200		6,00,000
	February 1, 1888 .	1 to 1400		7,00,000
	July 1, 1888 .	1201 to 2400		6,00,000
	August 1, 1888 .	9401 to 11000		8,00,000
	October 1, 1888 .	11001 to 12600		8,00,000
	November 1, 1888 .	1 to 444, 12601 to 14400		11,22,000
	January 10, 1889 .	445 to 729		1,42,500
	February 1, 1889 .	730 to 741		6,000
	July 1, 1889 .	742 to 2017		6,38,000
	November 15, 1889 .	14401 to 18279		19,39,500
	December 15, 1889 .	18280 to 19179		4,50,000
	January 1, 1890 .	1 to 170		85,000
	January 15, 1890 .	19180 to 19400		1,10,500
	February 1, 1890 .	171 to 182		6,000
	March 15, 1890 .	183 to 188		3,000
	April 1, 1890 .	485 to 492		4,000
	April 24, 1890 .	189 to 338		75,000
	May 9, 1890 .	339 to 484	500	73,000
	July 1, 1890 .	493 to 496		2,000
	August 29, 1890 .	19401 to 21400		10,00,000
	August 30, 1890 .	21401 to 22400		5,00,000
	September 9, 1890 .	22401 to 23600		6,00,000
	September 20, 1890 .	23601 to 23800		1,00,000
	September 22, 1890 .	23801 to 24000		1,00,000
	September 23, 1890 .	24001 to 24200		1,00,000
	September 24, 1890 .	24201 to 24400		1,00,000
	September 25, 1890 .	1401 to 1880		2,40,000
	September 26, 1890 .	1 to 1400, 1881 to 2000		7,60,000
	October 1, 1890 .	6801 to 6825		12,500
	October 16, 1890 .	2001 to 3000		5,00,000
	November 14, 1890 .	3001 to 6800		19,00,000
	January 1, 1891 .	6826 to 6876		25,500
	February 1, 1891 .	6877 to 6888		6,000
	March 1, 1891 .	6889 to 6894		3,000
	April 1, 1891 .	6895 to 6902		4,000
	July 1, 1891 .	6903 to 6967		32,500
	October 1, 1891 .	6968 to 6992		12,500
	December 24, 1891 .	24401 to 29400, 1 to 1600	500	33,00,000
	January 1, 1892 .	6993 to 7000		4,000
Municipality of Broach	October 1, 1884	46	5 000	5,000
		41	4,000	4,000
		80	3,500	3,500
		1, 2	2,500	5,000
		13, 35, 81 to 88	1,000	10,000
		40	600	600
		3 to 12, 14, 15, 27, 28, 36 to 39, 42 to 45	500	23,000
		47 to 49, 60 to 79, 89		
		29, 30, 50 to 59	200	2,400
		16 to 26, 31 to 34	100	1,500
Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.	July 13, 1881	6 to 55	10,000	5,00,000
		1 to 5, 56 to 115	5 000	3,25,000
		116 to 240	1,000	1,25,000
		241 to 340	500	50,000
		11 to 40, 747 to 756	10,000	4,00,000
		51 to 150, 261, 262 473 to 477, 502 to 511, 732 to 746, 857 to 876	5,000	8,60,000
		151 to 250	2,000	2,00,000
		263 to 362, 478 to 492, 501, 532 to 631, 757 to 856	1 000	3,16,000
		1 to 10, 41 to 50, 251 to 260, 363 to 472, 493 to 500, 632 to 731, 877 to 1076	500	2,24,000
	February 15, 1886	3159	10,000	10,000
		1 to 60, 2879, 2880, 2897 to 2908, 3033 to 3052, 3122 to 3124, 3147 to 3149, 3190 to 3192, 3576 to 3605	5,000	6,65,000
		3152	2,500	2,500

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture	Value of each Debenture.	Amount.
Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta—contd.	February 15, 1886 .	3007, 3013, 3014 61 to 860, 2873 to 2878, 2881 to 2896, 2909 to 2924, 2927 to 2944, 2954 to 2968, 3008 to 3010, 3015, 3018, 3020, 3033 to 3116, 3150, 3151, 3154 to 3158, 3160 to 3169, 3183 to 3189, 3199, 3394 to 3518, 3606 to 3759.	R 2,000 1,000	R 6,000 12,35,000
		861 to 1610, 2861 to 2872, 2925, 2926, 2969 to 2971, 3011, 3012, 3016, 3017, 3019, 3021 to 3024, 3030 to 3032, 3125 to 3146, 3153, 3170 to 3176, 3178 to 3182, 3193 to 3198, 3240 to 3253, 3304 to 3393, 3760 to 3859.	500	5,12,000
		1611 to 2860, 2945 to 2963, 2972 to 3006, 3025 to 3029, 3117 to 3121, 3177, 3200 to 3239, 3254 to 3303, 3860 to 3867.	100	1,41,300
	April 1, 1886 .	3519 to 3526	10,000	80,000
	June 1, 1886 .	3527 to 3545 3546	8,000	1,90,000 8,000
	July 1, 1886 .	3547 3548 to 3562	200 10,000	200 1,50,000
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta.	Previous to the year 1869	... ..	..	46,99,600
	In the year 1878 .	.....	...	6,50,000
Municipality of Calcutta	January 1, 1883	219, 455, 696, 926, 927 463	5,000 1,500	25,000 1,500
		8 to 109, 216, 217, 220 to 222, 230 to 266, 456 to 461, 464, 481 to 549, 697 to 699, 707 to 709, 857 to 925, 928 to 931	1,000	2,99,000
		1 to 7, 110 to 215, 218, 223 to 229, 267 to 454, 462, 465 to 480, 550 to 695, 700 to 706, 710 to 856, 932 to 955	500	3,25,000
	April 1, 1883	7 to 16	10,000	1,00,000
		1 to 6, 17 to 36	5,000	1,30,000
		37 to 86, 123, 124 87 to 122	1,000 500	52,000 18,000
	August 1, 1883	57	10,000	10,000
		54	5,400	5,400
		48 to 53	5,000	30,000
		41 to 43	4,000	12,000
		55 1 to 15, 27 to 40, 44, 45 16 to 26, 46, 47, 56	2,400 1,000 500	2,400 31,000 7,000
	February 1, 1885 .	45, 176 to 179, 190 to 195, 430, 431, 501 to 505.	10,000	1,80,000
		196 to 210, 265, 266, 288 to 293, 296 to 339, 370, 414 to 416, 420 to 429, 432 to 441, 506 to 525, 566 to 600	5,000	7,30,000
		14	4,000	4,000
		15, 16, 136, 155, 442 to 448, 449* to 451, 462 to 471, 526 to 540, 601 to 650.	2,000	1,78,000
		753	1,500	1,500
		500	1,200	1,200
		5 to 7, 38, 39, 42, 116 to 118, 126 to 130, 134, 135, 139 to 142, 144 to 154, 156 to 159, 180 to 188, 211 to 230, 241, 243, 249 to 259, 261 to 264, 267 to 270, 276, 279 to 283, 340 to 369, 374 to 378, 417, 418, 452 to 461, 472 to 486, 541 to 555, 651 to 700, 755,* 756,* 757 to 803.	1,000	2,67,000
		17	700	700
		295	600	600
		1 to 4, 8 to 13, 18 to 37, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46 to 115, 119 to 125, 131 to 133, 137, 138, 143, 160 to 175, 189, 231 to 240, 242, 244 to 248, 260, 271 to 275, 277, 278, 284 to 287, 294, 371 to 373, 379 to 413, 419, 487 to 499, 556 to 565, 701 to 752, 754	500	1,39,000

* Numbers 755 and 756 (for Rs. 1,000 each) were issued in lieu of No. 449 (for Rs. 2,000) by sub-division.

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture	Value of each Debenture.	Amount.
			R	R
		1011 to 1030, 1067, 1812	10,000	2,20,000
		1053	9,000	9,000
		1052, 1005	8,000	16,000
		1050, 1058, 1071	7,000	21,000
		1051	6,500	6,500
		1063	5,500	5,500
		871 to 1010, 1047, 1055, 1075 1149 to 1152, 1161, 1190 to 1197, 1221, 1224, 1225, 1872	5,000	8,00,000
		1845	4,000	4,000
		1054, 1050	3,500	7,000
		1169, 1072, 1106	3,000	9,000
		1057, 1062, 1070	2,500	7,500
		1031, 1060, 1006, 1540	2,000	8,000
Corporation of the Town of Calcutta	September 1 1885	1 to 450, 1032 1033 106 to 1043, 1045, 1046, 1048, 1056 1061 1074, 1076 to 1108, 1119 to 1145 1153 1154, 1156, 1157 1162 to 1164, 1167 to 1170 1175 to 1184 1109 to 1205 1215 to 1222, 1232 to 1266 1268 to 1610, 1803 to 1809, 1811 1813 to 1819, 1820 to 1830, 1830 to 1844, 1857 to 1860, 1873 to 1879, 1878 to 1882, 1803 to 1917 1915	1,000	10 27,000
		451 to 870, 1034 1035, 044, 1040, 1064 1065 1073, 1100 to 1118, 1155, 1156 to 1160 1165 1171 to 1174 1185 to 1189, 1206 to 1214 1223 to 1231, 1267, 1620 to 1812 1810, 1820, 1822 1823 1831 to 1838 1847 to 1856, 1870 1871, 1877, 1883 to 1888 1918 to 1947, 1949	500	3,59,500
Municipality of Chiplun, in the District of Ratnagiri	February 1 1883	1 to 30	100	30,000
Coimbatore District Board	December 1 1893	I A I B II A, II B III A, III B.	5,000 2,000 1,000	10,000 4,000 2,000
Municipality of Coonour	April 1 1886	1 to 14	500	7,000
Municipality of Cuddapah	September 30 1887	8 to 10 0 11, 12 13 to 20 1 to 7, 21 to 26 27 to 31	10,000 5,000 1,000 500 100	20,000 15,000 8,000 6,500 500
	June 22, 1881	17 18 to 67 74 to 78 90 to 108 1 to 16 68 to 73, 79 to 58	3,000 2,000 1,000 500	3,000 1,00,000 1,05,000 21,000
Karachi Harbour Board	February 1, 1883	199 to 213, 240 to 257, 261 to 283 214 to 245, 255 to 63	1,000	52,000 19,000
	April 1, 1885	1 to 577	500	2,88,500
Karachi Port Trust	March 1, 1893	924 to 1033 292 to 357, 366 to 100 864 to 863 144 1 to 50 111 to 135 135 to 149 230 to 234 355 to 363 604 to 803 51 to 110 1,0 to 143 1,4 to 229, 240 to 291, 364 to 395 401 to 603	10,000 5,000 1,500 1,000 500	5,00,000 9,55,000 1,500 2,06,000 2,47,500
Municipality of Karachi	July 1, 1884 January 1, 1885 July 1, 1887	..	..	1,11,500
	June 1, 1893	1 to 600 636 to 655 635 631 274 to 633 1 to 273	500 5,000 2,000 1,500 1,000 500	3,00,000 1,00,000 2,000 1,500 3,60,000 1,36,500
Municipality of Madras	December 8, 1899	..	..	20,000

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Value of each Debenture.	Amount.
			R	R
Municipality of Madras — <i>contd.</i>	March 15, 1882	21 to 30	5,000	1,50,000
		1 to 10	2,500	1,00,000
		11 to 20	1,000	55,000
		21 to 30	500	45,000
	May 15, 1883	21 to 30	10,000	1,00,000
		1 to 10	5,000	1,30,000
		11 to 20	1,000	67,000
		21 to 30	500	3,000
	September 18, 1885	21 to 30	500	18,000
	October 15, 1885	21 to 30	5,000	1,00,000
		1 to 10	2,000	10,000
		11 to 20	1,000	1,08,000
		21 to 30	500	60,000
	December 15, 1887	31 to 40	5,000	80,000
		21 to 30	1,000	10,000
		1 to 20	500	10,000
	November 1, 1888	11 to 20	10,000	1,00,000
		1 to 10	5,000	50,000
Municipality of Madura	January 16, 1890	1	1,00,000	1,00,000
		2	7,000	70,000
	January 16, 1891	1	27,000	27,000
Municipality of Nadiad		2	2,000	20,000
		3 to 5	1,000	3,000
	May 18, 1885	1	10,000	10,000
Municipality of Madura	October 15, 1886	3	19,500	19,500
		2	7,500	7,500
Municipality of Nadiad	September 6, 1890	1 to 50	100	5,000
	October 4, 1890	51 to 100	100	5,000
Municipality of Ootacamund.	November 15, 1884	21 to 30	1,000	20,000
		21 to 30	500	30,000
	November 15, 1886	21 to 30	5,000	5,000
Municipality of Ootacamund.		21 to 30	500	5,000
	November 15, 1893	1 to 7	1,000	7,000
Municipality of Pen, in the District of Kolaba.	March 1, 1885	1 to 20	500	10,000
Port Commissioners of Rangoon.	December 21, 1887	0,00,001 to 0,00,178	5,000	8,90,000
		0,00,179	4,041	4,041

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Value of each Debenture.	Amount.
			R	R
		1 to 8, 30 to 37, 59 to 66, 88 to 95, 117 to 124, 146 to 153, 175 to 182, 204 to 211, 233 to 240, 262 to 269, 291 to 298, 320 to 327, 349 to 356, 378 to 385, 407 to 414, 436 to 443, 465 to 472, 494 to 501, 523 to 530, 552 to 559, 581 to 588, 610 to 617, 639 to 646, 668 to 675, 697 to 704, 726 to 733, 755 to 762, 784 to 791, 813 to 820, 842 to 849, 871 to 878, 900 to 907, 929 to 936, 958 to 965, 987 to 994, 1016 to 1023, 1045 to 1052, 1074 to 1081, 1103 to 1110, 1132 to 1139.	5,000	16,00,000
Municipality of Rangoon.	July 20, 1887	9 to 22, 38 to 51, 67 to 80, 96 to 109, 125 to 138, 154 to 167, 183 to 196, 212 to 225, 241 to 254, 270 to 283, 299 to 312, 328 to 341, 357 to 370, 386 to 399, 415 to 428, 444 to 457, 473 to 486, 502 to 515, 531 to 544, 560 to 573, 589 to 602, 618 to 631, 647 to 660, 676 to 689, 705 to 718, 734 to 747, 763 to 776, 792 to 805, 821 to 834, 850 to 863, 879 to 892, 908 to 921, 937 to 950, 966 to 979, 995 to 1008, 1024 to 1037, 1053 to 1066, 1082 to 1095, 1111 to 1124, 1140 to 1153.	1,000	5,60,000
		23 to 29, 52 to 58, 81 to 87, 110 to 116, 139 to 145, 168 to 174, 197 to 203, 226 to 232, 255 to 261, 284 to 290, 313 to 319, 342 to 348, 371 to 377, 400 to 406, 429 to 435, 458 to 464, 487 to 493, 516 to 522, 545 to 551, 574 to 580, 603 to 609, 632 to 638, 661 to 667, 690 to 696, 719 to 725, 748 to 754, 777 to 783, 806 to 812, 835 to 841, 864 to 870, 893 to 899, 922 to 928, 951 to 957, 980 to 986, 1009 to 1015, 1038 to 1044, 1067 to 1073, 1096 to 1102, 1125 to 1131, 1154 to 1160.	500	1,40,000
Town Municipality of Ratnagiri	January 1, 1881	1 to 120	250	30,000
Municipality of Satara	March 1, 1881	1 to 200	500	1,00,000
	February 1, 1882	201 to 395		97,500
	April 1, 1892	396 to 400		2,500
	October 1, 1883	401 to 600		1,00,000
Municipality of Simla	November 10, 1884	1 to 991	100	56,100
	November 24, 1884	992 to 999		10,000
	December 4, 1884	1000 to 1009		4,000
	December 15, 1884	1010 to 1019		2,000
	December 20, 1884	1020 to 1029		3,000
	January 2, 1885	1030 to 1039		7,000
	January 17, 1885	1040 to 1049		7,000
	January 24, 1885	1050 to 1059		7,000
	January 30, 1885	1060 to 1069		1,000
	February 17, 1885	1070 to 1079		3,000
	February 20, 1885	1080 to 1089		1,000
	March 13, 1885	1090 to 1099		3,000
Municipality of Sukkur.	June 21, 1894	1 to 130	500	65,000
	July 10, 1894	131 to 140		5,000
	July 13, 1894	141 to 152		6,000
	July 15, 1894	153 to 162		5,000
	July 17, 1894	163 to 174		6,000
	July 27, 1894	175 to 184		5,000
	July 30, 1894	185 to 204		10,000
	August 2, 1894	205 to 212		4,000
	August 3, 1894	213, 214		1,000
	August 5, 1894	215 to 257		21,500
	August 9, 1894	258 to 285		14,000
	August 13, 1894	286 to 295		5,000
	August 14, 1894	296 to 337		21,000
	September 10, 1894	338 to 397		30,000
	September 12, 1894	398, 399		1,000
	September 14, 1894	400		500
Municipality of Surat	November 1, 1889	1 to 200	500	1,00,000
	December 1, 1889	201 to 400		1,00,000

SEPARATE REVENUE.
POST OFFICE.
General Matters.
The 8th June, 1894.

No. 2941-S. R.—Whereas it has been found necessary for the prevention of the fraudulent employment of previously used stamps to provide that postage stamps defaced before posting by

the impression of rubber or other stamps shall not be recognised by the Post Office in payment of postage,

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to frame the following rule under section 63 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, and to direct that it shall be substituted for the rule published in Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3552, dated the 16th October 1885, with effect from the 1st day of November 1894:

"XLIX The postage of a letter, newspaper, or other article shall not be deemed to be prepaid by means of a proper stamp—

- (a) if the stamp is a stamp which has not been provided for use as a postage stamp under section 36 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866; or
- (b) if the stamp has been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect; or
- (c) if the stamp has upon it any word, letter, figure, or design printed or impressed upon it, otherwise than by the authority of Government, before posting; or
- (d) if the stamp has been cut or otherwise separated from an embossed envelope or from a post-card; or
- (e) if the stamp is on an embossed envelope, and that envelope is used as a wrapper for a newspaper, or is wholly or partly cut open;

Provided that nothing in this rule is intended to prevent the perforation of postage stamps with initials traced in minute holes."

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th June, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 512.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenants, appointed to the Bengal establishment in G. G. O. No. 207 of 1894, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified

Edward Surman Peck }
Stanley Arthur Harriss } —20th May 1894.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 543.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff.

Lieutenant C. H. Stuart, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain S. C. F. Jackson, D.S.O., who has vacated that appointment. Dated 13th April 1894.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 544.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

Henry James Riddell, Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—10th October 1892.

Thomas Robertson MacLachlan, Border Regiment, wing officer, 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—1st February 1893.

Second-Lieutenant Murray Hugh Pratt Barlow, Liverpool Regiment, officiating wing officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—10th November 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Bulow will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 10th November 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 545.—Second-Lieutenant Keith Hungerford Jackson, Liverpool Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 6th November 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieutenant Jackson will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 546.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant John Bellasis Bowring, officiating wing officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry,—13th April 1894.

Second-Lieutenant Gordon Macleod Wylie, attached to the 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles),—12th April 1894.

No. 547.—Subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, the undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps on the conditions laid down in the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars,

1891, for admission to the Staff Corps of officers of the unattached list, with effect from the date specified :

Second-Lieutenant Edmond William Costello, 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—21st March 1894.

No. 548.—Lieutenant Edward Rushworth Blakiston Murray, Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 17th Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 21st October 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 549.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Charles Myles O'Reilly, Royal Irish Regiment, officiating wing officer, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry,—13th October 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Lewis Hole, Shropshire Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 19th Madras Infantry,—2nd November 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Hole will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 2nd November 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 550.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. W. Meadows, Civil Surgeon, Murshidabad, (m. c.) for six months, under rule XIV, clause I, of the regulations of 1868

No. 551.—Captain J. Shakespear, D.S.O., Leinster Regiment, Superintendent, South Lushai Hills district, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 552.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Major H. St. P. Maxwell, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Assam, and Political Agent and Superintendent, Manipur State, (p. a.) for one week.

Captain G. A. Collins, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in-command, Merwara Battalion, (p. a.) for one month.

Lieutenant A. G. Medley, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for fourteen days.

No. 553.—The furlough granted to Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary H. H. Beatley, office of the Adjutant-General in India, in G. G. O. No. 495 of 1893, is extended to the 19th January 1894.

No. 554.—Lieutenant W. L. Cotton, Yorkshire Light Infantry, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) from the 25th to the 27th January 1894, under article 653, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 555.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 8th May 1894, page 2690.

WAR OFFICE,
8th May, 1894.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the operations in the Chin Hills in 1892-93.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, *vis.* :

Major-General Arthur Power Palmer, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, commanding a Second Class District in India.

Major-General Richard Campbell Stewart, C.B., Madras Cavalry, commanding a First Class District in India.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 15th May 1894, page 2852.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 15th May, 1894.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second-Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates

P. F. Pocock, the King's (Liverpool Regiment).

C. E. Tristram, the Dorsetshire Regiment.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward, C.I.E., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 16th April 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 556.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Francis Cobham Nicholson, M.B., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Keegan, retired. Dated 1st April 1894.

Thomas Holbein Hendley, C.I.E., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. O'C. Raye, promoted. Dated 2nd April 1894.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 557.—Sub-Conductor Robert J. Jellie to be Conductor and Sub-Conductor Richard O'Neill, on probation, to be confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 7th May 1894, *vice* Conductor E. H. Lee, placed on the seconded list.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 558.—*45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Jemadar Jiwand Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Bhola Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishn Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd April 1894.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 559.—*3rd Punjab Cavalry—*

Dafadar Gurditt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jamiat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 28th April 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 560.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Temple Wright, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Etawah, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th June 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 561.—Lieutenant William Henry Knight, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Military Works Department, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th October 1893.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 562.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the native army are granted medals inscribed "For meritorious service" with annuity, with arrears of annuity from the dates specified, for the year ending the 31st March 1895, under the provisions of articles 342 and 343, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part II:

No. 10, Color-Havildar Nihal Singh, 34th Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* Havildar Budha Singh, pensioned from 1st March 1894.

No. 49, Havildar Amritiya Burathoki, 39th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Sher Bahadur Mal, promoted from 25th January 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 563.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

William Charles Hurst, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Fitzherbert, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 564.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Captain Alfred Bassett Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Richardson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 565.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Lieutenant F. B. Bryant resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 566.—In G. G. O. No. 223 of 1894, with reference to the promotion of Captain S. H. Powell, Royal Engineers, from "attached" to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *for* "15th January 1894" *read* "16th January 1894."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 36.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 9 of 1893, Commander H. B. Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, staff officer, Kidderpore, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed staff officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, with effect from the 1st March 1893.

No. 37.—Lieutenant C. G. Sinclair, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India, to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class, *vice* Sub-Lieutenant F. Dobson, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 24th April 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 38.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Engineer G. Kelly, Royal Indian Marine, for six months.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th June, 1894.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 19th May and the 8th June 1894:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent).	Lieutenant M. F. A. Sexton.	28th May 1894	Near Yellandu, Nizam's Railway.		

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June, 1894.

No. 235—The following is published for general information :

No. 252-R. T., dated 5th June, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India Circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 19th April 1892, promulgating General Rules for all open State Railways in British India administered by the Government.

Public Works Department Notification No. 174, dated the 7th May 1892, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th May 1892 the Circular and the General Rules read above.

Government of India Resolution No. 0058 R. T., dated the 28th February 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th March 1893 under Public Works Department Notification No. 82, dated the 1st March 1893.

Government of India Resolution No. 321 R. T., dated the 7th June 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 24th June 1893 under Public Works Department Notification No. 249, dated the 23rd June 1893.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 331, dated the 12th September 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 16th September 1893.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 219 T., dated the 4th June 1894.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under Public Works Department Notification No. 174, dated the 7th May 1892 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 14th May 1892), as modified by the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 82, dated the 1st March, 249, dated the 23rd June, and 331, dated the 12th September 1893 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 4th March, 24th June, and 16th September 1893), may be made applicable to the Vizianagram-Thelaru section of the East Coast Railway from the date on which it may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for Indian railways, with the modifications cited in the foregoing observations, to the Vizianagram-Thelaru section of the East Coast Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules, with the modifications cited in the foregoing observations, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the said railway.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. 236.—Mr. W. B. Christie, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th May 1894, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. N. C. Clöete, or until further orders.

No. 237.—Second-Lieutenant Frederic George Howard, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 238.—Mr. W. Drew, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, Assistant Manager, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of that line in Class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways during the absence of Major W. V. Constable, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 6th June, 1894.

No. 239.—Mr. G. F. Lamb, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of 15th May 1894.

No. 240.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased—

- (a) under clause (1) of that section to declare that the East Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Allahabad Municipality, a water-rate under the provisions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water-works Act (1 of 1891) in respect of the houses, buildings, and lands occupied by the Company within the limits of the Allahabad Municipality; and
- (b) under clause (2) of that section to appoint the Commissioner of Allahabad to enquire and report what is the sum which, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, is a fair and reasonable sum for the said railway to pay in lieu of the said water-rate.

The liability imposed by this Notification shall be deemed to have arisen upon the first occasion of the supply of water by the Municipality to the Railway Company.

The 7th June, 1894.

No. 241.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 1st April 1894:

Names.	From	To
Murray, J. H.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.
Murray, P. G.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.
Acres, T. G.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.
Prussia, A. B.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.

No. 242.—The services of Lieutenant E. M. J. Burn, R E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 243.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Drew, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade.	Executive Grade. Engineer, 3rd	Temporary	9th December 1893.
Scovell, C. T. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Grade. Engineer, 1st		9th December 1893.
Scovell, C. T. R.	Assistant Grade. Engineer, 1st	Executive Grade. Engineer, 3rd	Temporary	2nd January 1894.
Nathan, W.	Assistant Grade. Engineer, 1st	Executive Grade. Engineer, 3rd	Temporary	1st February 1894 * instead of 6th January 1894.
Lyle, J. C.	Assistant Grade. Engineer, 1st	Executive Grade. Engineer, 3rd	Temporary	2nd February 1894 * instead of 1st February 1894.

* *Vide* Notification No. 192, dated the 8th May 1894.

No. 244.—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, are appointed to the Public Works Department as Apprentice Engineers, and posted to the Provinces noted:

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. Thomas Sutherland Fitzpatrick.

„ Kanhaiya Lal.

To Burma.

Mr. Clarence Elmer Rushton.

To Assam.

Mr. Arobinda Prakash Mullick.

To Rajputana and Central India.

Mr. Jotindra Mohan Ray.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

**REVISED RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE SECRETARIAT
CLERICAL SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND ATTACHED OFFICES.**

No. $\frac{2\text{-Exams.}}{188-199}$.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home
Department (Examinations),—under date Simla, the 5th June, 1894.*

Read the undermentioned papers on the subject of the rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and certain attached offices :

Home Department Resolution No.	$\frac{31}{1161-1163}$	dated the 21st July 1880.
Ditto	ditto No. $\frac{31}{1234-1333}$	dated the 31st August 1882.
Ditto	ditto No. $\frac{26}{951-953}$	dated the 19th July 1883.
Ditto	ditto No. $\frac{31}{1375-1377}$	dated the 23rd August 1884.
Ditto	ditto No. $\frac{1}{101-107}$	dated the 16th January 1885.
Ditto	Notification No. 1817,	dated the 3rd July 1888.

R E S O L U T I O N .

The Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices has for some years past been divided into an Upper and a Lower Division,—the former comprising appointments the pay of which is Rs 200 and upwards, and the latter those of which the pay is below that sum. The last published rules relative to the filling of the appointments are contained in the Notification No. 1817, dated 3rd July 1888, as revised up to date. The rules lay down that the head of the office concerned shall have an absolute power of selection for the posts of Registrars, Superintendents, Personal Assistants, and generally for appointments in which control or supervision of other clerks is vested. Subject to this proviso, the method of filling up appointments is partly by open competition and partly by selection. One-half of the appointments in the Upper Division and two-thirds of the appointments in the Lower Division are recruited by open competition. To every alternate vacancy in the Upper Division and to every third vacancy in the Lower Division the head of the department or office may appoint any person possessed of certain qualifications.

2. The system of open competition for the recruitment of both the Upper and Lower Divisions of clerkships was introduced by the Resolution of this Department of the 31st August 882, and has been found to work very satisfactorily as regards the Lower Division. As a means of supplying vacancies in the Upper Division, however, it has been unsuccessful. Two non-official candidates would by the competition of 1884 have obtained clerkships in the Upper Division, but both of them preferred to take up employment elsewhere. Since 1884 only one non-official candidate has been successful in competing for an Upper Division clerkship. This clerk proved unequal to the duties of the post, and has left his appointment. Such outside candidates do not possess the office experience necessary for the proper performance of the duties attached to the clerkships in the Upper Division, and consequently require to undergo a lengthened period of training before they become really efficient. The candidates who have hitherto presented themselves for vacancies in the Upper Division have differed in no respect as regards social standing, education, and

University qualifications from those competing for the Lower Division, and experience has proved that vacancies in the latter division possess sufficient attraction to ensure the selection for them of men who, after going through a training in the inferior appointments, are well qualified to fill posts in the Upper Division.

3. The Governor General in Council considers that, having regard to the class of clerks now recruited for the Lower Division, it is unnecessary to reserve for appointment by open competition any fixed proportion of Upper Division clerkships. It has been established that the head of an office can from the intimate knowledge of the capacity of the men working in it, which he necessarily acquires in the course of daily experience, fill up such vacancies when they occur (which is but rarely) without difficulty from among clerks in the Lower Division. When a clerk has proved his capacity by his daily work, it is evidently unnecessary to resort to a competitive examination in order to establish his competency. Such an examination is useful only in the case of untried men of whom nothing is as yet known. The ordinary rule, therefore, will be that posts in the Upper Division will be filled by selection from posts in the Lower Division.

4. In the very rare cases where no clerk in the Lower Division of an office is considered qualified to fill a post in the Upper Division of that office, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the principle of competition must be maintained, and the post thrown open to outsiders. It is not, however, necessary to lay down beforehand rules for the competitive examination to be held in such cases, as the post to be filled will often demand special qualifications. Rules will be framed and published as may be required on each occasion.

5. The Rules published with the Notification of this Department, No. 1817, dated the 3rd July 1888, have been revised in accordance with this Resolution, and are now republished.

ORDER. —Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, with a copy of the rules as revised, be forwarded for information and guidance to the Departments of the Government of India (except the Foreign Department) and to the heads of offices under the Home Department marginally noted; that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab for information; that a copy be also forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, and that the Resolution and the rules be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
Surgeon-General with the Government of India

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Rules for the Regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices.

1. The Secretariat Clerical Service shall be separated into an Upper and a Lower Division,—the former comprising all appointments the pay (or, in the case of appointments carrying progressive pay, the minimum pay) of which is Rs. 200 and upwards; the latter all appointments (other than those of copyists, to whom these rules do not apply) the pay of which is below that sum. No clerk will be entitled to promotion from the Lower to the Upper Division as a matter of course or otherwise than in accordance with these rules.

2. The head of the office concerned shall have an absolute power of selection in the case of appointments of Registrars of Offices, Superintendents of Branches, Head Assistants, Personal Assistants, or appointments involving the control or supervision over divisions of an office. The remaining appointments in the Upper Division will usually be filled by the head of the office concerned by selection from among the clerks in the Lower Division. If, however, no clerk in the Lower Division of an office is considered fit for promotion to the Upper Division, a vacancy in the latter division shall be filled by competition open to the public.

3. The mode of recruiting two-thirds of all the appointments in the Lower Division shall be by open competition.* The rest of the appointments in this division may be filled in accordance with Rules 14 and 15.

4. Special regulations respecting the examinations for appointments in the Upper Division, which it may be necessary to hold under Rule 2, will be framed and notified on each occasion before such an examination is held.

5. An examination of candidates for the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service will be held at Calcutta, Allahabad, and Lahore, and at such other places as may hereafter be appointed, in January of each year. The examination at Allahabad will be confined to persons domiciled† in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India; and that at Lahore to persons domiciled in the Punjab and Baluchistan. Candidates who desire to compete for vacancies offered for competition at Allahabad and Lahore must prove, to the satisfaction of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, that they are domiciled in one of the provinces enumerated above, permanent residence in which would entitle them to appear at either of the centres. Natives of Bengal, who are temporary residents of, and not domiciled in, any of those provinces, will be permitted to present themselves at the examinations at Allahabad and Lahore, but they will be treated as competing for the vacancies offered at Calcutta, and not for those offered at Allahabad and Lahore.

6. The arrangements for the examination prescribed in the last preceding rule will be made by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, who will be assisted by paid Examiners, and act in communication with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Before the examination commences, a distinguishing number will be given by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners to each candidate, with which the candidate will mark each of his papers of answers.

7. The nature of the examination for the Lower Division will be as follows :

(1) Dictation and Handwriting.

* The Head of a Department has discretion to fill any vacancy which is not expected to last more than three months in the manner which he considers to be most suitable (Home Department Resolution No. ¹⁷1116-1126, dated the 21st June 1889).

† The term "domiciled" should be understood in its ordinary legal sense (*vide* the Indian Succession Act, 1865, Part II), and no person can be considered to be domiciled in any of the provinces enumerated unless he has fixed the habitation of himself and his family in that province, not for a mere special or temporary purpose, but with the intention of making it his permanent home (Home Department Resolution No. ¹⁴1416-1416, dated the 14th May 1891).

This will be a preliminary test. The examination in these subjects will not be competitive, but marks will be assigned for the purpose of testing proficiency. The papers of candidates will be examined as soon as possible after this examination; and the Examiners will require any candidate who fails to obtain two-thirds marks in each subject to withdraw from the further examination.

	Marks.
(2) English Composition (Essay-writing and Drafting)	100
(3) Précis-writing	100
(4) Geography	50
(5) History (English and Indian)	50
(6) Arithmetic ; Euclid, 1st Book ; Algebra up to Simple Equations	50

No candidate will be credited with marks in either subject (2) or subject (3) unless he obtains at least one-fourth of the marks in the subject; nor will he be credited with marks in subject (4), subject (5), or subject (6) unless he obtains one-fifth of the marks in the subject. Any candidate obtaining less than one fourth marks in either subject (2) or subject (3) shall be disqualified. Candidates will not be eligible for the Lower Division of the Financial Department or for the Office of the Accountant-General,* Military Department (if, with reference to Rule 20 below, the Department or Office adopts these rules), and of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, unless they obtain at least one-third of the full number of marks in Arithmetic.

8. Every candidate for an appointment in the Lower Division must send a written application for permission to appear at the examination to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners between the date of issue of the Notification announcing the number of vacancies to be competed for, to which reference is made in Rule 10 of the rules, and the 15th December (inclusive).

9. The application under the last rule should be in the form given on the margin, and be accompanied by a treasury receipt for the sum of Rs. 10. This sum he is required to pay into the treasury nearest his place of residence by way of examination fee. With the application must also be forwarded—

[FORM.]
To—The Secretary to the Board of Examiners,
Fort William

SIR,
I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination of candidates for appointments in the Lower Division of Government Clerkships. If successful, I should elect to serve in the Office of the

A treasury receipt for the fee of Rs. 10 is forwarded herewith

I am, etc.,

(1) Evidence (except in the cases provided for by Rule 11) that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than eighteen and not more than twenty-four years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school, when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable house-holder to whom he is well-known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government Office,—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

10. The number of candidates to be selected by the Examiners for the Lower Division will be notified in the *Gazette of India* by the Home Department on or before the 31st October. This number will be determined in

communication with the heads of the offices concerned, with reference to the number of vacancies existing or estimated as likely to occur within the course of the following year (and which it is not intended to fill under the provisions of Rules 14, 15, and 16), *plus* a margin of 10 per cent. for casualties. One-half the number of vacancies offered will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan, provided that a sufficient number of duly qualified candidates to fill these appointments appear from those territories.

11. Persons who have at any time held a permanent appointment in any of the offices referred to in these rules, but who may have lost such appointment owing to its abolition or on reduction of establishment, may present themselves for the examination for the Lower Division under these rules, provided they are under forty years of age.

12. As soon as practicable after the open competitive examination for the Lower Division, the Board of Examiners will report the result to the Home Department. The report will take the form of a list giving the names of selected candidates and the exact dates of their births, the distinguishing numbers of unsuccessful candidates, and the number of marks obtained by each candidate, whether successful or unsuccessful, in each subject of examination. The Home Department will then circulate a list of selected candidates to the heads of the offices concerned. Candidates will be given their choice of departments as far as possible, and the Home Department will intimate such choice, if made, to the head of each office. The head of each Department will, however, be at liberty to offer a vacant appointment which may occur in his Department to any selected candidate remaining on the list. This offer should be made through the Home Department, which will keep each Department of the Government of India informed as the names of selected candidates are removed from the list. No candidates selected in a later year shall be offered an appointment until the offer has been made to, and refused by, selected candidates of an earlier year remaining on the list.

13. When an outside candidate for the Lower Division attains the age of twenty-five years, or when two years have expired from the date of the entry of his name on the list, or when any candidate has refused the offer of an appointment in the Department in which he has elected to serve, or has twice refused the offer of an appointment in any other Department or Departments, his name shall immediately be removed from the list.

14. Every third vacancy in the Lower Division may be filled by the head of a Department without reference to the preceding rules.

15. Appointments made under the last preceding rule shall, if the person appointed is not in Government service, be made subject to the conditions that the person appointed—

(a) is at the time of appointment not less than eighteen and not more than twenty-five years of age;

(b) can give satisfactory evidence that he possesses a minimum educational qualification equivalent to the Entrance Standard of one of the Indian Universities;

(c) must produce satisfactory evidence that he is of good moral character.

16. Any officer already in Government employment may be appointed to any vacancy such as is referred to in Rule 14 without regard to the qualifications specified in the preceding rule.

17. The heads of offices to which these rules apply are at liberty to arrange transfers from the Lower Division of one office to that of another. The transfer of an officer from a post in an office to which the rules apply to a vacancy in another office to which these rules also apply shall, for the purposes of Rule 14, be held to be the filling up of a vacancy.

18. Before a person who is not already in Government service is actually employed in any office, he must produce a certificate from a Government medical officer of or above the rank of Surgeon to the effect that he is in good health and of a sound constitution.

19. All candidates for the Lower Division, whether selected by examination or nominated, who receive appointments, and such candidates for the Upper Division as are recruited by open competition, will be on probation for twelve months; and if at any time during that period, or at its close, their work is not considered satisfactory by the head of the office in which they are employed, they will receive their discharge, and will have no claim to gratuity or compensation on that account.

20. The above rules will apply to the Secretariat Offices* of the Government of India, except the Foreign Department, and the Department† of Finance and Commerce, and the Office of the Accountant-General, Military Department, whenever the latter Department or office fill vacancies by recruitment of officers already holding clerical appointments in any Government Account Office. When the Department of Finance and Commerce and the Office of the Accountant-General, Military Department, do not recruit in this manner, the rules will apply. They will also apply to the Offices of—

- ‡ { The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India,
The Surgeon General with the Government of India,
The Director General of the Post Office of India,
The Northern India Salt Revenue Department,
The Inspector General of Forests,
The Director General of Telegraphs,
The Accountant General, Public Works Department,
* The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta,
The Surveyor General of India,
The Director of the Geological Survey,
The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India,
The Commissary General-in-Chief,
The Commissary Generals of Circles,
The Director General of Ordnance in India,
§ The Inspectors General of Ordnance, Eastern and Western Circles,
The Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces,
The Office Establishment of the several Arsenal, Depôts, and Factories in Bengal,

and to such other Imperial and Provincial offices as may hereafter be notified as having adopted them.

21. On the occurrence of any vacancy hereafter in the Lower Division of any office which has to be filled by open competition under these rules, when no candidate qualified under the rules is available to fill such vacancy, appointments may be made under Rules 14 to 16.

22. These rules shall take effect from the date of their issue.

23. Copies of these rules may be obtained on application at the office of the Home Department, Calcutta.

* These rules do not apply to the Traffic and Statistical Sections of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Secretariat and the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, when these sections and office fill vacancies by recruitment of officers already serving in the Offices of the Traffic Superintendents and District Officers on the State lines (Home Department Resolution No. ²²₁₃₆₃₋₁₃₈₂, dated the 5th August 1889).

† These rules do not apply to classes VII (Rs 50-75), VIII (Rs 35-50), and IX (Rs. 25-35) of appointments in the Statistical Branch, and to classes IX (Rs 25-35) and X (20-25) in the General Branch of the Department of Finance and Commerce. That Department has also authority to recruit, without reference to the rules in the case of appointments in class VIII (Rs 35-50) in its General Branch, at any time when it considers it necessary to do so; but ordinarily recruitment to that class will be from passed candidates. No clerk, other than a passed candidate, who enters the classes now exempted from the operation of the rules after the date of this Resolution, is eligible for promotion to the classes above class VII in the Statistical and class VIII in the General Branch, except in accordance with Rule 14 of these rules (Home Department Resolution No. ²²₁₄₅₅₋₁₄₅₆, dated the 15th September 1891).

‡ These rules do not apply to the Office of the Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments (Home Department Resolution No. ¹⁴₁₀₃₁₋₁₀₃₃, dated 21st May 1890).

§ Three appointments in the Office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, and two in that of the Inspector General, Western Circle, are reserved for soldiers possessing technical knowledge of Ordnance duties (Home Department Resolution No. ¹⁵₁₀₇₀₋₁₀₇₁, dated the 31st May 1890).

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum on the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the past five months, with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1894.

The present memorandum is drawn up in accordance with the practice of the past eleven years, and includes, *firstly*, a brief summary of the information received from various officers relating to the snowfall of the past winter or cold weather in the Afghan mountains and the Himalayan area; *secondly*, a statement of the chief peculiarities or abnormal features of the meteorology of India during the past five months; and, *thirdly*, a forecast of the probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon rains based on this information.

The forecast is based in part on the snowfall information and on the abnormal features of the weather during the past five months, and in part on a comparison with the meteorology of the previous 30 years, so far as it is available. It has hence been drawn up carefully after a consideration of all the available information, but it should, to use the words of the Famine Commission report, "*be used with due caution.*"

It is necessary to point out that the forecast is a statement of probabilities and not of certainties, and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. The monsoon forecasts, as at present issued, necessarily leave out of consideration two important points on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.* :

- (1) the probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August;
- (2) the probability of the unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or Bengal;

and are hence imperfect every year to that extent.

The chief features or conditions which appear to influence and determine the extension and general strength of the south-west monsoon current are as follows :

- 1st.*—The amount and time of occurrence of the cold weather snowfall in the mountain districts adjacent to Northern India.
- 2nd.*—The local peculiarities of the weather in India itself immediately antecedent to the advance of the monsoon currents across the coasts of India into the interior, and which it is found are generally impressed upon it during the hot weather, and are frequently more or less persistent in character. These abnormal features are on the whole best estimated by means of the variations of pressure from its normal value in different parts of India.
- 3rd.*—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, over which the monsoon currents pass before they reach India.

The first of these conditions or factors appears to be mainly influential in determining the northern limits of the monsoon rains, heavy and prolonged snowfall in the Western Himalayan area either preventing or delaying the extension of the monsoon current over Upper India during the rainy season. Heavy and untimely snowfall in April and May appears especially to exercise a very powerful influence in this way.

The second factor appears to determine those large local district or provincial variations of rainfall during the monsoon which are evidently due to persistent local conditions or peculiarities, and not to general causes influencing the whole of India more or less.

The third and last factor is almost certainly of equal importance with the preceding two, but it is that on which information is most difficult to obtain, and is least in amount and longest in being received. In fact, information respecting the weather conditions in the Arabian Sea or Bay of Bengal is rarely received in time to be utilized in drawing up the annual forecasts.

Summary of snowfall information.

The whole of the information referring to the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India for each month of the year is now published as it is received in the India Monthly Weather Reviews.

The following gives a brief summary of the information relating to the snowfall of the past cold weather received up to date :

I.—AFGHAN MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS.

(1) HILLS WEST OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

December.—No report of snowfall during this month has been received, and it is probable there were no snowstorms.

January.—There were three snowstorms during the month. Heavy snow fell during the second storm on the 20th and 21st down to 4,500 feet. The total fall was estimated at about 5 feet on the Takht Suleman.

February.—Snow fell during three periods, *viz.*, the 3rd to the 5th, the 7th, and the 16th to the 18th. The total fall on the Safid Koh was $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

March.—Snow fell to a depth of 4 feet on the higher ranges during two stormy periods, *viz.*, 1st to 4th and the 10th.

April and May.—No snow.

(2) KURRAM.

November.—A light fall occurred in the Safid Koh on the 4th.

December.—Snow fell on the Safid Koh down to 9,000 feet on the 6th. It was 9 inches in depth on the higher peaks.

The snowfall is reported to have been later in commencing and to be smaller in amount than last year.

January.—Five storms occurred during the month, the total fall on the Safid Koh being estimated at 17 feet.

Snow was lying 10 to 20 feet deep at the end of the month on the crest of the Safid Koh.

February.—Light snow fell on two occasions.

March.—There were two snowstorms during the month, *viz.*, on the 9th and 23rd.

April.—Snow fell on the 4th, 6th, 13th, and 22nd above 9,000 feet. The total fall was $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet on the crest of the Safid Koh.

The snowfall of the past winter is considered to be slightly below the normal.

(3) HILLS WEST OF BANNU.

January.—The snowfall varied from 2 to 6 feet on the neighbouring hills.

February to May.—No reports have been received for this period.

(4) KHYBER DISTRICT.

December.—No report has been received, and there was probably no snow on the Khyber hills during the month.

January.—Snow fell in Tirah and Bara on two occasions. The heaviest fall was on the Sur Ghar range, where it was about 4 feet.

February to May.—No snow fell.

The snowfall of the past winter is stated by the natives of the district to be below the average.

(5) KABUL.

January.—Snow fell on twelve days during the month, but the amounts were generally small. The total fall of the month in Kabul and the neighbourhood averaged nearly 2 feet.

February.—Snow fell on nine days during the month. The total amount at Kabul measured $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

March.—Light falls occurred on the 4th and 7th. There was little or no snow lying on the neighbouring hills at the end of the month.

The fall during the past winter in the Kabul Valley is stated to be larger than was received during the winter of 1892-93.

(2) MURREE.

The following table gives the monthly returns of the snowfall at Murree and the hills near Kahuta. The fall was approximately normal in amount and time of occurrence :

	TOTAL FALL OF SNOW IN THE MONTH OF					Total of period.
	December 1893.	January 1894.	February 1894.	March 1894.	April 1894.	
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Murree	Nil.	9 1	4 10	1 10	Nil.	15 9
Kahuta	Nil.	5 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5 0

The following gives comparative data for the past six years :

	TOTAL FALL OF SNOW FROM JANUARY TO MARCH IN							Average of seven years.
	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	
	Ft. In.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
Murree	15 9	29½	1½	29	3½	7½	6½	13
Kahuta	5 0	18	Nil.	5½	½	4½	6	5½

II.—HIMALAYAS.

(A) THE PUNJAB AND KASHMIR HIMALAYAS.

(1) HILLS TO THE NORTH OF HAZARA.

November and December.—No snow fell during the whole of this period, except on the 31st of December.

January.—Snow fell on the higher ranges on the 1st, 2nd, 11th, the 17th to the 23rd, and again on the 27th to the 29th. The amount of cloud was much greater than usual, and it is believed that heavy snow fell on the higher ranges to the north of Hazara.

February and March.—Weather was cloudy from the 1st to the 5th, when it began to rain, and ended in snow on the 7th. From the 8th to the 10th it was fine but cloudy, when rain recommenced, and continued until the 17th. There was a heavy fall of hail on the 20th. Rainy weather again set in on the 28th, and continued until the 2nd of March. It rained again from the 4th to the 7th. There was a shower of sleet on the 10th, of hail on the 11th, and of rain on the 14th and 15th. In the intervals it was cloudy.

The following gives the reported accumulation on the hills in this district on the 15th of each month from January to March :

Hill.	DEPTH OF SNOW ON THE 15TH OF		
	January.	February.	March.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Kagan Hills	2	9	2
Konsh and Bhagarmang Hills	1	7	1 to 2
Kagan higher mountain	6 to 10	9 to 12	3 to 4
Black Mountain (crest)	3	4 ?	1 ?
Bhaliji Hills . . . . .	...	10	...

The snowfall has been on the whole less than usual.

(3) KASHMIR (SRINAGAR).

The following gives a statement of the snowfall at Srinagar in the Kashmir Valley :

Month.	Number of days on which snow fell.	Total snowfall of month.	
		Ft.	In.
January	13 days	4	3
February	9 "	2	6
March	2 "	0	10
TOTAL . . . . .	...	7	7

The snowfall was larger in amount than usual. The chief feature of the winter was frequent bad weather with moderate snowfall.

(4) GILGIT.

The snowfall was lighter than usual in November and December, but was heavy in January and February, and the total snowfall of the winter was hence considerably above the average.

(5) SARIKOL (TASHKURGHAN).

December.—Snow fell on the 23rd, 29th, and 30th. The total fall was about 6 inches.

January to April.—No reports received.

(6) KASHGAR.

Month.	Number of days on which snow fell.	Amount of fall.	
		Ft.	In.
December	1	0	7
January	5	0	11
February	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	
March	6	0	4

(7) LEH (LADAKH).

A series of unusually interesting reports have been received from the Revd. Mr. Shawe, Superintendent of the Leh Observatory. The following gives a summary :

December.—There were light falls on the 19th and 26th. The snow fell down to 10,000 feet, but quickly melted.

January.—Snow fell in the Upper Indus Valley on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 11th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 27th. The snowfalls were unusually* extensive, and were even heavier to the south and south-west than in Leh. All the higher passes were closed, and the Zoji pass on the Kashmir road was very deep in snow. The Poto Pass (60 miles west of Leh and 13,000 feet high) was blocked by the falls of the 21st and 32nd—an event stated to be of very rare occurrence.

February.—Snow fell on fourteen days during the month. The falls were generally light at Leh itself, but were heavy on the neighbouring mountain ranges. The whole of the Indus Valley as far down as Skardo was at the end of the month completely under snow. All the passes were blocked at the end of the month, the best known landmarks being covered. By the known height of such landmarks the accumulation of snow was estimated at 20 feet on passes 17,000 feet high. In the open valley snow has been lying continuously since January 21st—a very rare occurrence. The snow line has been steadily below 8,000 feet according to reports received from neighbouring valleys.

March.—Snow fell on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 11th, and 14th in the Upper Indus Valley. The snow line on the 21st was 10,000 feet in exposed situations.

The following additional information is extracted from a letter received from Mr. Shawe, dated the 15th March: "The past winter is quite unprecedented. This opinion is fully borne out by the records of the observatory as far as they go. The total snowfall registered here since November 1st has exceeded three times the average fall of all years since 1885. The past winter has been characterized by an unusual number of snowfalls. From the beginning of December till the middle of March there has been at least one fall every week, whereas usually many weeks pass without any snow.

"The large area of snowfall is also remarkable. I have questioned people from all parts, and have always heard the same report. If anything, more snow seems to have fallen lower down the Indus Valley than in the higher parts. Many passes usually open have been either temporarily or entirely closed, so that information from some districts has been entirely unobtainable. In ordinary years the snow seldom remains on the ground for more than two or three days, but since January 21st the whole country has been continually covered with snow. For the past fortnight a steady, but slow, thaw has set in, so that fields in the Indus Valley at 10,500 feet are now free from snow. So are rocky slopes viewing south up to 12,000 feet. But round Leh itself (11,500 feet) there are still 4 to 6 inches of snow on the most exposed fields."

The snowfall of the past winter in Ladakh is stated by Mr. Shawe to be altogether abnormal and in the general opinion of natives "unparalleled," and is lying much longer than usual owing to the protracted severity of the weather.

April.—Snow fell on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th down to 10,500 feet, but melted rapidly. The snow line at the end of the month was at about 13,000 feet on the southern slopes of the mountains. The weather from the 7th to the end of the month was bright and sunny.

(8) LAHOUL.

The following gives a statement of the snowfall :

Month.	Number of days on which snow fell.	Total snowfall of month.	
		Ft.	In.
December	2 days	0	3
January	17 "	3	6
February	14 "	4	3
March	11 "	5	4
April	3 "	2	1
TOTAL . . . . .	...	15	5

The winter was not nearly so cold as last year. The snow frequently fell so wet that it could not be accurately measured. The season was also more windy than usual and snow unusually frequent ; but there were no excessive falls, and "no snowstorms properly so-called." The natives of Lahoul estimate that a fall of 1 foot of snow in the valley (height 10,000 feet) means a fall of 2 to 3 feet on the Rotang and Bara-la-Cha passes (height 13,000 and 16,000 feet respectively), and hence they estimate the fall during the past winter at these elevations at from 25 to 40 feet.

A later report states much snow has fallen on the hills of Lahoul from the 10th to the 16th of May. At Kailang it fell mostly in the form of sleet ; 2·85 inches were registered at Kailang during this period, equal to more than 2 feet of snow. The quantity of snow on the hills above Kailang, which has fallen from the 10th to the 16th of May, appeared to be large, very likely from 4 to 5 feet or more.

(9) CHAMBA.

December.—There were frequent slight falls on the higher ranges above 12,000 feet. The first heavy fall of snow commenced on the 31st.

January.—There were four periods of stormy weather and snowfall, *vis.*, 1st to the 3rd, the 10th to 15th, the 17th to 20th, and the 27th and 28th. The snowfall descended to 3,000 feet on the 20th. The month was unusually cold and windy, and rain often fell with the snow up to the greatest elevations at which measurements were made (8,500 feet).

February.—Was less stormy than January, and snowfall much smaller in amount. There was also much rain at the lower elevations (below 9,000 feet) between the snowstorms.

March.—The weather was cold and windy, and snowstorms were of occasional occurrence, and heavy rain showers were received in the intervals between the snowstorms below 9,000 feet.

April.—No snow fell below 10,000 feet, and, so far as could be judged, little snow fell during the month on the higher elevations.

The following gives the snowfall as actually measured at five sites at different elevations in the neighbourhood of Chamba under arrangements made by the Conservator of Forests :

Month.	Tisa, 5,000 feet.		Bhandal, 5,500 feet.		Thanela, 7,000 feet.		Kalatop, 8,000 feet.		Killar in Pangi, 8,600 feet.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
January	1	10	4	1	12	1	12	2	8	9
February	<i>Nil</i>		0	5	3	10	1	6	6	8½
March	0	1½	0	6	2	2	1	10	3	6
TOTAL	1	11½	5	0	18	1	15	6	18	11½
Number of days on which snow fell.	11		12		26		17		44	

The increase of the precipitation with elevation, which is the most characteristic feature of the cold weather storms, is very clearly shown by the preceding data.

With respect to the character of the snowfall and the accumulation during the winter, the Deputy Conservator writes: "From my enquiries and special observations it appears to me probable that the snowfall on the Dalhousie range down to about 8,000 feet was much the same as in the winter of 1890-91. Further in the interior, so far as I can judge from all the evidence I have collected, the snowfall on the first high range below Chamba has been heavier than usual, and somewhat heavier than in 1890-91. At lower elevations (below 8,000 feet) the snowfall has been smaller than usual, rain having generally fallen instead of snow. The snow accumulation at the middle of April was considerable. At one point on a ridge to the north-west of the Chamba State, at an elevation of 11,000 feet, I found some 5 feet of snow still left, and there was almost continuous snow on the cold slopes down to 8,000 feet or even 7,500 feet. On the warm slopes as a rule the snow line did not descend much below 10,000 feet. In ravines masses of snow still remain (April 15th) down to 6,000 feet. The accumulation in ravines seems larger than was the case in 1892-93, the rain falling along with the snow having apparently caused the latter to slide more than usual."

(10) KULU.

December.—There were slight falls of snow on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, and on the 26th and 28th in the Kulu Tahsil, and on the 8th and 9th in the Plach Tahsil. The snow line descended to 9,000 feet. The weather was unusually cold and cloudy during the month.

January.—No report received.

February.—Snow fell on thirteen days during the month. The lowest elevation at which it fell was 4,000 feet. Frequent rain also occurred in the lower hills, which melted the snow rapidly.

March.—There were falls of snow on twelve days in this month. The heaviest occurred on the 10th of the month, when the snow line descended to 5,200 feet.

April.—Snowstorms occurred on seven days on the higher passes and mountains (above 10,000 feet). The snow melted rapidly during the month, as weather was bright and sunny during the greater part of the month. The Rotang and other passes are not expected to be open before the 15th June.

May.—Report not yet received.

The snowfall during the winter was on the whole similar in character to that of the preceding winter 1892-93.

The following table gives the depth of snow on the 25th of each month from December to April, and also on the 25th May of the past five years on seven of the passes in this district for comparison :

Tahsil.	Name of pass.	Elevation.	DEPTH OF SNOW ON THE 25TH OF					DEPTH OF SNOW ON THE					
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Kulu	Hamta . . .	14,500	...	16	15	10	...	...	7	12	6	7	
	Rotang . . .	13,000	...	19	16	13	...	...	9	1	9	5	10
	Bhubhu . . .	10,000	...	8	6	2	...	...	1	?	Nil	Nil	1
	Gargarasan . . .	17,000	...	11	12	8	...	...	4	1	4	2	3
Plach	Srikand . . .	15,000	...	18	20	15	...	...	15	4	32	12	50
	Bashleo . . .	11,000	...	6	8	3	...	...	?	1	Nil	Nil	
	Jalori . . .	10,500	...	6	8	4	...	...	?	1	Nil	Nil	

(11) UPPER SUTLEJ VALLEY, POO.

October.—Snowstorms occurred on the 18th and 27th. Snow fell down to 8,500 feet on the 18th.

November and December.—Fine weather throughout.

January.—Snow fell daily from the 31st December to the 4th January and from the 11th to the 22nd.

February.—Stormy weather prevailed from the 2nd to the 9th, during which 5 feet of snow fell, and again from the 13th to the 17th, during which period nearly 2½ feet of snow were received. There were also moderate falls on the 19th, 20th, and 28th.

March.—There was a snowstorm on the night of the 3rd, when nearly 2 feet of snow fell. Light falls occurred on the 5th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 17th, and 22nd to 24th.

April.—Snow fell frequently on the higher mountains above 12,500 feet. None fell in the valley (at Poo), except on the 6th.

The weather during the whole winter has been more cloudy and damper than usual. In the opinion of the Revd. Mr. Schreve, who has supplied the previous information, the winter is the most severe he has experienced during a residence of seven years in these hills. The natives of the district state that they do not remember such heavy snowfalls as have occurred during the past two winters.

(12) UPPER SUTLEJ VALLEY, BUSHAHR.

The following is a brief summary of the interesting reports forwarded by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Simla Division :

October.—Slight falls occurred at elevations above 10,000 feet on six days during the month.

November.—Snow fell on four days during the month at elevations above 8,000 feet.

December.—Slight falls were received on seven days in December.

January.—There were snowstorms on eleven days. The lowest height to which it descended was on the 4th, when snow fell at an elevation of 5,750 feet.

February.—Snowstorms occurred on twelve days. The snow fell on two of these storms (on the 3rd and 28th) as low as 5,750 feet.

March.—Light to moderate falls occurred on six days in this month. During the storm of the 24th snow fell down to an elevation of 8,000 feet.

The following brief description of the weather and of the accumulation of snow is taken from the latest report: "On the 7th of December snow fell as low as 4,000 feet, and was preceded by a slight westerly wind. In February the snow line was 5,700 feet for a few days. The snowfalls that occurred between December and the 1st March were ushered in by high westerly winds. The storms during January and February extended over the whole of Bushahr as far as could be seen, while the sky was overcast by dense masses of moisture-laden clouds *proceeding from the west*. In March the storms were more or less local. In the intervals between the snowstorms north winds prevailed with bright weather and clear skies.

"On the 30th March, when I crossed the Bishho pass (11,000 feet) between Kulu and Bushahr, the depth of snow by the gauge on the top of the pass was 6 feet 9 inches, and at 8,000 feet there were patches of snow remaining. The villagers say that there were 14 feet of snow on the pass in February, and at Marang and Tanji (10,000 feet), in Upper Kanawar, the same depth was reported. On the Balder pass over the Trans-Sutlej range into Spitti (15,000 feet) the depth of snow at date is said to be 15 feet; on the Rupin pass (15,000 feet) the same; at Runaul (10,000 feet), on the Hindustan-Tibet road, 6 feet; and the road above 8,000 feet is blocked with a large accumulation of snow varying from 2 to 6 feet in depth. Snowfalls have been unusually frequent and numerous. In Kanawar above Kilba, 6,000 feet, there is a snow bridge still over the river. East of Nachar banks of snow formed from slips have closed the road to ponies.

"The people state that the snowfall at high elevations was greater than that of last year, which was very heavy, but that below 7,000 feet it was lighter, and did not descend as low as last year; but that the rain at such elevations was heavy and continuous. Much damage has been done to houses, and great loss in cattle and sheep resulted from the long continued heavy snowfalls."

(B) NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES HIMALAYAS.

Kumaon.—The following gives a statement of the estimated snowfall measured in the same manner as in former years in accordance with arrangements made since the year 1890:

Month.	Fall on Pindari and Pankua peaks.		Fall on Rahamdhura and Utadhura passes.		Fall in Malla Byans, Chandans, and Darma.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
October 1893	1	3	6	0	4	0
November "	5	0	6	0	5	0
December "	4	6	5	0	1	6
January 1894	8	6	14	6	9	6
February "	9	6	16	6	6	0
March "	3	9	8	3	6	6
April "	0	9	1	0	1	0
Total fall in winter of 1894	33	3	57	3	33	6
Total fall in winter of 1893	39	6	68	0	47	6

The snowfall reports state that snow began to fall earlier than usual in the season, and that a severe winter was hence anticipated.

The falls were as numerous as during the previous winter, but were not so heavy; and hence the total fall was less than that of the previous winter, which was the heaviest since the severe winter of 1877-78. The fall was undoubtedly above the average of previous years.

It may also be noted that these figures are in accordance with the various estimates of the snowfall now being accumulated. The fall is probably very variable in amount from year to year, but in the Western Himalayas it almost certainly averages from 50 to 80 feet in amount on the higher ranges; and hence the winter precipitation on the higher elevations of these mountains is probably larger in actual amount than the average total annual fall on the plains of Northern India.

(C) SIKKIM HIMALAYAS.

Gnatong.—The following gives a summary of the snowfall of the past winter as registered at the Gnatong observatory and a comparison with previous years:

Month.	Number of days on which snow fell in 1893-94.	TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN			
		1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
October	3	8.13	0.80	3.24	11.85
November	5	1.85	0.37	1.05	...
December	2	0.27	0.86	...	0.22
January	2	0.44	2.67	0.64	2.40
February	1	5.48	2.63	12.24	0.92
March	13	2.22	5.17	3.61	5.66
April	13	8.48	10.87	7.26	6.94
May 1st to 15th	5	5.93	1.87	2.63	1.66
Total of whole period . . . . .	...	32.80	25.24	30.67	29.65

The chief feature of the past winter in the Sikkim mountains is the very light fall in December and January, and the heavy fall in February, April, and May. The comparison with previous years shows that the snowfall during the month of May was abnormal in amount. The total snowfall of the period is above the average, and its distribution most closely resembles that of the winter of 1891-92.

(D) ASSAM HIMALAYAS.

(1) *Kamrup*.—According to the reports received, the fall in the hills to the north of this district was much less than last year, and probably not more than usual.

(2) *Lakhimpur*.—Snow was very rarely seen on the Daffa hills during the past winter, and it is hence almost certain that the snowfall was much less than usual in the neighbouring high mountain areas.

(3) *Darrang*.—The Deputy Commissioner writes that he was informed by Bhutia traders that the snowfall was heavier than usual this winter. This, however, he points out, is opposed to the fact that the Bhutias have come down to

the plains earlier than usual with produce, and this is not possible when the snowfall is very heavy, as the passes are then blocked, and the Bhutias cannot come. The Deputy Commissioner is hence of opinion that the snowfall was really lighter than usual.

Summary of the Snowfall Data.

The preceding statements indicate the general character of the snowfall of the past cold weather. The most important feature was undoubtedly that the precipitation occurred as rain to much higher elevations than usual, and hence there was no large snow accumulation on the lower ranges in March such as formed so striking a feature of last year's meteorology.

November and December were finer months than usual in Persia and Baluchistan. There were numerous disturbances in Persia in January and February, and the rainfall and snowfall were apparently much heavier than usual in that area and Baluchistan. There were occasional falls of snow in the higher ranges of the Western Himalayas in September, October, November, and December; but the winter on the whole began somewhat later than usual, and considerably later than in the years 1890-91 and 1892-93. There were several disturbances in January and February which were connected with large depressions in Persia, but they were in almost all cases feeble and diffused, and the majority of them filled up in North-Western India, and did not pass eastwards into Bengal. The rainfall of the period was hence in moderate excess in the Punjab, and was normal in Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces. The chief feature of these disturbances was that, although feeble, they chiefly affected the Western Himalayas, where the winter was much more cloudy and windy than usual and weather gloomy. The disturbances gave unusually frequent falls of snow and rain, the precipitation increasing rapidly in amount with elevation, and being unusually large in the higher elevations in the interior.

The data show in the first place that the snowfall was undoubtedly considerable, and probably above the average, in Afghanistan in the months of January and February, and was larger in amount than during the previous winter. Little or no snow fell in that area after the beginning of March, and hence the snow melted rapidly, and there was, practically none on the Safid Koh at the end of April.

The snowfall was undoubtedly excessive in the higher ranges of the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas, and was abnormally heavy in Ladakh, where it was, in the opinion of the natives of the district, "unprecedented." The information for the Karakoram mountains and the areas to the north is very small. It indicates that the snowfall was above the normal, but not to the same extent as in Ladakh. In consequence of the character of the precipitation on the lower ranges on the Western Himalayas, there was no abnormal extension of snow clad surface in April and May, and the heavy fall has probably chiefly affected the depth of snow over the higher elevations above the normal snow line, and filled up the intermediate valleys and gorges, where there are undoubtedly large accumulations of snow. There have also been occasional falls during the past two months, which have added to the snow accumulation on the higher ranges. These falls, however, so far as can be judged, have not been much more frequent or heavier than occur in ordinary years. Hence it is almost certain there is a large accumulation in the higher ranges of the Western Himalayas, and probably also in the Karakoram mountains; but, as already stated, it is chiefly an increase of depth over the area of permanent snow, and not an extension of the snow clad surface over a much larger area than usual.

Snow began to fall early on the Kumaon hills, and there were frequent snowstorms in January, February, and March. If the estimates of the snowfall may be accepted as accurate, they indicate that 40 to 60 feet fell during the winter on the higher passes and ranges, and that the fall was somewhat less than last year. This agrees with the opinion of the natives of the district.

The snowfall in Sikkim was much lighter than usual in January and February. The past three months have been unusually stormy, and the precipitation larger than usual. There were a large number of snowstorms at Gnatong in April and the beginning of May, and the weather at that station suggests that it is probable there has been more snow than usual during the past two months in the Sikkim and Assam Himalayas.

The reports received from Assam suggest that the fall on the Assam Himalayas during the winter proper (as at Gnatong) was less than usual.

The chief features may be summarized as follow :

- 1st.*—Moderately heavy snow in Afghanistan and Baluchistan in January and February. The winter closed earlier than usual, and snow melted rapidly in March and April.
- 2nd.*—Frequent rain and occasional snow on the lower ranges of the Western Himalayas, and more frequent snow on the higher ranges. The snowfall was exceptionally heavy in Ladakh, and probably on the Karakoram range. There was hence a large accumulation on the higher ranges of the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas during the months of February and March; but it is probable that the chief result at the present time is a greater depth of snow over the permanent snow area and not an abnormally large extension of snow clad surface.
- 4th.*—Moderately heavy snowfall on the North-Western Provinces Himalayas, but less than in the preceding winter.
- 5th.*—Unusually light snowfall during the months of January and February on the Sikkim and Assam Himalayas; but there have probably been heavy falls on the higher ranges during the past two months.
- 6th.*—The snowfall hence chiefly occurred during the winter months, and the fall has, so far as can be judged, not been excessive during the past two months.
- 7th.*—The snow accumulation in May was probably large in the region of permanent snow on the Western Himalayas, but there was no abnormal extension of snow clad surface.

Abnormal features of the meteorology of the previous eighteen months.

The year 1893 was in its meteorological features in India the most remarkable during the past twenty years. The winter of 1892-93 was of exceptional severity in the Western Himalayas. The snowfall was abnormally heavy and the temperature exceptionally low. In the plains of Northern India a rapid succession of storms gave abundant rain. The cold weather was prolonged until nearly the end of March, and the month of March was the coolest experienced for many years in Northern and Central India. It was also remarkable for the exceptionally heavy rainfall over the greater part of the peninsula, the Central Provinces, and Central India, many districts of which received upwards of ten times their average normal fall. Fine normal weather set in over the whole of Northern India and the hill districts in the last week of March, and the large snowfall accumulation melted rapidly in April, and ceased to affect the weather in Northern India in May. Temperature was below the average to a moderate extent in April and May over the whole of Northern India. Notwithstanding this, temporary advances of humid winds occurred earlier than usual in the Bay, and gave rise to a fierce cyclonic storm in May. The monsoon rains were established about the normal date in the coast districts, and extended more rapidly than usual into the interior, general rain commencing in the Punjab and Rajputana in the fourth week of the month. The currents were stronger than usual and very steady, and the whole of India (with a few local exceptions, including parts of the west coast districts, Southern India, and Berar) obtained abundant rain. The fall was most largely in excess in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the North-Western Provinces, and in Hyderabad (Deccan) and North Madras.

The rains terminated about the usual period in North-Western India. The Bay current was determined chiefly to Bengal and Burma in October and to the Peninsula in November. The rainfall was excessive in some parts of Madras,

and was above the normal over the whole of Madras and the Deccan. The chief feature was the abnormal extension of these humid winds to the Central Provinces and Central India, which had damp, cloudy weather with excessive temperature in November, instead of the usual cool and dry weather of the month. The humid current withdrew unusually early from the Bay in the first week of December, and the rainfall of that month was hence considerably below the normal in Southern India. Fine settled weather prevailed over the whole of Northern and Central India during the month.

As already stated, the year was characterized by very striking features, of which the following were the chief :

1st.—The mean temperature of the whole of India for the year was $1^{\circ}33'$ lower than the normal. The greatest deficiency recorded during the previous 20 years was 61° in 1884. The year was hence abnormally and remarkably cool.

2nd.—The mean rainfall of the whole of India was in excess for each of the four seasons into which the year is divided. The total rainfall of the year was more or less in excess in all of the rainfall divisions of the Empire, except the Malabar and Ghats, where, however, it was only 7 per cent. below the normal. The mean rainfall of the year of the whole of India and Burma (making due allowance for the magnitude of the areas represented by the rainfall stations) was 8'94 inches above the normal amount, which is 42 inches.

The rainfall of the Indian area (measuring over one-and-a-half million square miles) was hence nearly 22 per cent. in excess of the normal.

3rd.—As might be expected, the year was much damper and more cloudy than usual.

4th.—A most interesting and instructive feature is that although the south-west monsoon was more vigorous and the rainfall less unequally distributed than usual over the whole area (that is, it was most largely in excess in the interior districts, which usually receive the least rainfall, and in slight excess or normal in the coast districts, which obtain the heaviest precipitation) the antecedent conditions in India itself were not such as to indicate abundant and well distributed rainfall. The winter snowfall had been excessive (although it was not prolonged into April and May), and the hot weather was shorter and less intense than usual over the whole of Northern and Central India. The pressure conditions in May were not characterized by any large abnormal features. The utmost that could be said was (as stated in last year's forecast) that the conditions over India were not unfavourable to well distributed rains. The whole of the circumstances show clearly that the strength of the monsoon throughout was due to conditions in the sea area from which it advances, and probably in the south-east trades, and not to the conditions obtaining in India. It is a very striking example of the value of this factor, the importance of which has been pointed out in previous forecasts, but which it is not as yet, in the absence of information, possible to take into account in drawing up the forecasts. With the extension of telegraphic communication to the Seychelles and Mauritius, it would seem to be advisable to establish observatories there to supply daily weather telegrams to India, as they would, in the course of a few years, probably give sufficient data to furnish the information suggested above as necessary.

The following gives a very brief summary of the chief features of the meteorology of India during the past five months :

January.—Pressure was '020 inch in defect in India. The local variations were small, pressure being in slight defect in Burma and North-Eastern India, and in excess in North-Western India. Pressure was considerably in defect at the hill stations relatively to the neighbouring plains, a condition which invariably

accompanies more disturbed weather than usual in the hills. A series of four disturbances affected North-Western India. They were very ill-defined and feeble, and gave rain to North-Western India only. The rainfall of the month was largely above the normal in the Punjab, and was in moderate excess in Rajputana, Sind, and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces. No rain fell during this month over nearly the whole of Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and the Peninsula. Temperature was below the normal in North-Western India, the day temperature being largely in defect, and the night temperature normal or in slight excess. Temperature was above the normal over the remainder of India, but the variations were not large. The temperature conditions were hence mainly determined by the rainfall distribution. Frequent falls of snow occurred in the Western Himalayas and Afghanistan, but the weather was not so cold as in the previous winter, and the snow did not fall so low down as usual.

February.—Pressure was in slight excess by amounts averaging $\cdot 010$ inch. It was in slight local excess in the Punjab and in moderate excess at the hill stations relative to the plains of Northern India. There were three periods of disturbance during the month in Northern India. Weather was very unsettled in Persia and Baluchistan, and much heavier snow and rain fell in these areas than usual. The disturbances in India were very feeble and diffused, but they nevertheless gave general and light to moderate rain in the plains of Northern and Central India. No rain fell in Lower and Central Burma, Bombay, North Madras, and the Madras Deccan. The precipitation of the month was in large excess in the Western Himalayas and Baluchistan, and was normal or in slight to moderate excess over the greater part of Northern India. It, however, occurred as rain to much higher elevations than usual in these areas. Temperature was in slight excess in North-Western and Southern India, and was in moderate to large excess in a broad belt stretching from Rajputana and Gujarat to East Bengal and Assam. As in January, the air was damper and skies more cloudy than usual over the whole of Northern and Central India and the North Deccan.

March.—The mean pressure of the month was $\cdot 017$ inch below the normal. Pressure was, as in January, locally in slight defect in North-Eastern India and Burma, and in very slight local excess in North-Western India. Pressure was in slight relative defect at the hill stations. The month was unusually disturbed. A storm of the cold weather type gave heavy rain in Upper India in the first week of the month. Hot weather disturbances (giving rise to thunderstorms) were very frequent in East Bengal and Southern India, and these areas (more especially Malabar, South Madras, and East Bengal) had hence much larger total amounts of rain than usual. The rainfall in other districts did not vary much from the normal, except in Assam, where it was considerably in defect. There was much more cloud than usual, and weather was unsettled and showery with strong winds in the Punjab hill districts. The mean temperature of the month was in slight excess in Burma and the Peninsula, but was below the normal over the whole of Northern and Central India. The deficiency was large and marked in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces (averaging 3°). It was somewhat greater in the day than the night temperature, and was hence due to conditions and actions which slightly delayed the complete setting in of the hot weather in Upper India.

April.—The mean pressure of the whole of India was $\cdot 019$ inch below the normal. The local variations of pressure were very small, and the pressure distribution was practically normal. The mean temperature of the month was slightly higher than usual in Burma and Assam, and also in Sind, Rajputana, Kathiawar, and Gujarat; but the variations were less than 2° at all stations, and less than 1° at the great majority of stations in India. The temperature and pressure conditions of the month were hence approximately normal. The only important abnormal feature was the very strong tendency to northerly winds at the Upper India hill stations.

May.—The mean pressure of the Indian area was considerably in defect ($\cdot 023$ inch), due chiefly, if not entirely, to the prevalence of very strongly marked hot weather conditions. The area of greatest excess of temperature included the

Gangetic plain and West Bengal, and hence pressure was relatively to the general condition in considerable defect in that area. The deficiency was largest in the area defined by the following stations :

	Variation of mean 8 A.M. pressure of month from normal.	Anomaly.
Roorkee	— '067	— '044
Gorakhpur	— '071	— '048
Darbhanga	— '080	— '057
Patna	— '078	— '055
Gaya	— '066	— '043
Burdwan	— '070	— '047
Purnea	— '068	— '045
Dhubri	— '061	— '038
Sibsagar	— '067	— '044

Pressure was, on the other hand, relatively to the general condition considerably in excess in the Peninsula and Burma. The excess was large in the western half of the Peninsula, Gujarat, and Kathiawar. The following gives data illustrating this feature :

	Variation of mean 8 A.M. pressure of month from normal.	Anomaly.
Rajkot	+ '036	+ '059
Deesa	+ '028	+ '051
Neemuch	+ '022	+ '045
Indore	+ '024	+ '047
Malegaon	+ '022	+ '045
Bombay	+ '027	+ '050
Poona	+ '021	+ '044
Sholapur	+ '021	+ '044
Bellary	+ '028	+ '051
Ratnagiri	+ '037	+ '060
Belgaum	+ '024	+ '047
Karwar	+ '027	+ '050

This combination of conditions, *viz.*, increased pressure in Western India and very deficient pressure in the Gangetic plain, transferred the low pressure trough to a position considerably further north than usual, and during two periods in the month, *viz.*, from the 13th to the 17th and the 23rd to the 28th, it lay along the foot of the hills. The westerly winds of Northern and Central India had hence an abnormal development during the month, and more especially during

these periods. The southerly winds in Bengal were also exceptionally strong during these two periods. One of the more important features of the month was hence the abnormally vigorous air movement over the whole of India (except South Madras) produced by the exaggerated hot weather conditions of the month in Northern India.

The following table gives data illustrating the mean temperature conditions of the month :

Division.	VARIATION FROM NORMAL OF MONTH OF		
	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Mean temperature.
Burma	— 3·0	— 0·6	— 1·8
Assam	+ 0·2	+ 0·2	+ 0·2
Bengal	+ 1·8	+ 1·6	+ 1·7
Bihar	+ 3·1	+ 3·0	+ 3·1
Chota Nagpur	+ 5·3	+ 4·2	+ 4·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+ 3·8	+ 2·0	+ 2·9
Punjab	+ 3·3	+ 2·4	+ 2·9
Sind	+ 0·7	+ 0·2	+ 0·5
Rajputana	+ 1·3	+ 1·7	+ 1·5
Central India and Gujarat	+ 0·1	+ 0·2	+ 0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1·3	+ 1·0	+ 1·2
Bombay	+ 0·3	+ 0·2	+ 0·3
Madras	+ 1·3	+ 0·3	+ 0·8

The following gives a summary of the rainfall of the cold weather and hot weather periods of the present year :

Division.	COLD WEATHER RAINFALL.		HOT WEATHER RAINFALL.	
	Variation from normal.	Percentage variation from normal.	Variation from normal.	Percentage variation from normal.
	Inches.		Inches.	
Burma	—0·35	—97	+6·26	+58
Assam	+1·05	+48	+1·58	+5
Bengal	—0·94	—66	—2·02	—17
Bihar	—0·55	—44	—2·65	—67
Chota Nagpur	—0·92	—62	—3·46	—70
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·97	+60	—0·80	—50
Punjab	+1·75	+78	+0·34	+14
Sind	+1·20	+162	—0·44	—92
Rajputana	+0·59	+81	—0·43	—37
Central India and Gujarat	+0·30	+53	—0·45	—68
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·11	—14	—1·30	—74
Bombay	+0·12	+50	—1·44	—28
Madras	+0·35	+65	—0·56	—15

The following summarizes the chief features of the meteorology of the past five months, which require to be taken into account in estimating the distribution of the rainfall of the approaching monsoon :

- 1st.—The abnormal distribution of the snowfall of the past winter.
- 2nd.—The slightly marked abnormal pressure and temperature features of January and February, which were in accordance with the distribution of the snowfall in the Western Himalayas.
- 3rd.—The prevalence of somewhat more disturbed weather than usual in March, as is generally the case after heavier snowfall in January and February in the Western Himalayas. The amount of disturbance was, however, feeble when compared with the disturbed weather of 1891 and 1893. This disturbed weather in March was followed by normal pressure and temperature conditions in April and by exaggerated hot weather conditions in May.

The pressure conditions of the hill stations relative to the plains in May were in accordance with the strongly marked hot weather conditions in the plains. There has, however, been an undue prevalence of northerly winds at the Upper India hill stations probably due mainly to the temperature and pressure conditions of the adjacent plains of Northern India. It is, however, possible that these winds may have been in part an effect of more stormy weather and of increased snow in the higher and interior ranges during the hot weather months, and hence indicate an abnormal action that may require to be taken into consideration.

There have been no strong temporary advances of humid winds in the months of April and May such as occurred last year—an indication that the south-east trades are certainly not so vigorous as last year (when there is some evidence they were much stronger than usual), and very probably not above their normal strength, and possibly below it.

Comparison with previous years.

During the past 26 years the snowfall in the Himalayas was very heavy and more or less considerably above the normal in the years 1868, 1877, 1878, 1883, 1885, 1889, 1891, and 1893. In all the years, except 1889 and 1893, general heavy snow fell either in April or May, or in both months, in the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas, and these months were unusually cool in Northern or North-Western India. The pre-monsoon conditions of pressure and temperature were hence in the majority of these years very different from those prevailing during the present year up to the end of May. As already pointed out, the present year exhibits the combination of heavy to excessive snowfall during the normal winter period (January to March) in the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas, and of strongly marked hot weather conditions in Northern India in April and May.

The following gives a brief statement of the chief features of the years 1883, 1887, 1889, and 1890, which more or less resemble 1894 in their hot weather pressure and temperature conditions :

1883.—Very heavy snow fell in the Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas in January, and again in the last week of May, but little in February, March, and April. Temperature was in excess in February, April, and May, and slightly in defect in January and March in Upper India. The pre-monsoon pressure variations were neither large nor persistent. The monsoon was considerably retarded on the West Coast, and did not set in strongly at Bombay until the 24th June.

The Peninsula received normal or abundant rain. There was a more or less general deficiency in Northern India, but the chief features in the rains were a long break in August and their early termination in Northern India in September. The North-Western Provinces and Bengal were chiefly affected, and the autumn crops in Bengal suffered greatly from drought in October and November.

1887.—The cold weather was unusually free from cold weather storms, and the snowfall in the Western Himalayas was very light.

March and April were warmer than usual in North-Western India and the Central Provinces, and May was an excessively hot month in Upper and Central India. Although little rain fell in the plains of Northern India, moderately heavy snow is stated to have fallen in January and March in the Western Himalayas. Pressure was in slight to moderate defect on the average of the whole Indian area during the period January to May. It was relatively to the general condition in considerable defect in Northern India, the deficiency being large in Upper India (-0.5 inch) and moderate in North-Eastern India. It was in considerable excess in the west of the Peninsula, the excess averaging 0.6 inch in the Konkan and Malabar Coast Districts. Temperature was 6° above the normal in May in the Punjab and 3° in the North-Western Provinces.

The Bengal current set in earlier than usual at the end of May, and the Bombay current about the normal time in the first week of June. Both currents gave fairly steady rain during the months of June, July, and August. They retreated from Upper and Central India at the end of the third week of September. The monsoon rainfall was in slight defect in Arakan, Bengal, Assam, and Orissa, normal in Burma and the Deccan, and in excess over nearly the whole of North-Western and Central India and the Central Provinces.

1889.—The cold weather of 1888-89 was remarkable for very heavy rainfall in Northern India, more especially in the Punjab, due to a succession of disturbances in January and February. Heavy snow fell on the Western Himalayas during these months, alternating with rain at elevations below 9,000 feet. The snow accumulation in April and May was not large, and exercised little influence on the temperature and other conditions of the hot weather in Northern India. Temperature was more or less above the normal in Northern India, the excess being greatest in Bengal and Burma. The excess in May averaged 4° in Lower Burma and nearly 6° in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and West Bengal. Pressure was in moderate excess over the whole Indian area from January to May. It was locally in considerable defect in North Eastern India and in moderate relative defect in Upper India.

The monsoon commenced later than usual on the Malabar Coast, but advanced unusually rapidly in the second week of June, and was established over the whole of India by the 13th. The rains continued with great steadiness throughout June, July, and August, and terminated earlier than usual in Upper India at the end of the first week of September. The rainfall was above the normal, except in the Punjab, Sind, Cutch, Gujarat, and Burma, the deficiency being small in the latter area. It averaged 13 per cent. in the Punjab, where it was greatest.

1890.—The cold weather was unusually dry and free from storms.

The snowfall was less than usual in Baluchistan and Afghanistan, and occurred in January and February. There was much less snow than usual in these months in the Western Himalayas. Moderate snow fell in March and heavy snow for a short period during the last week of April. It, however, melted rapidly, and its effect on the meteorology of Northern India was very brief. Pressure was in general defect from January to May in India. Pressure in May was relatively to the general condition in slight defect in Northern India, and in moderate excess on the western half of the Peninsula. The anomalies were, however, not at all strongly marked during the hot weather. Temperature was 2° in excess in May in Rajputana and the Deccan, and the temperature variations were hence not large.

The hot weather months of March, April, and May were hence somewhat drier and hotter than usual in Northern India. The south-west monsoon rains set in earlier than usual on the Bombay Coast, and at their normal date on the Bengal Coast. They advanced more rapidly than usual into the interior, and were fully established over the whole of India in the beginning of the fourth week of June. The rains were unusually abundant in June and July, and on the whole normal, but unequally distributed in August and September. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon period was hence normal or in excess over by far the greatest part of India. The excess was greatest relatively to the

normal in Bihar (34 per cent.), the Punjab, Orissa, Bengal, and the Konkan (slightly exceeding 10 per cent.). The rainfall of the period was practically normal in the Central Provinces and the Deccan. It was in moderate defect in Upper Burma, Gujarat, Sind, and Southern India.

The chief features of the year 1893 have been given above. A comparison of the brief accounts of the years 1883, 1887, 1889, and 1890 with the meteorology of the present year shows that the resemblances are slight, except in the case of the year 1889, which in its more important features agrees approximately with the present year.

Probable character of the south-west monsoon of 1894.

The present year is the fourth of a series of years characterized by very marked and exceptional meteorological features. It was pointed out in last year's forecast that the conditions in the winter of 1892-93 were so very unusual in character as to point to the existence of abnormal conditions over a far larger area than India. The year 1893 was even more remarkable than was anticipated in last year's forecast. It was the coolest year on record in India, the mean deficiency being more than twice as great as has been experienced during the past twenty years, and the rainfall of the year was much greater than has been received many years during the past thirty years. Years of increased rainfall in India as a rule occur in pairs. The two years previously in which the largest excess was received were as follows:

	Average rainfall of whole of India.	Excess in inches.
1878	47.43	+6.14
1879	42.78	+1.69

giving a total excess in two years of 7.83 inches.

The rainfall of the year 1891 was 3.54 inches in defect for the whole of India, and the rainfall during the past two years has been very largely in excess, as is shown by the following:

	Average rainfall of whole of India.	Excess in inches.
1892	46.18	+5.09
1893	50.16	+9.07

being a total of 14.16 inches, or nearly twice the largest known previous excess. There is hence a slight antecedent probability from previous experience that the rainfall of the present year will be in defect, but this makes no allowance for the remarkable and anomalous features of the period through which India is passing.

The abnormal features of the pressure, temperature, and other conditions of the present year are very strongly marked, and the probable effect of these in determining and modifying the rainfall of the approaching monsoon period are stated below. It should, however, be remarked that in drawing up the forecast if too large or too small a weight or value be given to any one of these abnormal conditions, the divergence of the forecast from the actual will be greater in a year like the present year than in ordinary years.

The peculiar features of the meteorology of the cold weather months of 1894 in India were—

- (1) Heavier precipitation in the plains of Northern India and in the Western Himalayas during the months of January, February, and March than usual. The precipitation was abnormal in one important respect, *i.e.*, that it occurred as rain to much higher levels than usual.
- (2) Increased snowfall on the higher and interior ranges of the Western Himalayas, more especially in Kashmir.
- (3) Decreased snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas in January and February.
- (4) Temperature in March was in moderate defect and pressure in slight excess in North-Western India, and temperature was in moderate excess and pressure in moderate defect in North-Eastern India.

The snow accumulation at the beginning of the winter of 1893-94 was probably about normal in amount. On account of the unusual character of the precipitation during the winter there was undoubtedly in February a large excess of snow in the interior of the Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas; but, as pointed out above, this has probably chiefly added to the depth of the snow in the ordinary area of perpetual snow and the intermediate valleys, and has not given a large extension of snow clad surface, except perhaps to the northwards in Thibet. The conditions in India in the month of March show fully that the influence of the snow accumulation at the end of the winter was very slight. Snow has fallen to some extent in both the Western and Sikkim Himalayas during the past two months. The few reports that have been received do not indicate to what extent this has modified the pre-existing conditions; but, so far as can be judged from the statements, the snowfall during the past two months has not appreciably altered the character of the snowfall accumulation in the interior.

This inference from the reports themselves is confirmed by the character of the weather in India during the past two months. The conditions of pressure and temperature in April were very approximately normal, but with a slight tendency towards more strongly marked hot weather conditions than usual in Northern India. It was in fact a transitional month between a month somewhat cooler and more disturbed than usual, and a month of very strongly marked hot and dry weather conditions in May. The following summarizes the chief features of the month of May:

- (1) Deficient pressure on the average over the whole of India.
- (2) Very deficient pressure locally in Northern India accompanying temperature largely in excess, more especially in West Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur. The local deficiency of pressure was greatest in that part of Northern India adjacent to the area of least snowfall in the Himalayas, and in which temperature was most largely in excess.
- (3) Increased pressure locally in the western half of the Peninsula, Gujarat, Cutch, and South-West Rajputana.

These local conditions (the most marked during the past fifteen years) will undoubtedly modify the rainfall distribution of the south-west monsoon considerably. They will probably determine the Bay current more largely than usual towards Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal, and the Bombay current more to the Central Provinces, Central India, and the North-Western Provinces, and less to Upper India (except perhaps the immediate neighbourhood of the hills) than usual.

The mean position of the trough of low pressure will very probably be further north than usual on the average of the whole period.

The conditions in India during the past three months are on the whole favourable, and indicate that it is probable the monsoon currents will be at least of normal strength. The information received up to date from ships and other sources of information of the conditions in the neighbouring seas, and more especially in the northern half of the Indian Ocean, suggests that the south-east trades are not so strong this year as last, and that the conditions in the sea areas are not so favourable for a strong monsoon as they were last year.

It hence appears to be most probable that the monsoon currents will be of normal strength, and that the Bombay current is more likely to be above its normal strength than the Bay current. Assuming that the currents will be of normal strength, the comparison with previous years (more especially 1887, 1889, 1890, and 1892) indicates that it is most probable they will set in about the normal time on both the Bengal and Bombay Coasts. The Bombay current is more likely to be slightly retarded than the Bengal current, and there is a slight probability it may be not so strong as usual in June.

The following is a statement of the inferences respecting the character and distribution of the south-west monsoon rains of 1894 from the comparison of the antecedent conditions of the present year with those of previous years, and based chiefly on the facts and data stated above :

- (1) Snowfall conditions in the Western Himalayas and the Afghan Mountains and the pressure conditions in India are favourable to the establishment of at least normal monsoon currents in India. The conditions in the Indian seas are very imperfectly known, but appear to indicate that the currents will most probably not be much above their normal strength. It is, however, *very* probable that they will at least be of normal strength. The Arabian Sea current will probably be established about its normal time on the Bombay Coast in the second week of June, but there is a slight probability it may be weak during the month of June. The current will probably advance into the interior more rapidly than usual.
- (2) Conditions are on the whole favourable to the prevalence of monsoon currents of at least normal strength in the Bay of Bengal. The rains will probably be established about the normal period in Bengal.
- (3) Pressure conditions are very favourable in Bengal and to a somewhat less extent in Burma. It is hence probable that Bengal will receive normal to abundant rainfall, and that the rainfall will most probably be in excess in Assam, East and North Bengal, and Bihar, and normal or in slight defect in West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and perhaps Orissa. The rainfall in Upper Burma will probably be normal or in slight to moderate excess, and in Lower Burma normal or in slight defect.
- (4) Conditions in the North-Western Provinces are on the whole favourable. The rainfall on the average of the whole province will most probably be normal. The rainfall will probably be in excess in the eastern and submontane districts, but may be in defect in the southern and western districts.
- (5) Conditions are not very favourable for the greater part of the Punjab. The rainfall will probably be less than usual in the western and perhaps the central districts, but will probably be normal in the submontane districts.
- (6) Conditions are also unfavourable in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, and West Rajputana, and it is very probable that these areas will have deficient rainfall. In Eastern Rajputana the rainfall will either be normal or in slight defect, depending largely upon the actual strength of the Bombay current.
- (7) Conditions are on the whole favourable in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, and Hyderabad. It is hence probable that they will receive at least normal rainfall. The conditions are most favourable in Berar, the western and north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and there is hence a slight probability they may receive rainfall in moderate to considerable excess of the normal.
- (8) A comparison of the conditions in Southern India and the Carnatic with those of similar years indicates that the rainfall will probably be below the average, more especially in the southern districts. It is, however, very difficult to forecast for this part of India, as rain in Southern India during the monsoon proper occurs chiefly during the intervals of breaks in the rains of Northern India, and is hence essentially of irregular occurrence.

It should be noted that the preceding probabilities are obtained on the assumption that the currents will be approximately normal in strength.

The general conclusion is that the rainfall may be deficient to a moderate extent in Sind, Cutch, West and Central Punjab, West Rajputana, and perhaps Kathiawar; that it will very probably be at least normal in amount in the northern half of the Peninsula, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Assam, and perhaps Burma, and may be in moderate to largish excess in Bengal, Assam, and Upper Burma. The amount of the deficiency and the extent of the area of deficiency in North-Western India will depend very largely upon the strength of the Bombay current. On the supposition of a normal or strong current, it will most probably not be serious.

It is too early to estimate the probability of a longish break in the rains in July or August, but there are no indications as yet of such an event.

It should be noted that in the preceding statement, when it is stated that an event is probable, the chances in its favour are at least 5 to 2, and, when very probable, at least 5 to 1.

SIMLA, 1st June, 1894.

JOHN ELIOT,

*Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, June 2nd, 1894.

General Summary.—For the first two days of the week the distribution of pressure remained unaltered. The trough of low pressure continued to stretch along the foot of the hills as in the previous week, but conditions were modified considerably by the changes which took place by the morning of the 29th. The North-Eastern India low pressure area was again restored to its normal position, and the abnormally strong winds which had been prevailing in South Bengal decreased in strength, and were more easterly than they had been for some time past. During the next twenty-four hours pressure gave way briskly in the eastern extremity of the area of low pressure, and a depression was formed over Orissa, Ganjam, and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Winds continued to decrease in strength in Bengal. By next morning the barometer had fallen briskly on the Madras and Arakan Coasts, and probably over the Bay, showing the existence of disturbed and squally weather in the centre of the Bay; but there was nothing to indicate the probability of the development of a severe storm, and by next morning the depression had filled up.

Hot dry weather prevailed in North-Western India during the week. Only a few light showers of rain fell in the hill and submontane districts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. Northerly winds continued to an unusual extent at the majority of the Upper India hill stations.

Rain was more general in Bengal, and light to moderate rain continued in Burma and Southern India. Heavy falls were reported from Silchar and Akyab. Towards the close of the week winds increased considerably in strength at Colombo and on the Malabar Coast, which, with a rough sea at several of the coast stations, appeared to indicate the possible approach of the monsoon; but only a feeble advance of monsoon winds took place, giving light to moderate showers at Colombo and the Malabar Coast stations.

Temperature was largely in excess in West Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur at the commencement of the week, several stations on the 27th and 28th recording mean temperatures more than 10° in excess of the normal. But the change of wind caused by alterations in the pressure distribution reduced temperature largely in this area, and by the end of the week it was only slightly in excess.

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the whole week was 1.8° in excess of the normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had given way over the whole of India, but the fall was generally small, and did not affect the pressure distribution materially. Unusually steep gradients continued, and very strong winds at the Bengal and Orissa Coast stations. Very high day temperatures were recorded, especially in the Gangetic plain; Agra, Mainpuri, and Patna recording temperatures exceeding 114° . Heavy rain was received in parts of Assam and North Bengal, and light to moderate showers in Burma and Southern India. Silchar registered 5.14 inches and Gnatong 2.25 inches.

Monday.—Pressure continued lowest in the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces, where it averaged two-tenths of an inch in defect. Winds were not quite so strong at the Bengal and Orissa Coast stations, and easterly winds had extended into the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. Rain had fallen in Mysore, Assam, North Bengal, and Burma. Akyab received 3.01 inches, Gnatong 3.27 inches, Bassein 2.9 inches, Mandalay 2.23 inches, Chittagong 2.12 inches, and Diamond Island, Bhamo, Rangoon, and Mysore amounts exceeding one inch.

Tuesday.—Pressure had decreased very slightly in Burma and increased over the whole of India, considerably modifying the position of the area of low pressure, which now extended from the South-East Punjab to Chota Nagpur. Very high temperatures were recorded in North-Western India, the most remarkable being $120^{\circ}1'$ at Jacobabad and $116^{\circ}9'$ at Montgomery. The following falls of rain exceeding one inch were reported: Diamond Island, 2.05 inches; Rangoon, 1.15 inches; Bassein, 1.09 inches; and Akyab, 1.08 inches.

Wednesday.—A considerable change had taken place in the distribution of pressure. A shallow depression with a feeble cyclonic circulation of winds covered the Central Punjab, and another low pressure area had formed in Orissa, Ganjam, and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Chittagong had received 2.4 inches of rain, Jessore 2.12 inches, Narayanganj 1.61 inches, and Silchar 1.08 inches.

Thursday.—Pressure had given way on the Madras and Arakan Coasts, and hence probably over the Bay; and the eastern extremity of the depression of the previous day had extended over the north-west of the Bay. Winds had decreased very rapidly in strength at the head of the Bay, and were below their normal strength in South Bengal. Temperature had increased very rapidly in the Central Madras coast districts due to strong north-west land winds. Heavy showers of rain fell at Akyab (3.41 inches) and Barisal (3.23 inches), and thunderstorms and duststorms occurred in the Punjab.

Friday.—Pressure had changed by small amounts, except in the Circars, where the depression had filled up, and its distribution differed less from the normal than it had done for some time past. Winds had increased at Colombo and on the Malabar Coast, and the sea was rough at Colombo and Cochin, indicating the prevalence of strong winds in the neighbouring sea area. Rain had fallen in Burma and Bengal and at a few stations in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Southern India, but the showers were generally light. Tavoy received 2.58 inches, Akyab 2.22 inches, and Chakrata 1.02 inches.

Saturday.—Pressure had fallen slightly to briskly in Northern India and risen slightly to briskly in Southern India. It was in considerable defect in the Coromandel Coast districts. Winds continued strong at Colombo and the Malabar Coast stations. Moderate to heavy rain had fallen in Burma, where Akyab had received 7.01 inches, Moulmein 2.30 inches, and Tavoy 1.96 inches. Showers had also occurred in Ceylon, Southern India, and Bengal. Mangalore received 1.39 inches, Sibsagar 1.36 inches, Colombo 1.2 inches, and Dhubri 1.02 inches.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India:

PROVINCE.	May 1894.					June 1894.		Mean variation of week.
	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	
Burma	—2.6	—4.1	—3.9	—1.8	—1.5	—0.3	—1.0	—2.2
Bengal and Assam	+4.8	+3.6	+0.9	—0.6	+0.9	+0.7	+0.1	+1.5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+5.9	+5.2	+4.8	+5.4	+2.6	+1.4	+1.0	+3.7
Punjab	+3.8	+1.8	+3.7	+4.9	+0.2	—1.4	+1.0	+2.0
Bombay	+1.2	+1.3	+2.3	+2.2	+2.9	+3.0	+2.7	+2.2
Central Provinces and Berar	+3.9	+2.9	+3.6	+4.1	+2.3	+2.5	+4.3	+3.4
Central India and Gujarat	+2.1	+1.1	+1.2	+0.8	—0.2	+0.3	+1.3	+0.9
Sind and Rajputana	+3.0	+2.8	+2.4	+1.2	+0.1	+1.2	+1.3	+1.7
Madras	+1.5	+2.0	+3.1	+3.3	+4.8	+4.7	+2.8	+3.2
Mean for whole of India	+2.6	+1.8	+2.0	+2.2	+1.3	+1.3	+1.5	+1.8

Temperature has been excessive over nearly the whole of India. Only in Burma was it in defect, and in Central India and Guzarat it was nearly normal. In all other provinces it was more or less in excess. The excess was greatest in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces, in the former province the excess amounting to almost 6° on the first day of the week. On the 28th and 30th it was nearly as much, and it was not till the end of the week that the temperature in the North-Western Provinces was reduced to slightly above the normal. The maximum temperature rose at Agra to 115.5° , which was more than 7° higher than the usual temperature at this time of the year. In the Punjab the abnormal variations of temperature were considerable, from 5° in excess on the 30th May to $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in defect on the 1st June. The temperature of the whole of Northern India was affected to a large extent by the change of wind caused by the alterations in the pressure distribution which commenced on the 29th. The temperature of Madras, on the other hand, rose towards the end of the week, which was due to the high temperatures recorded during the prevalence of land winds at the Madras coast stations. On the 1st June the highest temperature of the previous twenty-four hours in the whole of India was registered at one of these stations, *viz.*, Masulipatam.

The mean temperature for the whole of India and Burma together was in excess on every day of the week. For the whole week it was 1.8° in excess, which showed an abnormal increase of 0.7° over the mean temperature of the previous week.

Rainfall.—The only stations at which rain amounting to more than 10 inches during the week was received were: Pyapon in Lower Burma (13.03 inches), Akyab (19.19 inches), Nemotha in Cachar (12.45 inches), and Cherra in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills (18.28 inches). The rainfall of the week has on the whole been lighter than that of the previous week, but it has been more general, light rain having fallen in the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. But only in the divisions of Lower Burma, Arakan, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Mysore, and Madras (Central) has the rainfall of the week been equal to the normal.

During the rainfall period commencing 4th March, and which ends with this week, the rainfall over the greater part of India has been largely in defect. If rainfall showing a variation of less than 20 per cent. be considered normal, in the whole of the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay (North), Rajputana and Central India, and the greater part of Bengal the rainfall for this period has been in defect. Rainfall has been normal in Lower and Central Burma, East and North Bengal, Assam, the Punjab Hill districts, the North-West and West Punjab, Coorg, and the greater part of Madras. It has been excessive in Tenasserim, Mysore, and the Bombay Deccan.

Snowfall.—The Revd. F. B. Shawe, Superintendent of the Leh Observatory in Ladakh, says that, according to the statements of the people, the snowfall in Nubra to the north of Leh, and separated from it by a ridge of about 20,000 feet average height, has been heavier than usual. Information regarding the snowfall on the Pamirs and in Yarkhand is contradictory. On the 14th May bad weather with heavy snow had again commenced in Leh, and the passes were again temporarily blocked.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 2ND, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 4TH TO JUNE 2ND, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 4th to June 2nd, 1894.	Excess or de- fect of (nor- mal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	2'95	8'11	— 5'16	39'91	26'86	+ 49
	Lower Burma	5'23	4'23	+ 1'00	16'14	15'06	+ 7
	Central Burma	1'42	3'22	— 1'80	12'65	10'68	+ 18
	Upper Burma	2'41	?	?	8'24	?	?
	Arakan	10'24	8'65	+ 1'59	19'22	25'06	— 23
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	2'98	2'51	+ 0'47	17'47	17'07	+ 2
	Assam (Surma)	9'15	6'71	+ 2'44	47'87	47'48	+ 1
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3'86	2'80	+ 1'06	22'76	23'58	— 4
	Deltaic Bengal	1'19	1'64	— 0'4	7'69	11'01	— 30
	Central Bengal	0'56	1'74	— 1'1	5'78	8'15	— 29
	North Bengal	1'42	3'58	— 2'16	17'87	16'86	+ 6
	Orissa	0'61	1'00	— 0'39	2'94	6'29	— 53
	Chota Nagpur	0'36	0'87	— 0'51	2'29	4'52	— 49
	Bihar (South)	0'07	0'71	— 0'64	0'47	2'57	— 82
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Do. (North)	0'23	1'05	— 0'77	1'59	4'47	— 64
	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0'22	— 0'22	0'19	0'97	— 80
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0'20	0'41	— 0'21	0'32	1'82	— 82
	Oudh (South)	0'01	0'16	— 0'15	0'22	1'09	— 80
	Do. (North)	0'06	0'31	— 0'25	0'32	1'69	— 81
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0'01	0'13	— 0'12	0'19	0'84	— 77
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0'02	0'16	— 0'14	0'35	1'03	— 66
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0'07	0'40	— 0'33	1'13	3'01	— 62
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0'03	0'14	— 0'11	0'27	1'34	— 80
	Do. (Central)	0'01	0'19	— 0'18	0'52	1'39	— 63
	Do. (Submontane)	0'07	0'20	— 0'13	1'40	2'30	— 41
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'08	0'28	— 0'20	6'61	7'21	— 8
	Do. (North-West)	0'11	0'20	— 0'09	4'29	4'24	+ 1
	Do. (West)	0	0'10	— 0'10	1'47	1'59	— 7
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	1'06	4'13	— 3'07	10'67	14'65	— 27
	Madras (South Central)	1'82	1'07	+ 0'75	9'17	8'00	+ 15
	Coorg	1'08	2'73	— 1'65	8'79	10'70	— 18
	Mysore	1'13	0'96	+ 0'17	7'25	5'35	+ 36
	Konkan	0'04	1'49	— 1'45	0'69	2'61	— 74
	Bombay Deccan	0'28	0'89	— 0'61	3'64	2'99	+ 22
	Hyderabad (North)	0	0'88	— 0'88	0'62	1'72	— 64
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	0'92	— 0'92	0'76	2'28	— 67
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0'48	— 0'48	0'72	1'24	— 42
	Ditto (Central)	0	0'34	— 0'34	0'43	1'50	— 71
	Ditto (East).	0'01	0'39	— 0'38	0'20	2'29	— 91
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0	0'17	— 0'17	0'04	0'33	— 88
	Kathiawar	0	0'12	— 0'12	0'11	0'45	— 76
	Sind	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'05	0'44	— 89
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0'74	— 0'74	0'07	1'60	— 96
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0'58	— 0'58	0'15	1'44	— 89
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'18	— 0'18	0	0'88	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'23	0'63	— 0'40	2'71	3'64	— 26
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0'05	1'10	— 1'05	5'70	5'13	+ 11
	Hyderabad (South)	0	1'10	— 1'10	1'36	3'56	— 62
	Madras (Central)	0'11	0'56	— 0'45	2'53	2'81	— 10
	East Coast (Central)	0'01	0'37	— 0'36	1'56	2'37	— 34
	Ditto (South)	0'28	0'50	— 0'22	3'78	4'28	— 12
	Madras (South)	0'25	0'34	— 0'09	6'10	5'07	+ 20

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 7th June 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd June.*—Moderate rainfall on the West Coast, Nilgiris, and in the greater part of the Central districts; light and scattered showers in many other districts. The rainfall to date is generally up to average, and nowhere much deficient, except at Madras. Rain is wanted on the West Coast. Ploughing and sowing going on slowly in parts. Standing crop fair, but the area is not large. Some harvest still proceeding with fair outturn. Pasture generally scanty, but fodder sufficient. Prices remain almost stationary at a high level, though slightly dearer in the Circars.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th June.*—Rain in parts of eleven districts. Standing crops damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of two districts; otherwise good. Preparation of lands for next season general. Sowing progressing in parts of seven districts. Agricultural stock poor in parts of three districts. Fodder insufficient in parts of four and water in parts of two districts. Prices steady, except in one district. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 938.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd June.*—There was fairly general rain in the Central, Northern, and Eastern districts of Bengal during the week. Want of rain has retarded cultivation in parts of the Burdwan and Orissa divisions, and generally in Behar and Chota Nagpur. Prospects in the Eastern districts continue favourable, but in some of the Central and Northern districts more rain is required. Cattle are generally doing well, and the supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Prices are reported normal, except in the Eastern districts, where they exceed the average. It is reported that distress continues to be felt in the Brahmanbaria sub-division.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th June.*—Rain has fallen in a few districts. Heat excessive. Fields are being prepared for the autumn sowings. Irrigation of summer crops continues. Extra crops are in good condition. Markets are well supplied. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th June.*—Slight rain has fallen in seven districts. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops going on. Sowing of autumn crops in progress. Sugarcane and cotton crops are thriving. The extra spring crops are in good condition. The outturn of wheat is above average in Shahpur; a good deal of smut in wheat in Jullundur. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices falling in two districts, rising in four others, but low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th June.*—The weather has been exceedingly hot. Storms have given showers of rain in Nagpur and parts of Chhattisgarh, and as much as half an inch at Seoni. Prospects generally normal. In Saugor the number on relief works, including municipal works at Khurai, has risen from 2,036 to 3,185. In Damoh the attendance has remained practically unchanged, 2,062 persons against 1,969 in the preceding week. No gratuitous relief granted in either district. Saugor continues to import grain largely, 24,000 maunds having been received at two out of the five stations in the district. Damoh received 8,000 maunds by road. Prices have recovered at Saugor from last week's fall, and are now—wheat at $11\frac{3}{4}$ seers, gram 19 seers, and rice 10 seers. Prices of wheat and gram at Damoh are stationary, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 18 seers respectively; but rice has fallen to $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers. In the neighbouring districts prices are stationary—wheat at 15 seers in Jabalpur, at 13 seers in Narsinghpur, and at 16

seers in Hoshangabad, and gram at 24, 24, and 23 seers respectively. Export of wheat from Harda continues. Brisk export of oilseeds from the Nagpur country.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd June.*—Rainfall generally steady, but very heavy in Akyab, and heavy in four other districts. In Lower Burma ploughing for the main crops has commenced in five districts. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy is progressing. Ploughing for wet-weather paddy is general, and in Kyaukse transplanting of early wet-weather paddy has begun. Sowing of sesamum and cotton begun. Crop prospects good. Fodder and water abundant. Prices continue low, but markets show upward tendency.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th June.*—Weather seasonable. Floods in the Surma valley have slightly damaged standing crops, but are now subsiding. Sowing of late rice seedlings and ploughing for late rice continue. Plucking of tea in progress. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th June.*—**MYSORE:** Good rain in parts. Crops and prospects good. Prices fallen in two districts.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing for rice and sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continue. Prospects of coffee and cardamom fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Berar and Hyderabad —*For week ending 6th June.*—**BERAR:** No rain throughout the province. Weather very warm and occasionally cloudy. Preparation of land for next autumn crop continues. Water-supply inadequate in the Melghat taluka. Scarcity of fodder prevails in two districts only. Prices fluctuating in the Wun district.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Reaping of hot-weather crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th June.*—No rain during the week. Some works have been started in the districts in Gwalior and Bhopal, where the crops have failed. No actual distress is felt in these parts. The crops in other Agencies have been fairly good. Cattle in parts of Gwalior are in indifferent condition. Pasturage good and sufficient in nearly all parts of Central India. Prices of food-grains are above ordinary rates in Bhopal, Goona, and parts of Gwalior, and at normal rates in other parts of Central India.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th June.*—Slight rain in Bikanir. Agricultural operations and cattle generally satisfactory. Land being prepared for autumn crops in Sirohi, Ajmere, and Ulwar. Prospects good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Kerauli, where it is reported scarce. Prices fluctuating in three States, rising in three, falling in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 5th June.*—Weather fine. Spring crops in good condition. Water ample for irrigation. Reaping of rapeseed and rice sowings still in progress. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE —*For week ending 5th June.*—Weather clear with occasional showers. Spring crops threshed; outturn fair. Fodder sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd June.*—Rain badly wanted in the valley for upland rice and Indian-corn crops.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. 27.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Patents),—dated Simla, the 4th June, 1894.

Read—

The appended report by the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, on the working of his office during the year ending 31st December 1893.

RÉSOLUTION.

The arrangement by which the Inventions and Designs office was placed under the superintendence of the officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Department of the Survey of India continued in force during the year under review. The distance of the Survey office from the Patents office has always been an objection to this arrangement; but, in the absence of any responsible official at the Secretariat buildings during the summer, the plan adopted was unavoidable. With a view, however, to the greater convenience of the public, advantage has been taken of the appointment of an Imperial officer to the charge of the Imperial Libraries in the Secretariat buildings to arrange for the control of the Patents office from the 1st January 1894 by an official whose duties are conducted under the same roof. The Patents office has accordingly been placed under the management of the Director of Records to the Government of India.

2. The working of Act V of 1883 (the Inventions and Designs Act) during the year, as illustrated by the table of annual statistics, and especially by the figures relating to the continuance of an exclusive privilege, indicates that the public find the protection afforded to Inventions by the Act to be of material value.

3. References to experts have in the year under review been slightly reduced. The question has from time to time been raised as to the extent to which the preliminary examination contemplated by the Act is necessary or desirable. In England and in most European countries it is considered sufficient to advertize applications for exclusive privilege without initiating any investigation of their novelty by the State, whereas in America and Germany a preliminary enquiry is in cases of doubt both permitted and encouraged by the law. The Government of India hold the view that the examination authorized by the Indian enactment is, as a rule, expedient in those cases where the invention is likely to affect (a) industries in which the interests of the more ignorant classes of the population are concerned; (b) State operations (such as the working of railways) undertaken on behalf of the public. Subject to the above considerations, the policy which

guides the present administration of the Act contemplates the expeditious disposal of applications for protection under the Act, the curtailment of preliminary investigation, and, in cases in which the interests of those classes of the general community who are unable to protect themselves are not directly concerned, less exigence in demanding enquiry as to novelty than in cases in which public interests require protection.

4. The circumstance that the number of cases referred for opinion on novelty to the Public Works Department has fallen while the number referred to experts on payment of fee has risen is due to the fact that the increasing amount of work thrown upon officers of Government, whose time belongs to the public, was found to interfere with their ordinary duties. The Government of India accordingly resolved that cases connected with mechanical inventions should, when calling for investigation, be in future ordinarily referred to non-official experts and not to officers of the State Departments.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Legislative

Govt. of Madras.	Chief Comr. of the Central Provinces.	Department and to the
Bombay.	" " " Burma.	Local Governments and
Bengal.	" " " Assam.	Administrations noted
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	" " " Coorg.	in the margin.
Punjab.	" " " Ajmere.	
Resident at Hyderabad.		

Ordered also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Report on the working of the office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act during the year ending 31st December 1893.

The Inventions and Designs office continued under the superintendence of the officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Department of the Survey of India during the year under report.

The chief matter of public interest dealt with during the year was a proposal submitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for extending to India the benefits of section 103 of the English Patents Act of 1883. The Government of India were willing to amend the Inventions and Designs Act so as to secure the benefits contemplated by the section above quoted, but the proposal had ultimately to be abandoned in consequence of there being no provision in the Indian Act for the registration of trade marks.

The total number of applications filed was in excess of the preceding year by 39, having stood at 375 against 336 in 1892. Of these 261 were granted, 36 refused, and 78 remained pending at the close of the year. One hundred and fifty-six of these applications were referred for the opinion of experts, 61 on payment of fees, and 95 without. The latter included 31 references to the Public Works Department, or 16 less than in the previous year. The majority of these were connected with Railways, and it was decided to refer such cases in future to the Agent, East India Railway, who, on payment, calls in the aid of such officer as may appear to him most competent to give an opinion. The number of applications submitted by persons resident in India was 192, of which 22 were by natives.

Two hundred and fifty-three specifications were filed during the year, being 52 less than the previous year. Twenty-five of these were for matters connected with railways, sixteen for the manufacture of tea, seven for the treatment of cotton and other fibres, five for punkah-pulling machines, five for water lifts, and two for baling presses.

During the year only 37 applications were made for the registration of designs against 89 in 1892. Of these 26 were admitted and 11 rejected, the latter including three applications for the registration of trade marks.

Two cases were referred for the opinion of the Honourable the Advocate General on points of law.

The number of cases in which exclusive privilege was continued was 80, 69 being beyond the fourth year, 10 beyond the fifth, and 1 beyond the eighth year. The number of cases which lapsed through the non-payment of the fourth year's renewal fee stood at 144.

The fees collected showed an increase over the preceding year, the amount having reached Rs. 17,057-2-0 against Rs. 15,852-10-0. Of this amount, Rs. 150 were refunded, leaving a nett total income of Rs. 16,907-2-0. This sum included Rs. 4,300 for the continuance of exclusive privilege, Rs. 335 for extensions of time for payment of renewal fees and filing of specifications, Rs. 343-2-0 for copying of specifications, Rs. 202 for tracing of drawings, and Rs. 82 for the inspection of applications and specifications.

The statement appended gives statistics of the working of the Inventions and Designs office during the year under report as compared with the two previous years.

CALCUTTA; }
The 30th April 1894. }

G. W. FORREST,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

Statement showing the working of the office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, during the year 1893, as compared with the years 1891 and 1892.

				1893.	1892.	1891.			
				<hr/>					
Number of applications filed...				375	336	347			
I.—APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION.	Ditto	ditto	granted	61	228	213			
	Ditto	ditto	rejected	36	26	27			
	Ditto	ditto	pending	78	8	107			
Number of applications referred to experts				156	198	149			
II.—REFERENCES EXPERTS.	TO {	(a) on payment of fee	...	61	53	41			
		(b) without payment of fee	...	95	145	108			
		(c) to Public Works Department...	31	47	32				
III.—SPECIFICATIONS	...	Number of specifications filed		253	305	236			
IV.—APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.	Number of applications for registration of designs			37	89	171			
	Number of designs registered			26	76	166			
	Ditto	rejected		11	13	5			
V.—CASES INVOLVING LAW POINTS.	Number of cases referred to Advocate General and Government Solicitor			2	2	5			
VI.—APPLICATIONS BY NATIVES OF INDIA.	Number of applications submitted by Natives of India			22	22	33			
Number of cases in which exclusive privilege was continued beyond—									
VII.—PATENTS RENEWED {	(a) the fourth year		...	69	...	...	
	(b) the fifth year		...	10	...	...	
	(c) the eighth year		...	1	...	...	
Number of cases in which exclusive privilege lapsed through non-payment of—									
VIII.—PATENTS LAPSED	(a) the fourth year's renewal fee		...	144	...	...	
	(b) the fifth year's renewal fee		...	...	...	...
				Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
IX.—INCOME FROM FEES {	Applications			3,750	0	3,360	0	3,470	0
	Specifications			7,590	0	9,150	0	7,080	0
	Extension of time			335	0	80	0	80	0
	Continuance of exclusive privilege			4,300	0	1,400	0	750	0
	Inspection			82	0	117	0	124	0
	Copying			343	2	328	10	298	12
	Drawing			202	0	487	0	169	4
	Designs			370	0	890	0	1,710	0
	Amended specifications			80	0	40	0	80	0
	Miscellaneous			5	0	
TOTAL				17,057	2	15,852	10	13,762	0
Refunds drawn from the Bank of Bengal during 1893				150	0	147	4	...	
NET TOTAL INCOME				16,907	2	15,705	6	13,762	0

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{5}{88}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Surveys),—dated Simla, the 4th June, 1894.

Read-

General Report on the operations of the Survey of India Department during 1892-93.

R E S O L U T I O N.

During the year ending 30th September 1893 the field operations of the Survey of India Department were carried on by twenty-one parties and three small detachments in connection with the various classes of work indicated in the following list :

Class of work.			No. of parties.	No. of detachments
1. Trigonometrical	...	...	1	...
2. Topographical	...	...	3	2
3. Forest	...	...	4	...
4. Cadastral	...	...	7	1
5. Traverse	...	...	1	...
6. Scientific	...	...	3	...
7. Geographical	...	...	2	...
TOTAL			21	

Twelve of the parties and one detachment, *vis.*, those coming under the heads of Forest, Cadastral, and Traverse, were engaged on remunerative operations, *i.e.*, on work which leads to enhancement of land or forest revenue or to economy in administration.

2. The aggregate area surveyed in detail by the whole Department during the year was 104,711 square miles against a total of 80,101 square miles during the previous year.

As in the previous year, one party was employed on trigonometrical operations in the newly acquired territory of Upper Burma, where 70 miles of principal and 104 miles of secondary series were accomplished during the year, and three parties with two detachments were engaged on topographical surveys, their operations covering ground in the Bombay Presidency, in Baluchistan, in the Punjab Himalayas, in three districts of Burma, and in the valley of the Lower Indus; the areas topographically surveyed amounted to 10,215 square miles against 9,909 square miles in the previous year. Surveys in two districts of Burma were made on behalf of the Geological Department in connection with the development of mining industries—in Mergui the coal deposits, and in Katha the gold fields—having been explored.

3. The total outturn effected by survey parties working in forests in the Central Provinces, Bombay, Madras, and Lower Burma was 2,170 square miles. The outturns in the Central Provinces and Madras were, in spite of the unhealthy season in the former, more satisfactory than elsewhere, and the Government of India hope to see better progress in other provinces next season. The work done by the Forest Survey Branch is not included in the Surveyor General's notice of forest surveys. Although it is under the general direction of the Inspector General of Forests, it is controlled by officers of the Survey Department, and, unless there is any practical objection to the course, it would be convenient if a review of it were to find a place in future annual reports. The cost rate of the Madras forest surveys has been reduced by 20 per cent. to Rs. 78 square mile, but the rates elsewhere appear from the table of rates on page 96 to have been considerably over Rs. 100, and in Lower Burma amounted to something over Rs. 300 for 4-inch surveys. Nothing appears in the extracts from the Forest Survey reports to justify these higher rates, though in Burma the Government of India are aware that great difficulties have to be encountered. The extracts deal rather with incidental matter than with the financial results, and it would be preferable that in future reviews the causes by which cost rates were affected should be prominently quoted from the reports submitted.

4. The most important operations have, as usual in recent years, been those connected with cadastral survey. As was noticed in last year's report, Colonel Sandeman has in Bengal given much effect to the policy which has been there adopted of amalgamating the Survey with the Settlement Department. The cost rate in Bihar is still above the level which it is hoped will be reached when the subordinates have had further practice and experience. The somewhat extravagant rates in Garhwal, where the survey party had been required to do work in greater detail than was really necessary, have been reduced from the original figure of Rs. 283 to Rs. 167 per square mile, the latter rate being as low as can be expected in a mountainous district. The area covered by all the parties is in the aggregate nearly 10 per cent. larger than that which was cadastrally surveyed last year, and this is satisfactory.

5. One of the most important reforms to which experience in cadastral work has led has been, as noticed last year, the employment of officers of the Junior Division on more responsible work and the expansion of cadastral parties under the supervision of each Senior Division Officer. This double reform has diminished the cost rate of supervision, and has admitted of the reduction of the Senior Division staff. Some set off has been made against the saving by improving the position and pay of the Junior Service as shown in the following table :

Former scale.			Pay.	Present scale.			Pay.
			Rs.				Rs.
50	Extra Assistant Superintend-			60	Extra Assistant Superintend-		
	ents	...	300—500		ents	...	300—550
85	Sub-Assistant Superintend-			72	Sub-Assistant Superintend-		
	ents	...	120—250		ents	...	120—250

The policy adopted is now shown to be justified both by lower cost rates and by more rapid progress. It is expected that the decline in cost rates and the improvement in progress will continue for some time to come, and the Surveyor General is to be congratulated on having introduced this effective reform.

6. The measure which had during the last few years been contemplated of reducing the appointment of one of the two Deputy Surveyors General and of abolishing the Trigonometrical Office at Dehra, when the triangulation of the Empire had been brought nearly to a close, was partially carried out by the end of the year 1893-94. Although the report under review only concerns the preceding year 1892-93, it is desirable to note that the original intention has, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, been so far modified that in place of the Deputy Surveyor General an officer of junior rank has been appointed in charge of the Dehra office, which in view both of the expansion of triangulation operations in Upper Burma and on the North-Western frontier and of the utility of the Dehra office for the forest cartographical work, which could not without inconvenience have been thrown on the already overcrowded Calcutta office, is still to be maintained.

7. A measure which has had much to do with the increase of work in the Calcutta office was carried out towards the close of the year under review, *vis.*, the reorganization of the Photographic and Lithographic office, in which the outturn of the presses and machines have now reached the number of a million pulls, or more than 30 per cent. over the number of the preceding year. The value of the work done was nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees. Colonel Waterhouse, to whom the progress made in this section is greatly due, deserves the thanks of the Government of India for his energetic and able supervision of his special Department.

8. The control of the Revenue and Cadastral Surveys by Colonel Strahan, Deputy Surveyor General, has been zealous and effective, and he has fully carried out the instructions of the Government of India to keep himself in personal communication with the Local Governments of Provinces in which revenue surveys are being conducted. The work of the Department in all branches under the guidance of Colonel Thuillier, C.I.E., R.E., again deserves the commendation of the Governor General in Council.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Surveyor General, Inspector General of Forests, Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Foreign, Military, and Public Works Departments.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Pro-
vinces and Oudh.

Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 27TH MAY 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 26TH MAY 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1894, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	WEEK ENDING 27TH MAY 1893.				WEEK ENDING 26TH MAY 1894.				Earnings from 1st January to 27th May 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 26th May 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	619	1,634	9,91,576	607	1,683	10,20,750	607	2,18,40,938	2,37,56,793	19,15,855	...	...
Bengal-Nágpur	180	863	1,59,964	185	862	1,43,636	167	34,57,339	36,65,158	2,07,819	...	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,01,640	135	752	1,27,827	170	24,30,152	26,34,292	2,04,140	...	...
Bezawda Extension	96	21	2,592	123	21	2,434	116	43,866	42,152	...	...	1,714
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	296	1,699	5,59,233	329	1,719	6,53,250	380	1,08,73,889	1,18,61,077	9,87,188	...	...
South Indian	157	1,043	1,67,649	161	1,042	1,60,723	154	33,39,819	29,62,394	...	3,77,425	...	
Southern Mahratta (b)	109	1,156	1,42,443	123	1,164	1,54,867	133	25,42,269	27,45,179	2,02,860	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (c)	162	756	1,43,714	190	756	1,35,920	180	26,52,003	25,87,058	...	64,945	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	19,629	88	251	17,896	77	3,41,259	4,31,497	90,238	...	...
Pálanpur-Deesa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	17	910	54	...	16,940	16,940	...	...
TOTAL	272	8,147	32,88,440	281	8,247	24,18,213	203	4,75,21,534	5,07,02,490	31,80,956	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (d)	229	2,509	5,46,936	218	2,507	6,16,772	246	1,19,64,851	1,34,07,216	14,42,365	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	1,90,520	275	741	2,03,212	274	40,46,657	44,52,007	4,05,350	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	1,00,520	245	813	2,62,390	323	41,04,518	48,66,170	7,61,652	...	...
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	15,981	128	125	14,740	118	3,23,491	3,21,580	...	1,905	...	
East Coast (state)	55	91	4,497	49	266	31,460	118	(f) 75,084	5,05,432	4,30,348	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	224	728	1,24,581	171	730	1,47,008	201	36,28,647	31,06,478	...	4,22,169	...	
Special gauges—													
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,573	63	25	694	28	23,325	22,817	...	508	...	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	452	57	8	501	63	10,463	9,961	...	502	...	
TOTAL	231	4,955	10,75,060	217	5,215	12,76,777	245	2,41,77,036	2,67,91,667	26,14,631	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	610	1,490	10,08,596	677	1,490	8,06,302	541	2,00,34,215	1,95,86,285	...	4,47,930	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	765	461	4,20,564	932	461	4,45,000	965	76,17,916	77,71,149	1,53,233	...	...
Madras	242	840	2,06,875	246	840	1,87,186	223	42,50,874	40,59,003	...	1,91,871	...	
TOTAL	575	2,791	16,45,035	589	2,791	14,38,489	515	3,19,03,005	3,14,16,437	...	4,86,568	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) * Assisted companies.	304	15,833	50,08,535	315	16,253	51,33,478	316	10,36,01,575	10,89,10,594	53,09,019	...	...
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	20,645	128	161	20,910	130	4,93,010	5,00,379	97,360	...	...
Tarkessur	277	22	4,893	222	22	5,388	245	1,36,831	1,46,496	9,665	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	11,714	175	67	9,608	143	1,63,017	1,90,506	36,489	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	10,728	138	78	8,884	115	2,09,274	2,18,655	9,381	...	...
TOTAL	142	328	47,980	146	328	44,790	137	10,02,141	11,55,036	1,52,895	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	51,787	156	333	67,421	202	12,38,898	12,63,010	24,112	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	103	13	1,361	105	13	1,610	124	29,408	29,278	...	130	...	
Rájpura-Bháinda	124	108	11,586	107	108	10,999	185	2,78,690	3,31,145	52,455	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	104	331	34,156	103	362	33,642	93	7,08,360	6,46,541	...	61,819	...	
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	80	93	7,316	79	93	9,260	100	1,63,055	1,92,323	28,368	...	...
Kolhápúr	83	29	2,468	85	29	2,440	84	50,442	56,923	6,481	...	...
Special gauge—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	7,766	108	72	7,230	100	1,31,211	1,22,794	...	8,417	...	
TOTAL	125	979	1,16,140	119	1,019	1,41,602	140	26,00,964	26,42,014	41,050	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	148	334	64,724	194	334	48,763	146	10,63,307	9,70,124	...	93,273	...	
Jetalsar-Rájkot	24	46	3,006	65	46	3,733	81	(i) 19,732	66,974	47,242	...	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	53	364	12,059	47	364	26,300	72	3,78,052	5,65,299	1,87,247	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	70	94	7,656	81	94	9,582	102	1,34,163	1,44,935	10,772	...	...
TOTAL	93	838	92,445	110	838	88,378	105	15,05,344	17,47,332	1,51,988	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	18,038	52,65,400	292	18,429	54,08,248	293	10,88,00,024	11,44,54,976	56,54,952	...	...

Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.

Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings of the Bezawda-Godávari section from the date of opening, viz., 20th February 1893.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) Total earnings from 12th April to 27th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VIII OF 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 27TH MAY 1893.		WEEK ENDING 26TH MAY 1894.		Earnings from 1st April to 27th May 1893.		Earnings from 1st April to 26th May 1894.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mile- age work- ed.	Earnings.		Mean mile- age work- ed.	Earnings.		Per mile open per week	Per mile open per week		
			Total.	Rs. per mile open per week		Total.	Rs. per mile open per week				
State lines worked by companies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
East Indian	602	1,634	9,91,576	607	1,683	10,20,750	607	86,79,60	92,08,320	5,28,719	...
Indian Midland	149	863	1,59,964	185	862	1,43,636	167	13,78,378	13,09,624	...	68,754
Berwada Extension	132	752	1,01,640	135	752	1,27,827	170	9,86,703	10,81,150	94,447	...
	95	21	2,592	123	21	2,434	116	14,645	15,763	1,118	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	261	1,699	5,59,233	329	1,719	6,53,250	380	44,22,664	50,06,658	5,83,994	...
South Indian	144	1,043	1,67,649	161	1,042	1,60,723	15	13,28,456	12,20,425	...	1,08,034
Southern Mahratta (b)	100	1,156	1,42,443	123	1,164	1,54,867	133	11,00,696	11,99,448	98,751	...
Bengal and North-Western (c)	132	756	1,43,714	190	756	1,35,920	180	10,95,251	11,35,759	40,508	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow Bareilly section)	67	223	19,629	88	231	17,896		1,31,671	1,68,511	36,840	...
Palanpur-Deesa	41	...	...		17	910			6,800	6,800	...
TOTAL	250	8,147	22,88,440	281	8,247	24,18,213	293	91,38,065	2,03,52,458	12,14,393	
State lines worked by the State.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
North Western (state) (d)	232	2,509	5,46,936	218	2,507	6,16,772	246	45,09,189	51,61,134	6,51,945	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	24	692	1,90,520	275	741	2,03,212	274	16,81,160	18,31,812	1,50,652	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	309	777	1,90,520	245	813	2,62,390	323	15,02,608	16,75,457	1,72,849	...
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	15,981	128	125	14,740	118	1,20,271	1,20,749	478	...
East Coast (state)	66	91	4,497	49	266	31,460	118	(f) 47,476	2,34,499	1,87,023	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Burma (state)	171	728	1,24,581	171	730	1,47,008	20	11,42,985	9,88,291		1,54,694
<i>Special gauges—</i>											
Jorhat (state provincial)	49	25	1,573	63	25	694	28	10,051	8,425		1,626
Cherra-Companyganj (state pro- vincial)	54	8	452	57	8	501	63	4,073	3,990		83
TOTAL	225	4,955	10,75,060	217	5,215	12,76,777	245	90,17,813	1,00,24,357	10,06,544	
Lines worked by guaranteed com- panies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	510	1,490	10,08,596	677	1,490	8,06,302	541	84,98,446	73,34,962		11,33,484
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	4,29,564	932	461	4,45,000	905	35,55,144	35,19,151		35,993
Madras	238	840	2,06,875	246	840	1,87,186	223	16,02,623	15,30,378		72,245
TOTAL	449	2,791	16,45,035	589	2,791	14,38,488	515	1,36,26,213	1,23,84,491		12,41,722
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)											
	277	15,893	50,08,535	315	16,253	51,33,478	316	4,17,82,091	4,27,61,306	9,79,215	
Assisted companies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	150	161	20,645	128	161	20,910	130	2,12,060	2,68,878	56,818	...
Tarkessur	253	22	4,893	222	22	5,388	245	58,758	61,947	3,189	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Com- pany's section)	136	67	11,714	175		9,608	143	88,697	75,005		13,692
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	10,728	138		8,884	115	86,524	81,161		5,363
TOTAL	149	328	47,980	146	328	44,790	137	4,46,039	4,86,991	40,952	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	51,787	156	333	67,421	202	4,87,253	5,35,504	48,251	...
The Gaekwar's Potlād	92	13	1,361	105	13	1,610	124	11,410	12,756	1,346	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	129	108	11,586	107	108	19,999	185	1,19,665	1,34,161	14,496	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec- tion) (h)	95	331	34,156	103	362	33,642	93	2,64,584	2,55,236		9,348
The Gaekwar's Mohsāna	75	93	7,316	79	93	9,260	100	69,863	72,744	2,881	...
Kolhapur	77	29	2,468	85	29	2,440	84	18,648	26,404	7,756	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	67	72	7,766	108	72	7,230	100	58,605	50,071		8,534
TOTAL	115	979	1,16,440	119	1,010	1,41,602	140	10,30,028	10,86,876	56,848	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Por- bandar	118	334	64,724	194	334	48,763	146	4,87,895	4,15,809		72,086
Jetalsar-Rajkot	60	46	3,006	65	46	3,733	81	(i) 19,732	28,425	8,693	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	54	364	17,059	47	364	26,300	72	1,38,806	2,09,466	70,660	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Morvi	67	94	7,656	81	94	9,582				5,235	...
TOTAL	81	838	92,445		838	88,378	105			12,502	
GRAND TOTAL											
	257	18,038	52,65,400	292	8,429	4,08,248	293	4,39,58,872	50,48,389	0,89,517	

Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(f) The earnings of the Berwada-Godavari section.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amrótí railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) Total earnings from 12th April to 27th May 1894.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

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WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 14th June 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1437 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 9th June 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 163 of 1894.—Charles Méray-Horvath, of Arad in Hungary, Publisher and Engineer, for improvements in, and connected with, apparatus or machines for producing type matrices.

No. 164 of 1894.—Rajkristo Coomar Rai Sahib, L.C.E., Civil Engineer of 86-3, Jaun Bazar Street, Calcutta, for an improved apparatus for pressing Castor oil by hand or steam power.

No. 165 of 1894.—Denis Roussel and Jean Boucher, both of 6, Rue Septimanie, Nimes in the Republic of France, manufacturers, for improvements in apparatus for raising liquids.

No. 166 of 1894.—Amos Herbert Hobson of 9, Victoria Street, Lon-

don, S.W., England, Analytical Chemist, for improvements in the production of non-alcoholic ales or beers.

No. 167 of 1894.—Robert Alexander Sloan and John Edward Lloyd Barnes, Consulting Engineers, both of 26, Castle Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, for "improvements in, and in apparatus for, sealing cans or other containing vessels."

No. 168 of 1894.—Maung So Kin, a British subject, and native of Burma, at present residing at No. 6, Creek Row, Calcutta, for an improved Skin-cleaner to be known as the "Thabok-oo Skin-cleaner."

No. 1438 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 113 of 1893.—Albert William Atwater and John Francis Mackie, constituting the legal firm of Atwater and Mackie of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and

Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, Advocates, for "improvements in Heat Deflectors." (Filed 30th May 1894.)

No. 266 of 1893.—Alfred Horatio Bell Sharpe of 32, Charlesworth Terrace, Foss Bank, Lincoln, in the County of Lincoln, Engineer, for "improvements in machinery or apparatus for drying leaves of the tea plant, the same being applicable for drying other analogous substances." (Filed 29th May 1894.)

No. 317 of 1893.—John Finlay of 1, Prospect Terrace, Broughty Ferry, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, and of Hastings, Serampore, Bengal, India, Mill Manager, for "improvements in warp beaming machines." (Filed 30th May 1894.)

No. 323 of 1893.—Hermann Thoms, Doctor of Philosophy, of 12-13 Gericht Strasse, Berlin, Germany, for "Processes for obtaining

p-Phenetolcarbamide." (Filed 30th May 1894.)

No. 364 of 1893.—James Price Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, at present residing at No. 2, Peara Bagan, Ballygunge, Calcutta, for a "Cigar-Weevil Stifler." (Filed 7th June 1894.)

No. 42 of 1894.—James Bibby of Exchange Chambers, Bixteth Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Oil Cake Manufacturer, for "improvements in machinery for cleaning cotton seed." (Filed 17th May 1894.)

No. 96 of 1894.—Robert Wighton Moncrieff, Engineer of "Brookhurst" Demesne Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, England, for "improvements in paper-making machines." (Filed 29th May 1894.)

No. 1439 P.—THE fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege, during the period 1st March 1894 to 28th February 1895, in respect of the undermentioned invention:—

No. 50 of 1888.—Edward Smith and Frederick Smith, Designers in glass and glassware, of 34 Grays Inn Road, London, England, for improved method or means of producing sparkling brilliant effect in or from glass alone, or from a combination of glass and metal or metalized material.

No. 1440 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 215 of 1889.—Mr. George Rose's invention for "improvements in, and connected with, spray lamps for lighting and heating purposes." (Specification filed 5th March 1890.)

No. 261 of 1889.—Messrs. Melville Thompson Neale and John Henry Smalpage's invention for "means and apparatus for signalling during Fog or hazy weather at sea, applicable also for general signalling purposes at sea, whether

from moveable or fixed structures such as ships, forts or the like." (Specification filed 7th March 1890.)

No. 276 of 1889.—The Lucigen Light Company's invention for "improvements in self-generating gas burners for burning oils." (Specification filed 3rd March 1890.)

No. 283 of 1889.—Messrs. Charles James Fox and Henry Phillips Kirkham's invention for "improvements in coffer

dams, or sectional docks for inspecting and repairing the submerged portions of ships, and like structures." (Specification filed 7th March 1890.)

No. 289 of 1889.—Messrs. William Middleton and William Wilson's invention for

"improvements in apparatus for grinding card teeth for carding fibres." (Specification filed 8th March 1890.)

No. 305 of 1889.—Mr. Hermann Rippke's invention for "improvements in field-mice traps." (Specification filed 7th March 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 16 of 1888.—Messrs. John Charles William Stanley and Leonard Butler Wrightson's invention for "improvements in tea chests, boxes or the like applicable for containing other goods or articles." (Specification filed 1st March 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

G. W. FORREST,

*Secy. under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following books, Acts and Regulations have been prescribed for the B. L. Examination in 1896:—

1. The Principles of Jurisprudence; the History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

2. The Law relating to Persons in their Public and Private Capacities, including the Law of Testamentary Succession.

3. The Law of Property, including the Law relating to Land Tenures and the Revenue Laws.

4. The Law of Property, including the Laws of Transfer, Prescription, and Pre-emption.

5. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

6. The Law of Crimes and Criminal Procedure.

7. The Law of Civil Procedure, including the Law of Evidence and the Law of Limitation.

8. The Hindu Law and the Mahomedan Law (with the exception of parts already included), and the Law of Intestate Succession

Maine's Ancient Law; Markby's Elements of Law (third edition); Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence; Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1872.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book I, Book III, Chapters 1—4, Book IV, Part I, Chapters 2 and 6; Act IX of 1875 (Majority); Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards); Act IX of 1879 (B.C.), Parts I, II, and VII; Act III of 1881 (B.C.) (Court of Wards); Act III of 1872 (Civil Marriage); Act X of 1865 (Succession Act), except Parts III—V, XXX, XXXI, and XXXV—XL; Act XXI of 1870 (Hindu Wills Act), except the portions of the Indian Succession Act omitted from the study of that Act; Act V of 1881 (Probate); Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificate); Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, Chapter XI (Wills); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapter III (Wills).

Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Introduction, and Part I, Chapters 3—9, 15, 16, 20, and 23, and Book II, Part II, Chapters 1, 2, and 4, Regulations I, VIII, XIX (Sections 1—7), and XXXVII (Sections 1—6, 10, 12, 15) of 1793; Regulation VIII of 1819; Regulation XI of 1825; Act XI of 1859, omitting Sections 4, 16, 40—52, and 56—62; Act VII of 1880 (B.C.); Act VIII of 1885, omitting Sections 2, 31—36, 39, 56—60, 62—64, 69—71, 76—83, 93—158, and 186—196; Act VIII of 1876 (B.C.), Sections 8—16, 87—98; Act IV of 1893 (Partition Act).

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property Act); Act III of 1877 (Registration Act), Part I, Section 3, Parts III, IV, VI, X, and XII. Act XV of 1877, Sections 26—28 (Prescription), Upendranath Mitra's Indian Law of Prescription and Easements; Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, Chapter XII (Religious and Charitable Endowments); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part II, Chapters I, II, and IV (Gift, *Wakf* and Pre-emption); Snell's Principles of Equity, Part I, Part II, Chapters I—VI.

Anson's Law of Contract, Pollock's Law of Torts, Chapters 1—5, 7, and 9—10; Act IX of 1872; Act I of 1877.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), the whole of Chapters 1—5 and such portions of Chapters 6—23 as do not relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence; The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), except Parts 5, 8, and Chapters 38—40, 42—43, and 46.

Best's Principles of the Law of Evidence, Introduction, Book I and Book IV; The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), Chapters 1—12, 15—22, 30—31, 33, 35—37, 40—43, 45—47; The Evidence Act (Act I of 1872); The Limitation Act (Act XV of 1877), omitting Schedule II.

Mitakshara, Chapter I, Sections 1—V, Chapter II, Sections 1—X; Dayabhaga, Chapters I, II, V, XI; Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, omitting Chapters 6—7, 11—12 and 13; Sirajiya (except the details as to succession of distant kindred); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Mahomedan Law, Part I; Act X of 1865 (Succession Act), Parts III—V.

2. The limits of subjects (3) (*Logic and Mental Philosophy, including History of Philosophy, both European and Indian*), and (4) (*Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy, including History of Philosophy, both European and Indian*) of the Literary Course for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in 1895, have been defined as follows:—

(A) The examination in subject (3) shall include—

(i) A general knowledge of Logic and a special study of the following:—

- (a) The Experimental Methods and the Ground of Induction.
- (b) The Function of the Syllogism.

(ii) A general knowledge of Mental Philosophy and a special study of the following:—

- (a) Relation between Psychical and Nervous States.
- (b) Philosophy of Perception.

(iii) A general knowledge of—

- (a) The History of European Philosophy.
- (b) The leading systems of Indian Philosophy, as in *Madhava Acharyya's Sarva-Darsana-Sangraha* (translated by Cowell and Gough).

(iv) A special study of the following:—

- (a) Aristotle Psychology (translated by Edwin Wallace).
- (b) Kant Critique of Pure Reason (translated by Max Muller).
- (c) Annam Bhatta Tarka-Sangraha (translated by Ballantyne).
- (d) Kapila Sankhya Aphorisms (translated by Ballantyne).

NOTE.—One paper shall be set on each of the groups (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv).

(B) The examination in subject (4) shall include—

(i) A general knowledge of Natural Theology and a special study of the following:—

- (a) The idea of Power.
- (b) The Teleological Theory of the Universe.

(ii) A general knowledge of Moral Philosophy and a special study of the following:—

- (a) Genesis of the Moral Consciousness.
- (b) Nature and origin of Moral Authority.

(iii) A general knowledge of—

- (a) The History of European Philosophy.
- (b) The leading systems of Indian Philosophy as in *Madhava Acharyya's Sarva-Darsana-Sangraha* (translated by Cowell and Gough).

(iv) A special study of—

- (a) Aristotle Ethics (translated by Williams or Welldon).
- (b) Kant Theory of Ethics (as in Abbott).
- (c) Vyasa and Sankara *Vedanta-Sutras* with Bhashya (as in Part I of George Thibaut's translation).

NOTE.—One paper shall be set on each of the groups (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv).

3. The limits of subject (1) (Sanskrit) of the Literary Course for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in 1895, have been defined as follows:—

(A) *Literature*—

Dandin .	Dasakumar Charita.
Bhababhuti .	Malati Madhaba.
Bharavi .	Kiratarjuniya, I—XIV.
Bhattanarayan	Beni Sanhara.

A general acquaintance with Grammar and Rhetoric is required.

(B) *Philosophy*—

Vyasa and Sankara Vedanta Sutra with Bhashya.

(C) *Upanishad*—

Chhandogya Upanishad with Sankara Bhashya.
Brihadaranyaka Upanishad with Sankara Bhashya.

One paper shall be set on each of the above three branches. The fourth paper shall be an Essay in Sanskrit on some topic connected with the subjects of the other three papers.

4. The limits of subject (5) (History, Political Economy, and Political Philosophy) of the Literary Course for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in 1895, have been defined as follows :—

- (i) The examination in History shall be limited to the Hindu and Mahomedan Periods of Indian History. Both periods to be studied generally ; and in addition, the Hindu Period to be studied with a special reference to the Age of Asoka and to the development of society, religion and literature, and the Mahomedan Period with a special reference to the Age of Akbar. The questions on History shall include the Geography of India in its bearing on these two periods. Two papers shall be set on these subjects.
- (ii) The examination in Political Economy and Political Philosophy shall be in a standard higher than that prescribed for the M. A. examination and shall include a knowledge of the historical development of these Sciences. Two papers shall be set on these subjects.

5. The limits of subject (1) (Greek and Latin) of the Literary Course for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in 1895, have been defined as follows :—

Greek.

- (i) A general knowledge of the works of the Greek Authors in prose and poetry from the earliest times to 300 B.C., and of Theocritus.
- (ii) Greek composition in prose and verse.
- (iii) Special subject—the Drama limited to the extant works of Æschylus, Sophocles Euripides and Aristophanes.
- (iv) Questions on Textual Criticism and on the history of the Language.

Latin.

- (i) A general knowledge of the works of the Latin Authors in prose and poetry from the earliest times to 17 A.D., and of Tacitus.
- (ii) Latin composition in prose and verse.
- (iii) Special subject—Roman History from the earliest times to the death of Julius Cæsar
- (iv) Questions on Textual Criticism and on the history of the Language.

6 The limits of subject (1) (English) of the Literary Course for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in 1895, have been defined as follows :—

- (A) The development of the English language from the earliest times to the end of the 14th Century, as illustrated in the Anglo-Saxon and English literature of this period.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

- (i) Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Part I.
- (ii) Morris and Skeat's Specimens of Early English, Parts I and II.
- (iii) Piers Plowman.
- (iv) Chaucer.
- (v) Barlaam and Josaphat as in the Bodleian (779), Vernon and Harley Mss.
- (vi) Morris's Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
- (vii) Kellner's Historical Outlines of English Syntax.
- (viii) Oliphant's Old and Middle English.

(B) The English Drama from its rise to the end of the reign of Queen Anne.

7. The limits of subject (2) (Comparative Philology, Paleography, and Epigraphy) of the Literary Course for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in 1895, have been defined as follows :—

The examination in subject (2) shall include—

- (i) The Science of Languages and Comparative Philology generally.
- (ii) The Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European and Semitic Languages.
- (iii) The Languages of Europe with special reference to Greek, Latin, and English, their Paleography and Epigraphy.
- (iv) The Languages of North India with special reference to Sanskrit and its cognates, their Paleography and Epigraphy.

NOTE.—One paper shall be set in each of the groups (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv).

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

Group (i).

Max Müller	.	.	.	.	.	Lectures on the Science of Language, 2 volumes.
Sayce	.	.	.	.	.	Principles of Comparative Philology; Introduction to the Science of Language.
Whitney	.	.	.	.	.	Language and Study of Language.
Debbrück	.	.	.	.	.	Introduction to the Study of Language.
H. Paul	.	.	.	.	.	Principles of the History of Language (translated by H. A. Strong, second Edition, 1890).
Hovelacque	.	.	.	.	.	The Science of Language: linguistics, philology, etymology (translated by A. H. Keane).
Key	.	.	.	.	.	Language, its origin and development.

Group (ii).

Karl Brugmann	Elements of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages, 2 volumes (Volume 1, translated by Dr. J. Wright; Volume 2 translated by S. Conway and W. H. D. Rouse).
Bopp	Comparative Grammar.
Schleicher	Compendium of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European Languages (translated by H. Bendall).
J. E. King and C. Cookson	The Principles of Sound and Inflection as illustrated in the Greek and Latin Languages (1888).
W. Wright	Lecture on the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages.
Sir W. Martin	Inquiries concerning the structure of the Semitic Languages.
P. Haupt	Studies on the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages, with special reference to Assyrian (Journal, Royal Asiatic Society, Volume X).

Group (iii).

J. Byrne	Origin of the Greek, Latin and Gothic roots (2nd edition, 1893).
Helfenstein	Comparative Grammar of the Teutonic Languages.
Latham	The English Language.
Marsh	Origin and History of the English Language; Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language.
Rask	Anglo-Saxon Grammar.
Sweet	{ Anglo-Saxon Reader.
Morris	{ History of English Sounds.
J. C. C. Clark	Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
E. M. Thompson	The origin and varieties of the Semitic Alphabet (Chicago-London, 1887).
J. Taylor	Greek and Latin Palæography (1893).
Edinburgh Review, 1890	The Alphabet; An account of the origin and development of letters (2 Volumes, 1883).
	The origin of Alphabets.

Group (iv).

J. Muir	Original Sanskrit Texts, only the second volume.
E. Müller	A simplified Grammar of the Pali Language.
E. B. Cowell	Prakrita Prokâṣa of Vararuchi.
	(1. Prakrita Lakshana, or Chanda's Grammar of the Ancient Prakrit.
	2. Comparative Grammar of the Gandian Languages.
	3. Ancient Indian Alphabets (Centenary Review of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part II).
J. Beames	Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages, 3 volumes.
Grierson	Seven Grammars of the Behar Dialects.
Grierson and Hœrnle	Comparative Dictionary of the Behari Language (the Introduction only).
Harkness (Captain)	Ancient and Modern Alphabets of India.
R. Cust	The Modern languages of the East Indies.
Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Volume I, The Asoka Inscriptions, Volume III, The Gupta Inscriptions Epigraphia Indica.	

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May, 1894.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS		4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS			TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1894-97.	GRAND TOTAL.			
	Of 1893-94	Total	Of 1893-94	Of 1893-94	Of 1893-94	Of 1893-94	Of 1893-94	Of 1893-94	Of 1894-95.	Transfer of 1895	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.				Total.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS	
																Of 1894.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1895, 4½ PER CENT PORTION	TOTAL.
Balance of 15th May, 1894	49,600	9,66,500	10,16,100	10,85,013	19,91,600	2,92,89,200	15,00,86,900	3,52,21,100	1,77,84,400	23,54,58,213	36,000	19,000	1,35,400	1,90,400	1,36,800	31,200	23,68,32,713
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st May, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,400	...	25,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,400
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st May, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	3,500	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 31st May, 1894	49,600	9,73,000	10,22,600	10,85,013	25,93,600	2,91,86,700	14,83,05,000	3,52,63,700	1,77,75,400	23,44,09,413	30,000	13,600	1,28,100	1,77,100	1,36,800	31,200	23,57,77,113

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1894, to 31st Mar, 1894, enfaced from India 8,484 lakhs; re transferred from London 7,424 lakhs.

1st Apr, 1894, to 15th Apr, "	3	ditto	12
16th " " 30th " "	8	ditto	47
1st May, " " 15th May, "	16	ditto	13
16th " " 31st " "	10	ditto	30
	5,520 lakhs.		7,517 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 6th June, 1894.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mr. J. O'Brien	Mayo Hospital, Lahor	7th March, 1893	District Judge, Lahore, 29th March, 1894.	No will found. The deceased was a Sergeant Watchman, Locomotive Shops. No application for letters of administration.
„ Sergeant Thomas Murray.	Kuhuri	21st March, 1894	District Judge, Cuttack, 5th April, 1894.	The deceased was an Overseer of the 1st grade, Permanent-way Works, attached to the Chilka Lake Sub-division of the East Coast Railway. No application for probate or letters of administration.
J. A. Saunders	Chunar	30th April, 1894	Judge, Mirzapur, 7th May, 1894.	Intestate. The deceased was a pensioned Subadar. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. K. Calderwood	Pakokku	4th February, 1894	Deputy Commissioner, Pakokku, 17th April, 1894.	Intestate. The deceased was an Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests. No application for letters of administration.
Hony. Surgn. Richard Strathedan Dawson.	Monyma	1st May, 1894	District Judge, Lower Chindwin, 10th May, 1894.	No will found. But it is probable that deceased's will is in possession of his widow in Scotland. The deceased was an Honorary Surgeon, Madras Establishment, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail Monyma. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. W. Findlay	Ajmere	17th April, 1894	Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, 22nd May, 1894.	Will left. The deceased was an Assistant Auditor, Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The widow, Mrs. Findlay, who is the sole heir and executrix, has applied for probate of the will.
„ William Kingham	Assensole	20th May, 1894	District Judge, Burdwan, 29th May, 1894.	Will left. The deceased was a Driver, East Indian Railway. No application for probate.
„ G. V. Thompson	Purulia	26th May, 1894	Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, June, 1894.	The deceased was an Accountant attached to the Road Cess Office of Purulia in the District of Manbhum in Bengal. No application for administration.
„ E. A. Gennoe	Gya	27th May, 1894	Officiating District Judge, Gya, 30th May, 1894.	No will found. The deceased was Assistant & Sub-Deputy Opium Agent. No application for letters of administration.
„ Charles Noyce*	Mandalay	31st January, 1894	Civil Judge, Mandalay, 8th February, 1894.	No application for letters of administration.

* N.B.—The notice published in this Gazette of 7th April last, reporting the death at Mandalay, on the 1st February, 1894, of Mr. W. C. Noyce, is incorrect and is withdrawn.

F. COLLIS-SANDES,

Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
The 16th June, 1894.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 9.—On transfer from the Burma Administration, the services of first grade Apothecary J. Davis are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The 11th June, 1894.

No. 10.—First grade Senior Apothecary C. Cordell, attached to the Medical Store Depot, Mian Mir, is granted thirty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 4th July, 1894.

W. R. RICE, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th June, 1894.

No. 18.—Mr. J. M. Kennedy, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

H. R. THUILLIER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor-General of India.

**SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th June, 1894.

No. 8.—Mr. H. J. Augustine, L. R. C. P. and S. (Edinburgh), is admitted temporarily into the service as an Uncovenanted Medical Officer, and posted to Burma.

**SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—
REVENUE BRANCH.**

NOTIFICATION. .

Calcutta, the 12th June, 1894.

No. 4-B.—Mr. M. Gastand, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege

leave for two months and twenty-six days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 10th April, 1894.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th May, 1894.

No. 9.—The following permanent promotions in the superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates shown against each:—

NAMES.	From	To	With effect from
E. A. Kenyon	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	1894. 26th Feb.
H. C. A. Goodall	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade, and tempy. class VI	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	26th Feb.
J. Y. Shakespear	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	26th Feb.
H. S. Olphert	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	30th March.
R. T. Gibbs	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade, and tempy. class VI.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	30th March.
C. B. Williams	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	30th March.
A. P. Hill	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	1st April.
M. G. Simpson	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade, and tempy. class VI.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	1st April.
W. Barker	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	1st April.
W. J. Donaghey	Asst. Supdt., class VII, and grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	1st April.

W. R. BROOKE,

Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 5th June, 1894.

No. 2056-G.—It is hereby notified that Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank, Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon, Meywar, availed himself, on the morning of the 20th ultimo, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1833-G, dated the 18th idem.

The 7th June, 1894.

No. 2106-G.—The medical charge of the Magistracy Jail at Abu was transferred, with effect from the 1st April, 1894, from first class Hospital Assistant Emamuddin of the Agency

Hospital, to third class Hospital Assistant Chunda Singh, attached to the Charitable Dispensary.

No. 2108-G.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. French-Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Officiating Residency Surgeon in the Western States of Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 27th June, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 9th June, 1894.

No. 602—331-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 185-A (1) of Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code), and under the authority vested in him by Section 357 of Act X of 1882 (Code of Criminal Procedure), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that in all civil cases in which an appeal is allowed and in all criminal cases to which the provisions of Section 35 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are applicable, tried by Pundit Brijjiwanlal Sarma, B.A., Naib Tehsildar, Ajmere, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer with his own hand in the English language only.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th June, 1894.

No. 28.—Mr. C. Hitchcock, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. C. F. White, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 8th June, 1894.

No. 29.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 231, dated the 1st June, 1894, Lieutenant H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the North Western Railway.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Director General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 12th June, 1894.

No. 910-I.—Mr. A. R. Ammon, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 1st July, 1894, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail of it.

The following acting appointments are made during the absence of Mr. Ammon, or until further orders:—

Mr. J. P. Barker, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade

Lala Harkishen Das, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. A. B. Thompson to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 12th June, 1894

Adolphus, A. S.	Fugene, H.	Larnis & Co.
Berryman & Co.	1 airbrother, H.	Iawson C., & Co.
Birichharrio, Mon.	Harrison & Co.	Mengerohansen, H.
Griggs, Charles	Hewett, B.	Mitchell and Waller.
Camela & Co	Gow, Mr.	Stebbing, E. P.
Cook, H. W., and	Howard, B.	Iurnbull & Co.
Sons	Professor.	White Field & Co.
Ditmar Bros.	Johnstone, S. M.	Wool & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Alexander, Mrs.	Glewis, G. M.	Redmond, W.
Anderson, J. E.	Grossmann, John.	Reich, L. R.
Bailey, G. W.	Griffon, Maurice.	Richardson, Lt. J.
Barklie, R. Clegg.	Harris, J. G.	J.
Barnett, Rev. T. H.	Hewitt, W. R.	Rosenzweig, Mario.
Binder, Monsieur.	Higgs, J. A.	Rosenzweig, Mrs.
Bonnaud, G. A.	Higgins, E. A.	B.
Brandenburg, Moss.	Howard, J.	Saunders, R.
Broughton, Mrs.	Hulton, Eustace.	Schwartz, Miss F.
Burgess, R.	Imhoff, A.	Smale, J. A.
Burno, Miss A.	Johnson, Capt. T. S.	Speyht, Edwin.
Chazal, Edgar de.	Kochler, Alice, Mrs.	Staniland, Carl.
Clarke, G. W.,	Kolbe, Gotthold.	Stephenson, P. L.
Capt.	Liddell, F. A.	Stracey, Mr.
Cohen, J. E.	Lock, J. G. C.	Stuart, Elyston.
Crake, L. H.	Lutmann, F.	Taylor, Mrs. Davis.
Crake, D. H.	Mackintosh, G. W.	Taylor, E. E.
Crouch, Madame.	Macneill, Col. J. G.	Thorp, Henry.
Cuthbertson, W.	R. D.	Thurton, E.
Dame, Frank M.	Mann, J. C.	Townsend, Mrs.
Dighton, A.	Mason, Mrs. A.	Treherne, F. H.
Dight, J. F.	Mason, F.	Ufford, Charles.
Dion, Mrs. N.	Mellor, J.	Van Tassell, Mrs.
Drewitz, H.	Michael, H. M. M.	E.
Dudley, Mrs.	Mitchell, W. J.	Vodoz, A.
Editor, I. M.	Mack & Hind	Walco, R. L.
Exchange.	Murphy, E.	Wall, John.
English, M. A.	Newington, D.	Walshe, Mrs. N.
Eppenstien, P. D.	Palm, J.	Watson, L. P.
Fischelsohn, E.	Randolph, C. G.	Weiss, Max.
Gaythorne, Miss D.	Raubal, Guido.	William, G. E.
Goh Daigoro,	Kayner, Francis.	Witham, Geo.
Monsieur.		

Registered Letters.

Arnal, Antoinette.	Fillatran, Paul.	Vera, L.
Blake, Mrs. H.	Teall, C.	Wittenbaker, J. E.
Ciucci, M. K.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, W.	Holdsworth, Mrs. E.	Patterson, S. H.
Ascherfort, Mrs.	Harrison, J. E.	Rossgovick,
Anton.	Harrison, Miss E.	Sellina.
Abdul Huck, Sahib.	Howard, P.	, Miss
Aldham, C. J.	Haw, R.	, Miss
Allen, C. H.	Harsh, Jacob.	Rebecca.
Burke, Miss M.	Ingila, A. E.	Rosnistkey, Mrs. S.
Beville, Harry.	Jehangir, P.	Robertson, C. C.
Bignall, C. W.	Khambatta.	Rao Sahib, C. V. S.
Burk, J. M.	Johnson, Mr. A. G.	Summers, P.
Biges, E.	Johnson, Charles.	Spena, Reg.
Baldwin, W.	Krower, Montz.	Sieberg, Otto.
Beer, Alf. C.	Kadir Baksh.	Sharpe, F. S.
Bailey, C.	King, Joseph.	Singer, R.
Basten, N.	Kanreuther, J. F. S.	Sandford, J. R.
Baker, F.	Leslie, N.	Saunders, R.
Carey, Miss	Lad, B. P.	Smith, Geo.
Cynthia E.	Leao, Capt. Awd.	Stoffor, J.
Carr, G. P.	Lengley, J. M.	Thomas, Mrs. A.
Cole, Gn. C. 94185.	Legat, Miss E.	Thomas, A. H.
Conningham, G.	Luximon Naidoo.	Tate, Mrs.
H.	Montanlard, L. P.	Vaingartin, A.
Cohen, Anna.	Mirza Wajid H.	Vaingaw, H.
Chrestin, Miss A.	Khan.	Venmoos, C.
J.	Moorhouse, R.	Wood, Eo. S.
Crawford, Surg.-	Mark, Franz.	Watling, G. W.
Maj.	Melamed, Grief,	Wright, Barton.
Dundee, J. C.	Miss.	Wilson, Lady S.
Dwarkanath Jhosi.	Martin, E. C.	Wilson, J.
Douglas, Jane A.	Moore, Miss C.	William, E. H.
Fendall, W.	Nunn, W.	Wells, Miss E. F.
Fakeer Mahomed.	Owen, Chees.	Williams, Capt.
Gillon, Mr.	Pinchasik, S.	Willcox, H. W.
Goldie, A. L.	Prato, Sign. D. O.	White, Mr.
Harding, D. Lyn	H. Leone.	Wilson, Gordon.
Harrison, Revd. P.	Pottinger, Mrs.	Xydias, Th.
R.	Pathiarun, H. O.	Xavier, Mrs.
Heller, Max.		Zitz, Klara.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th June, 1894.

Sircar, Rev. K. C.

The 16th June, 1894

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
1894		
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom	19th June	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay
Ditto ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)		Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.		Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	23rd "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania		Via Bombay and Tuticorin.
Australasian Colonies		Per Steamer C. Apar.
Straits, China, and Japan		Per Steamer Canara.
Rangoon and Moulmein		Per Steamer Ethiopia.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.		Per Steamer Kasara.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon		Via Rangoon
Port Blair	19th "	Via Tuticorin
Mauritius	22nd "	and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits, and Hong-Kong.	17th "	Per A. Lloyd's Str. Castore.

N.B.—The letter-box for Indian articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The following graves in the Quetta Cemetery being out of repair, notice is hereby given that all persons interested in the preservation of these monuments should communicate, without delay, with the Chaplain of Quetta, with a view to the necessary repairs being executed. This advertisement will appear three times, and if after a due interval no person come forward to undertake the repairs, any grave not repaired will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Rule XIX, Notification of Government of India, Home Department, No. 103, dated Simla, 20th June, 1885:—

The graves are those of—

- (1) Sergeant Mill, Department Public Works,—died 17th October, 1879.
- (2) Lieutenant Radcliffe, A. Battery, IV Brigade, Royal Artillery,—died 27th July, 1881.
- (3) Lieutenant Hugh Rose Ross, Royal Artillery,—died 12th January, 1879.
- (4) Brigadier-General Joseph Hume Henderson, late Commandant, 24th Bombay Infantry,—died 27th June, 1881.
- (5) Captain Montague Stewart Saunders, late 20th Hussars,—died 30th August, 1881.
- (6) Acting Bombardier J. McEwan, Royal Artillery,—died 30th September, 1880.
- (7) Captain Ernest Wenman Perry, late Her Majesty's 40th Regiment,—died 20th June, 1879.
- (8) Lieutenant-Colonel Rodk. Stevenson, late 2nd-in-Command, Poona Horse,—died 24th April, 1880.
- (9) Captain H. H. Showers, son of the late Major-General St. G. D. Showers,—died 29th March, 1880.

Chaplain of Quetta.

The 28th May, 1894.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows:—

1 Pound tin. R16, or, post free, R16-12

½	"	R 8,	"	R 8-8
¼	"	R 4,	"	R 4-8

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Vol. XXXV.	Purnea.
Vol. XXXVI.	Malda.
Vol. XXXVII.	Sonthal Parga.
Vol. XXXVIII.	Cuttack.
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Vol. XLIII.	Mannhum.
Vol. XLIV.	Singbhum.
Vol. XLV.	Tributary States of Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

R1-8 each (2a.)

POLITICAL

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for years 1890-91, 1891-92, and 1892-93. R1-8 (2a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4a.)

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S. R3 (3a.)

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1870. R3 (4a.)

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2a.)

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu. By SHAIK AKBAR ALLY. 8a. (2a.)

Further Notes on the Rangpur Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, C.S. R1 (2a.)

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The Civil Engineering College Calendar, 1891. R2 (2a.)

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Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By Colonel EDWARD TUTE DALTON—

Bound copies . R45 (R1-4.)

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Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.

Ditto in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

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Ditto ditto (without photo). R2 (5a.)

Report on the Tols of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May 1891. R1 (3a.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Secretariat Press will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No 313675, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May, 1865, for Rs100, originally standing in the name of Shama-pada Sreemancee, and last endorsed to Megmala Dassee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

MEGMALA DASSEE,
*No. 38, Colootollah Street,
Calcutta.*

Lost in Transit by Post.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 196711, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for Rs800, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras, and last endorsed to the National Bank of India, Limited, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

For the National Bank of India, Ltd.,
CHAS. NICOLL,
Sub-Manager.
3, Council House Street.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 24.} · · · CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
General.

**REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RECORDED UNDER THE
HEAD "CIVIL WORKS" IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
INDIA FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1892-93**

No. 94 A.—G, dated Simla, the 4th June, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

READ—

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure, recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the Accounts of the Government of India for 1892-93.

RESOLUTION.—The main points worthy of notice are :—

- I.—The improvement in Revenue and the decrease in Expenditure as compared with 1891-92.
- II.—The cost and return from buildings occupied as residences, *vide* paragraph 4.
- III.—The relative outlay on civil buildings and communications, *vide* paragraphs 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 22 to 26, and 29 to 33.
- IV.—The percentages of establishment charges on outlay, *vide* paragraph 15.
- V.—The net charge to the State on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Coopers Hill and the Thomason College at Roorkee, *vide* paragraphs 5 and 11.

2. The figures of Revenue compare as follows with those of 1891-92 :—

	Rx.
1892-93	607,914
1891-92	577,880
	<hr/>
INCREASE	30,584

The increase is due chiefly to larger receipts from sale of 'produce' and 'old materials' and to larger contributions realized in the Civil Department for public works. In the note under review contributions are classed separately, whereas in that for 1891-92, they were included under the head "Miscellaneous." There was also a slight improvement in the profits from the Roorkee workshops.

3. Under the head "Rents of buildings" there was an improvement in the total receipts which amounted to Rx. 45,835. This is considerably in excess of any figure attained during the past five years. The net return from buildings occupied as residences (excluding those allotted rent-free) amounted to 1.64 per cent. against 1.72 in 1891-92 and 1.50 in 1890-91. The small return in 1892-93 is due chiefly to certain buildings having been brought on to the Capital and Revenue Accounts of buildings for the first time, for which the rents assessed were inadequate; it is also partly due to the delay in the revision of rents in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of buildings which are under-rented.

4. The total expenditure from all sources amounted to Rx. 4,969,615 against Rx. 5,345,968 in 1891-92, so that there has been a decrease of Rx. 376,353 during the year. The figures (exclusive of outlay from Excluded Local funds and Contributions) compare as follows :—

	1891-92. Rx.	1892-93. Rx.	Difference. Rx.
Imperial	882,329	773,509	—108,820
Provincial	2,461,115	2,162,357	—298,758
Incorporated local	1,651,761	1,714,593	+62,832
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	4,995,205	4,650,459	—344,746

It is observed that while there has been a considerable decrease both under Imperial and Provincial expenditure, there has been an increase under Local; the net decrease therefore amounts to Rx. 344,746.

5. Of the total outlay by departmental and civil officers during the year under review, much more was expended on new buildings than on new roads, the figures being Rx. 971,710 and Rx. 783,932 respectively against Rx. 1,139,469 and Rx. 902,759 respectively in the previous year. In the matter of repairs Rx. 1,328,493 were spent on communications and Rx. 289,899 on buildings against Rx. 1,333,048 and Rx. 312,719 respectively in 1891-92.

The Government of India, in inviting attention to the remarks in paragraph 5 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 96 A.—G., dated 20th April 1892, and in paragraph 3 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 90 A.—G. of the 3rd June 1893, trust that works of communication, particularly feeder roads to railways, will have the first claim on the annual assignments for expenditure on public works.

6. The percentages of establishment given in paragraph 15 of the Accountant General's note are calculated on the total outlay by departmental officers exclusive of establishment. The ratio which the establishment charges bear to the outlay on works and repairs only for the past five years is given below :—

1888-89	26.80 per cent.
1889-90	26.80 "
1890-91	25.97 "
1891-92	22.44 "
1892-93	27.48 "

The average for the five years ending 1892-93 is 25·68 per cent. The percentage charge is necessarily high owing to the establishment itself being more or less fixed, while the expenditure in 1892-93 was lower.

7. It is observed that the net direct charge to the State in 1892-93 on account of the Royal Indian Engineering College amounted to £480 exclusive of salaries of passed students detained in England and passages of officers on appointment which amounted respectively to £4,587 and £761; the total of these three items amounting to £5,778. On the other hand, the net debit on account of the Thomason College at Roorkee was Rx. 12,614.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (General),
Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and
Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces,
Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central
India, Rajpūtāna, and Baluchistan.
The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Com-
missioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Military Works.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note, be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations, and officers noted in the margin for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution and note be forwarded to the Finance Department, and that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Document accompanying.

Note by Accountant General, Public Works
Department, with accompaniment.

Accompaniment to P. W. D. Resolution No. 94 A.—G., dated 4th June, 1894.

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1892-93.

The amount of *Revenue* and *Expenditure* exhibited in these accounts and reviewed in the following paragraphs is:—

	COLLECTED OR EXPENDED BY		Collected or expended in England.	TOTAL.
	Public Works Officers.	Officers of other Departments.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	181,115	382,428	44,371	607,914
Expenditure	3,544,064	1,291,764	133,787	4,969,615*

* Includes outlay amounting to Rx. 319,156 from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions, and Rx. 778 spent by the Public Works Department, Bombay, for the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

REVENUE.

1. The *Revenue* credited in the accounts of the Government of India for 1892-93 under the head "Civil Works" amounts to Rx. 607,914. Of this sum—

Rx.		
181,115	were realized by Public Works Officers in India ;	
382,428	by Officers of other Departments in India ; and	
44,371	in England.	
TOTAL .	607,914	

2. The sources of revenue and the amounts collected are:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	BY PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.				BY OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.				GRAND TOTAL
	Imperial.	Provincial	Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial	Local.	TOTAL.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
<i>India.</i>									
Contributions						1,505	19,565	21,070	21,070
Receipts from Strand bank, Maidan, etc., in Calcutta		4,618		4,618					4,618
Rents of buildings	9,672	31,616	352	41,640	3,064	1,181	4,195	45,885	
Sales of	206	4,962	325	5,493	1,364	1,080	2,444	7,987	
" of barrack furniture	12			12					12
" of tools and plant	293	4,367	77	4,758					4,758
" of produce	94	5,910	1,133	7,137	19	2,232	11,225	13,476	20,613
" of old materials	71	20,257	121	20,449			1,299	1,299	21,748
Value of materials from old buildings	112	449		566					566
Receipts from Public Works Workshops		9,247		9,247					9,247
Receipts from Thomason Civil Engineering College		2,794		2,794					2,794
Tolls on roads		61,253		61,253	8,123	32,745	40,868	102,121	
Ferry receipts		7,914		7,914	98,992	187,068	286,060	293,974	
Unclaimed deposits	—12	120	5	113					113
Collections in Bombay under the Highway Act		2,352	...	2,352					2,352
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	752	11,788	194	12,729	90	749		5,525	18,254
Fees on masonry graves						1,626		1,626	1,626
Arboriculture							4,819	4,819	4,819
Tolls on steamers							1,017	1,017	1,017
Recoveries of advances made in England		12		40					40
TOTAL .	11,229	167,674	2,212	181,115	838	117,655	263,935	382,428	607,914
<i>England.</i>									
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Coopers Hill	27,704			27,704					27,704
Exchange	16,667			16,667					16,667
TOTAL .	44,371			44,371					44,371
GRAND TOTAL .	55,600	167,674	2,212	225,486	838	117,655	263,935	382,428	607,914

For details by Provinces, see page of account

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3. A comparison of the actual revenue derived from "Civil Works" with the Budget and Revised Estimates is given below:—

YEAR.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1892-93	564,300	596,600	607,914

The increases of Rx. 48,614 over Budget Estimate and of Rx. 11,814 over Revised Estimate are chiefly due to the receipts from tolls and ferries having been under-estimated and to a further improvement in the profits of the Roorkee workshops.

4. *Rents of buildings, Rx. 45,835.*—The receipts from this source compare as follows with the realizations in the four preceding years :—

YEARS.	By Public Works Officers.	By Officers of other Departments	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1888-89	33,245	3,691	36,936
1889-90	36,875	4,061	40,936
1890-91	37,888	4,028	41,916
1891-92	38,908	4,066	42,974
1892-93	41,640	4,195	45,835

The net return on capital cost of buildings set apart as residences, excluding those allotted rent-free, is 1·64 per cent. as shown below. This class of outlay is, it will be observed, very unprofitable. A large sum has been expended on rent-free buildings, especially in the provinces of Bengal and Bombay :—

CAPITAL COST OF BUILDINGS FROM EXAMINER'S ACCOUNTS.					COST OF REPAIRS.		Net return excluding repairs to rent-free buildings.	Percentage of net return on Capital cost excluding rent-free buildings.	
Year of the Account	AMOUNT.			Rents realized.	Rent-free buildings.	Other buildings.			
	*Rent-free buildings.	Other buildings.	TOTAL.						
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
INDIA { Central India	1892-93	18,824	18,824	932	...	429	508	2·67	
	1892-93	5,985	17,835	942	44	785	157	·88	
	1892-93	4,240	8,407	97	137	325	—228	...	
	1892-93	...	51,246	51,246	2,019	.	1,838	181	·35
TOTAL INDIA		10,225	96,312	106,537	3,990	181	3,377	613	·64
Central Provinces	1892-93	24,725	26,068	50,792	1,111	277	974	137	·53
Upper Burma	1892-93	4,019	20,377	24,396	1,389	69	648	741	3·64
Lower "	1892-93	18,377	39,681	58,008	2,413	392	1,639	774	1·96
Assam	1892-93	12,677	22,414	35,091	1,274	598	1,262	12	·05
Bengal	1892-93	339,146	88,706	427,852	2,719	4,252	1,991	728	·82
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1892-93	31,464	60,736	92,200	1,859	680	1,473	386	·63
Punjab	1892-93	8,321	104,454	112,775	4,243	61	1,561	2,682	2·57
Madras	1892-93	66,243	92,853	159,096	4,051	812	1,635	2,416	2·60
Bombay	1892-93	180,798	190,414	371,212	7,342	2,896	3,635	3,707	1·95
TOTAL		695,995	741,965	1,437,960	30,391	10,218	18,195	12,196	1·64
						28,413			

* Excluding buildings occupied as residences by Heads of Local Governments and Administrations.

Excludes certain Provincial buildings, the financial results of which have not been recorded in the Capital and Revenue Account for 1892-93.

5. *Receipts from the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, Rx. 2,794.*—The financial results of the working of this college were—

Income	Rx.
	2,794
Outlay—	
Salaries	} 14,734
Office establishment	
Book Depot and Press	
Repairs of buildings	674
TOTAL	15,408
Net debit	12,614
Against in 1891-92	15,450
Doitto 1890-91	13,908

6. *Ferry Receipts, Rx. 298,974.*—This is the largest source of revenue credited under the head "Civil Works:" the major portion of it, amounting to Rx. 286,060, has been realized by Civil Officers.

The realizations under this head during the last four years are shown in following table :—

YEARS.	By Public Works Officers.	By Civil Officers.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1889-90	2,511	306,707	309,218
1890-91	3,815	295,593	299,408
1891-92	4,821	301,581	306,402
1892-93	7,914	286,060	293,974

The falling off in 1892-93 is due to decreases in some provinces, which were only partly met by increases in others as shown below :—

PROVINCES.	Amount of increase or decrease.
	Rx.
Central Provinces	—86
Punjab	—985
Bengal	—2,260
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—4,285
Madras	—5,141
Bombay	—1,074
Coorg	—368
Assam	450
Upper Burma	690
Lower Burma	631
TOTAL	—12,428

The largest sums were collected in the following provinces :—

PROVINCES.	Amount.
	Rx.
Assam	14,073
Bombay	15,413
Punjab	33,111
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	58,682
Bengal	59,226
Madras	88,934

In some provinces certain canal dues are credited under this head. The incidence of the revenue is—

Imperial	Nil.
Provincial	106,906
Local .	187,068
TOTAL	293,974

EXPENDITURE.

7. The *Expenditure* recorded in the accounts for 1892-93 under the head "Civil Works" amounts to Rx. 4,969,615. Of this sum—

Rx. 3,544,064 was expended by Officers of the Public Works Department ;

„ 1,291,764 by Officers of other Departments ;

„ 4,835,828

and „ 133,787 in England, including exchange ; but exclusive of Rx. 3,857, the value of stores supplied to India which are included in the outlay upon the

„ 4,969,615 works concerned ; in all.

8. ~~from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions~~ **from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions) with the Budget and Revised Estimates :—**

Funds.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial	842,000	804,600	773,509*
Provincial	2,198,500	2,191,500	2,162,357
Local	1,695,800	1,741,100	1,714,593
TOTAL	4,736,300	4,737,200	4,650,459

* Inclusive of Rx. 778 spent by the Public Works Department, Bombay, for the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Imperial outlay, Rx. 773,509.

The outlay as compared with the Budget Estimate shows a decrease of Rx. 68,491. This sum is made up of an excess outlay of Rx. 7,644 under Expenditure in England, due to fall in exchange, and a lapse of Rx. 76,135 in outlay in India. The decrease in Indian outlay by Departmental Officers aggregating Rx. 70,953 is chiefly due to the transfer of grants from this head to 43—“Minor Works and Navigation” on account of famine relief works in Upper Burma and Rajputana. Compared with the Revised Estimate there has been a lapse of Rx. 31,091, principally due to expenditure in Assam, Bengal, and Bombay having been over-estimated. On works carried out by the agency of Civil Officers there has also been a lapse due to the grant for the construction of the Consulate House at Basra not having been utilized.

Provincial outlay, Rx. 2,162,357.

The lapses on the Budget and Revised Estimates amount to Rx. 36,143 and Rx. 29,143 respectively. There was a decrease in actuals in Bengal under Departmental Officers as compared with Budget Estimate, due to the cost of repairs to certain buildings having been over-estimated and to a decrease in suspense balances for which no provision was made in the Budget Estimate. There has also been a decrease as compared with the Budget Estimate on works carried out by the agency of Civil Officers. This is mainly due to a reduction of grants-in-aid from Provincial funds to Municipalities, town and cantonment funds in Lower Burma, and to smaller payments to Municipalities in Madras towards the construction of drainage and water-supply works. The decrease as compared with the Revised Estimate is mainly due to Lower Burma and Madras having over-estimated their requirements.

The following table shows the lapses distributed under Departmental and Civil Officers :—

	Departmental Officers.	Civil Officers.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Budget Estimate	2,060,700	187,800	2,198,500
Actuals	2,048,892	118,465	2,162,357
Lapse	16,808	19,335	36,143
Revised Estimate	2,073,300	118,200	2,191,500
Actuals	2,048,892	118,465	2,162,357
Lapse	29,408	—265	29,143

Local outlay, Rx. 1,714,593.

The outlay by Departmental Officers exceeds the Budget Estimate by Rx. 26,412, while on that by Civil Officers there has been a lapse of Rx. 7,619. In the former case the increase occurs chiefly in Bombay, Madras, and North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and is due to increased expenditure on roads, famine relief works, and the construction of works not entered in the Budget programme, but undertaken subsequently on proper authority.

The lapse of Rx. 26,507 on the Revised Estimate is due to an over-estimate of capabilities of spending, chiefly in Bombay, Assam, Madras, and the Punjab.

The actual outlay by Departmental and Civil Officers is compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates in the following table:—

	Departmental Officers.	Civil Officers.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Budget Estimate	529,700	1,166,100	1,695,800
Actuals	556,112	1,158,481	1,714,593
Excess	26,412	—7,619	18,793
Revised Estimate	578,000	1,163,100	1,741,100
Actuals	556,112	1,158,481	1,714,593
Lapse	21,888	4,619	26,507

The total expenditure of the year has been charged in the accounts in the following manner:—

	Rx.
New works	2,182,807
Repairs	1,723,988
Tools and Plant	68,319
Decrease in stores, etc.	—10,522
Miscellaneous (Contributions to Municipalities, etc.)	44,469
Establishment	876,767
Add—	4,835,828
In England	133,787
TOTAL	4,969,615

9. The following table exhibits the services on which this sum was spent and the funds out of which it came. The outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions, Rx. 319,156, represents money expended mainly on works requiring professional skill, by the agency of the Public Works Department, for local bodies and institutions:—

SERVICE AND DEPARTMENTAL HEADS.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Incorporated Local.	Excluded Local, Local Loans and Contributions.	TOTAL.
INDIA.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.					
Civil Buildings—					
New works	185,685	622,042	33,781	67,090	908,598
Repairs	66,838	160,194	15,542	7,429	250,003
Communications—	252,523	782,236	49,323	74,519	1,158,601
New works	151,239	226,155	165,982	11,238	554,614
Repairs	69,021	451,683	214,502	9,009	744,215
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—	220,260	677,838	380,484	20,247	1,298,829
New works	18,215	56,429	26,833	180,372	281,849
Repairs	1,383	16,344	10,749	28,389	56,715
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	19,498	72,773	37,582	208,711	338,564
Establishment	492,281	1,532,847	467,389	303,477	2,795,994
Tools and Plant	130,145	472,114	82,682	14,472	699,413
Suspense	10,198	41,735	6,039	1,207	59,179
	—7,720	—2,804	2	...	—10,522
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS	624,904	2,043,892	556,112	319,156	3,544,064
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.					
Civil Buildings—					
New works	11,013	9,234			63,112
Repairs	782		32,116		
Communications—	11,795		74,981		103,008
New works	541		224,511		229,318
Repairs	824	9,962	573,492		584,278
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—	1,365	14,228	798,003		813,596
New works	281	36,902	58,138		95,316
Repairs	484	10,741	37,706		48,931
	715	47,643			144,197
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	13,875	78,103			1,060,901
Establishment	731	10,829	165,794		177,354
Tools and Plant	...	371	3,769		9,140
Miscellaneous	212	29,162	15,095		44,469
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	14,818	118,465	1,158,481		1,291,764
TOTAL INDIA	639,722	2,162,357	1,714,593	319,156	
ENGLAND.					
Leave allowances of Public Works Officers					49,206
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, etc.					
TOTAL ENGLAND AT TWO SHILLINGS PER RUPEE EXCHANGE					83,532
					40,255
GRAND TOTAL					4,969,615

10. *Outlay in England.*—The outlay in England, exclusive of the value of stores charged to works in these accounts, compares as follows with

DETAILS.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries of President, Professors, etc., and other charges of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Coopers Hill	38,768	25,602	24,905	28,017	28,184
Salaries, etc., of passed students detained in England	4,671	4,357	4,380	4,534	4,537
Passage to India of Officers on appointment	2,780	1,576	704	761	761
Furlough pay and absentee allowances of Officers of the Public Works Department	59,076	66,109	43,785	48,639	49,203
Salaries, etc., of Indian Officers of the Public Works Department undergoing training in England	847	745	679	434	479
Remuneration for professional services	...		1,098	167	368
	96,142	98,389	75,551	82,352	83,532
Exchange	44,733	44,160	24,686	35,763	50,255
TOTAL	140,875	142,549	100,237	118,115	133,787

11. The direct charge to the State under the head "Civil Works" on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Coopers Hill was—

	Charge in sterling £	Income in sterling. £	Net charge. £
In 1892-93	28,184	27,704	= 480
„ 1891-92	28,017	27,197	= 820
„ 1890-91	24,905	24,878	= 27
„ 1889-90	25,602	25,172	= 430
„ 1888-89	28,768	26,380	= 2,388

12. The distribution of the outlay in India by Provinces is shown in the following table:—

PROVINCES.		SERVICES.									
		CIVIL BUILDINGS.		COMMUNICATIONS.		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	TOTAL.
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	.	.	.	.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.											
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.	Imperial.	10,754	5,375	...	...	...	...	3,680	240	-3,856	16,193
		10,754	5,375	...	...	...	...	3,680	240	-3,856	16,193
RAJPUTANA	Imperial	2,579	2,159	12,856	6,840	...	...	4,819	730	...	20,933
	Local	...	5	84	752	...	...	94	14	...	1,040
		2,579	2,164	13,040	7,592	...	...	4,913	744	...	31,082
CENTRAL INDIA	Imperial	1,864	1,312	844	9,916	...	...	9,407	965	-163	24,145
		1,864	1,312	844	9,916	...	...	9,407	965	-163	24,145
COORG	Imperial.	1,090	775	2,726	8,846	481	45	3,321	566	522	18,873
	Local	...	...	1,111	1,134	165	72	620	37	...	3,139
		1,090	775	3,837	9,980	646	117	3,941	603	522	21,511
HYDERABAD	Imperial.	1,732	1,119	...	...	...	...	610	40	-870	2,631
		1,732	1,119	...	...	...	...	610	40	-870	2,631
FORT BLAIR	Imperial.	1,250	1,408	...	...	...	...	1,288	...	...	3,946
		1,250	1,408	...	...	...	...	1,288	...	...	3,946
BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.—Imperial.		29,420	8,774	12,227	8,884	3,500	9	18,384	1,279	-949	81,028
		29,420	8,774	12,227	8,884	3,500	9	18,384	1,279	-949	81,028
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Imperial.	1,440	237	...	...	10	...	888	26	...	2,110
	Provincial	55,153	6,987	31,680	40,602	1,565	20	33,534	4,992	87	174,620
	Local	374	...	9,160	3,371	21	...	...	...	...	12,926
		56,978	7,224	40,840	43,973	1,596	20	33,922	5,018	87	189,656
UPPER BURMA	Imperial.	94,056	10,222	61,407	31,875	3,432	615	56,235	4,367	-775	261,454
	Local	850	...	248	170	2,548	...	1,182	57	...	5,050
		94,906	10,222	61,655	32,045	5,975	615	57,417	4,444	-775	266,504
LOWER BURMA	Imperial.	...	...	15	1,718	926	...	552	34	209	3,454
	Provincial	105,536	12,584	24,516	56,283	1,267	854	44,894	5,144	21,765	272,633
	Local	1,148	93	15,506	7,039	6,631	1,577	7,255	473	...	39,723
		106,684	12,677	40,037	65,040	8,824	2,431	52,701	5,651	21,964	316,009
ASSAM	Imperial.	1,555	678	58,759	1,252	...	...	14,315	934	-19	77,474
	Provincial	15,110	6,480	34,738	36,738	3,358	44	32,267	1,863	-496	130,101
	Local	107	224	29,768	21,717	3,469	1,454	4,585	...	...	61,324
		16,772	7,382	123,265	50,707	6,827	1,498	51,167	2,796	-515	263,899
BENGAL	Imperial.	12,445	11,500	...	...	262	...	4,518	263	-1,128	27,860
	Provincial	88,098	27,686	32,940	51,160	-874	5,898	71,990	2,697	-7,411	272,393
	Excluded Local	294	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	695
		100,837	39,386	32,949	51,160	-612	5,898	76,509	2,960	-8,549	300,548
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODEH.	Imperial.	5,976	5,065	...	...	...	...	2,536	166	...	13,748
	Provincial	76,040	23,132	23,839	85,695	39,667	704	74,746	3,509	-9,480	323,423
	Local	10,171	5,546	51,905	71,267	80	1,675	39,540	1,702	...	184,826
		92,787	33,793	78,744	156,902	39,747	2,379	116,822	5,377	-9,460	521,091
PUNJAB	Imperial.	8,983	8,457	1,533	...	9,367	...	4,676	253	-691	22,576
	Provincial	59,502	23,850	30,716	86,087	8,225	4,168	71,143	4,490	-4,927	307,317
	Local	16,215	9,367	12,649	43,257	8,028	5,418	12,396	370	...	100,669
	Excluded Local	8,373	2,975	219	1,167	27,123	24,084	1,616	97	...	65,379
		110,976	44,649	45,117	139,581	52,743	32,664	89,720	5,310	-5,648	506,967
Carried forward		628,637	181,260	452,555	574,180	119,251	46,831	530,431	35,327	-8,203	2,550,090

Province.		Civil Engineering.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
MADRAS	Brought forward	622,627	181,280	452,555	574,130	119,251	46,681	520,481	35,327	—3,202	...	2,550,060
	Imperial	1,558	1,418	...	...	...	...	685	46	...	...	3,706
	Provincial	100,808	18,780	24,084	11,488	802	1,314	50,533	14,194	—5,578	...	215,900
	Local	385	...	4,033	9,726	292	84	3,130	1,611	...	...	19,261
		385	282	...	...	1,578	385	606	89	...	...	3,280
		103,541	20,480	28,117	21,214	2,167	1,783	55,243	15,889	—5,578	...	241,556
BOMBAY	Imperial	10,974	8,389	872	190	287	614	4,781	2,270	...	...	26,327
	Provincial	97,800	35,445	23,623	83,780	2,919	3,348	92,719	4,847	3,556	...	347,997
	Local	10,528	307	38,418	57,129	5,804	469	13,990	1,775	2	...	128,222
	Excluded Local	3,580	475	1,929	3,273	29,491	1,008	4,509	507	...	...	44,772
		122,882	44,566	64,852	144,322	38,251	5,439	115,949	7,399	2,558	...	547,318
		854,050	246,306	545,524	739,066	159,669	53,853	691,673	58,615	—10,522	...	3,338,324
Add—Outlay from Contributions, vide para. 27.		54,548	8,697	9,090	4,549	122,180	2,863	7,739	565	...	...	205,230
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS		908,598	255,003	554,614	744,215	281,849	56,715	699,412	59,180	—10,522	...	3,544,064
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.												
KHORASAN		9,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,685
BAGDAD		...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
BALUCHISTAN		1,328	655	360	321	41	6	354	212	...	...	3,277
MYSORE		...	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	503
RAJPUTANA	Imperial	...	...	181	...	240	428	377	...	...	...	1,226
	Local	10	85	...	24	...	118	...	...	...	...	237
		10	85	181	24	240	546	377	...	...	...	1,463
CENTRAL INDIA	Imperial	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Local	50	94	6	51	...	1	24	...	...	...	226
		50	121	6	51	...	1	24	...	...	...	253
COORG		...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	45
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	223	261
	Local	142	120	790	11,941	670	1,174	4,022	105	...	98	19,062
		142	120	790	11,941	670	1,174	4,060	105	...	321	19,328
UPPER BURMA		833	51	4,174	1,800	5,667	1,190	536	79	...	123	14,453
LOWER BURMA	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,625	23,625
	Local	...	1	3,005	3,824	1,170	887	1,126	13	...	552	10,578
		...	1	3,005	3,824	1,170	887	1,126	13	...	24,177	34,203
ASSAM	Provincial	...	...	1,991	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	2,076
	Local	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	54
		...	...	2,016	...	...	...	85	...	...	29	2,180
BENGAL	Provincial	591	1,976	594	4,374	5,524	1,318	4,271	72	...	...	18,120
	Local	18,286	12,183	124,951	218,828	10,798	3,178	63,315	3,357	...	...	454,846
		18,877	13,509	125,545	223,202	16,322	4,496	67,586	3,429	...	...	472,966
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Provincial	1,404	5,183	311	2,640	3,753	7,679	4,639	299	...	2,974	28,881
	Local	3,707	6,318	4,369	29,794	350	245	10,743	1,306	...	561	57,435
		5,111	11,501	4,680	32,434	4,102	7,924	15,382	1,697	...	3,535	86,366
PUNJAB	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,796	...	...	1,485	3,281
	Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	...	...	11,182	12,072
		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,692	...	...	12,667	15,359
MADRAS	Provincial	7,239	489	1,370	2,943	26,407	82	...	...	...	...	38,485
	Local	13,430	7,260	71,448	260,207	10,699	15,555	62,121	2,875	...	399	443,994
		20,669	7,699	72,818	263,155	37,106	15,637	62,121	2,875	...	399	482,479
BOMBAY	Provincial	...	...	...	...	1,219	1,662	...	...	...	355	3,736
	Local	6,407	6,054	15,743	47,023	26,779	15,358	22,966	942	...	2,151	145,423
		6,407	6,054	15,743	47,023	29,998	17,020	22,966	942	...	2,006	149,159
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS		63,112	39,896	239,318	584,278	95,316	48,861	177,354	9,862	...	44,257	1,291,764
GRAND TOTAL		971,710	394,899	793,932	1,328,493	377,165	105,596	876,766	69,042	—10,522	44,257	4,835,828

13. Omitting the outlay from excluded Local funds and Contributions, in regard to which the Public Works Department is merely the executive agency employed to carry out the work, the outlay in India on "Civil Works" during 1892-93 compares as follows with that incurred during the four preceding years :—

HEADS OF SERVICE.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.					
Civil Buildings	944,790	980,556	1,173,631	1,279,205	1,094,082
Communications	1,399,481	1,245,756	1,277,781	1,397,404	1,278,582
Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments	79,564	139,242	74,063	216,371	129,853
Tools and Plant	35,057	30,013	40,030	48,321	57,972
Suspense (Stock, etc.)	—18,364	—44,538	4,950	33,551	—10,522
Profit and loss	57	29	33	184	...
Total, exclusive of Establish- ment	2,440,585	2,351,058	2,570,488	2,975,036	2,539,967
Establishment	637,410	634,025	655,763	649,302	684,941
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS	3,077,995	2,985,083	3,226,251	3,624,338	3,224,908
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.					
Civil Buildings . . . . .	...	...	57,850	66,940	103,008
Communications . . . . .	...	...	789,175	807,376	813,596
Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments . . . . .	...	...	86,167	132,981	144,197
Tools and Plant . . . . .	...	...	9,758	9,637	9,140
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	77,993	69,377	44,469
Total, exclusive of Establishment Establishment . . . . .	...	...	1,020,943 163,963	1,086,311 166,441	1,114,410 177,354
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DE- PARTMENTS	*984,286	*1,146,525	1,184,926	1,252,752	1,291,764
GRAND TOTAL	4,062,281	4,131,608	4,411,177	4,877,090	4,516,672

* The expenditure by Officers of other Departments was not detailed in the accounts by service heads till the year 1890-91.

14. The preceding table shows that during the year under review there has been a considerable decrease in the outlay by Public Works agency on Buildings and some decrease in the outlay upon Communications.

15. The expenditure on Establishment bears the following ratio to the total outlay by Public Works Officers exclusive of Establishment :—

1888-89	26.12 per cent.
1889-90	26.97
1890-91	25.51 "
1891-92	21.83 "
1892-93	26.96 "

The large increase in 1892-93 will be observed.

The provinces showing unfavourable results are :—

PROVINCES.	Percentage in 1892-93.
	Rx.
Central India	63.83
Bengal	34.19
Hyderabad	30.18
Madras	29.75
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	
Bombay	28.50

16. The following table shows the percentages of the total money expended in each Province under the different departmental and service heads :—

I.—BY PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.

Omitting Excluded Local and Contributions.

PROVINCES.	CIVIL BUILDINGS		COMMUNICATIONS.		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS		Estab-lishment.	Tools and Plant.	Sus-pense.	TOTAL.
	Works	Repairs.	Works	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.				
Military Works Department		81					25		—25	100
Rajputana	9		42	25			16	2		100
Central India	8		3	42			37	4		100
Coorg	5	4	19	46			18	3	2	100
Hyderabad	66	43					23	1	—33	100
Port Blair	25	50					25	...		100
Baluchistan	26	11	15	10			22	1		100
Central Provinces	30	4	22	23			18	2		100
Burma, Upper	36	4	23	12			21	2		100
Do, Lower	34	4	12	21			17	2		100
Assam	7	2	46	22			19	1		100
Bengal	33	13	11	17			26	1		100
N-W Provinces and Oudh	18	8	15	30			22	1	—2	100
Punjab	23	10	10	30			20	1	—1	100
Madras	43	8	12	9			23	7		100
Bombay	24	9	12				22	1		100
Percentage of all Provinces	26		17	23			21			100

II.—BY OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

PROVINCES.	CIVIL BUILDINGS		COMMUNICATIONS		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS		Estab-lishment	Tools and Plant	Sus-pense	Mis-cella-neous.	TOTAL
	Works	Repairs	Works	Repairs	Works	Repairs					
Khorasan	100	..	..	..	...	...	...			..	100
Bagdad	..	100	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	100
Baluchistan	40	20	11	10	1	..	11	7	..	...	100
Mysore	..	..	..	100	...	...	...			..	100
Rajputana	1	6	12	2	17	37	25			...	100
Central India	20	48	2	20	..	..	10		..	...	100
Coorg	...	...	...	..	..	..	100			..	100
Central Provinces	1	1	4	62	3	6	21		..	2	100
Burma, Upper	6	...	29	13	39	8	4	...		1	100
Do, Lower	...	...	9	11	4	3	3			70	100
Assam	..	...	95	...	...	...	4			1	100
Bengal	4	4	26	47	3	1	14	1		...	100
N-W Provinces and Oudh	6	13	6	33	6	9	19		...	4	100
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	33	100
Madras	4	2	15	54	8	3	13	1	...	...	100
Bombay	4	4	11	23	20	11	15	1	...	2	100
Percentage of all Provinces	26	3	12	35	7	4	14	1	...	3	100

17. Of the total outlay under Public Works Officers—

		Against in	
		1891-92.	1890-91.
26 per cent.	was expended on new Buildings .	28 per cent.	29 per cent.
17	„ „ „ „ „ „ Roads .	18	17 „
3	„ „ „ „ „ „ Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5	2 „
7	„ was spent in repairs of Buildings .	8	8 „
23	„ „ „ „ „ „ Roads .	20	22 „
1	„ „ „ „ „ „ Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1	
Establishment absorbed 21 per cent. of the total outlay		18	20 „
and Tools and Plant 2 per cent.		1	1 „

Similarly; of the total outlay under officers of other Departments:—

5 per cent.	was expended on new Buildings	3	
18	„ „ „ „ „ „ Roads	13	19
7	„ „ „ „ „ „ Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	7	5
3	„ „ on repairs to Buildings	2	2
45	„ „ „ „ „ „ Roads	47	48
4	„ „ „ „ „ „ Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	3	
14	„ of the total outlay was recorded under Establishment	13	14
8	„ under Miscellaneous, and	6	6
	„ of the outlay on Tools and Plant	1	1

18. The outlay under the different heads of service vary considerably in the several Provinces. More than one-fourth, or 26 per cent., of the total outlay by Public Works Officers has been spent on new buildings against 17 per cent. on new roads. The Provinces in which the percentage of new civil buildings is high are Madras, Baluchistan, Upper and Lower Burma. The expenditure by the Military Works Department is almost solely upon churches in cantonments, and in Hyderabad Imperial Civil Works consist of buildings only.

The largest expenditure on new roads has taken place in Assam, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Upper and Lower Burma, Punjab and the Central Provinces.

It is noticeable that in Bengal and Madras a comparatively small proportion of the outlay on the construction and maintenance of roads is incurred through the agency of Public Works Officers, the bulk of the expenditure under these heads being accounted for by Civil Officers. Central India maintains a high percentage for establishment; the percentage is lowest in Rajputana, and is due to additional outlay upon works undertaken for famine relief.

The major portion of the outlay by Civil Officers was upon maintenance of roads and was incurred in Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bombay, and it will be observed that repairs to roads have taken up 45 per cent. of the total outlay. Of the remainder 18 per cent. was expended on new roads.

19. The Imperial outlay was incurred in the under-noted Provinces upon the objects detailed :—

	Military Works.	Rajasthan.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	BURMA.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Panjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
										Upper.	Lower.							
OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.																		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL.																		
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																		
New Works.																		
Forest . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,331	...	...	...	1,331
Excise and Customs . . . . .	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	469
Salt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,664	5,664
Opium . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	3,320	...	...	70	3,336
Mint. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	944	...	...	...	306	1,320
Postal	10	158	175	37	...	136	...	2,605	355	1,170	...	205	1,164	1,124	693	634	618	9,254
Telegraph . . . . .	...	—210	18	...	...	...	...	61	1,091	1,974	...	1,350	1,257	92	1,369	924	356	9,353
Viceroyal Residences and Secretariat Offices of the Government of India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,656	...	5,812	...	...	10,468
Treasury and Currency . . . . .	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	290	...	...	...	13	377
Residences for Local Governments, Chief Commissioners, etc.	5	1,245	264	1	...	1,391	...	18,755	...	56	...	...	3,677	239	...	...	452	26,095
Land Revenue . . . . .	...	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405
Surveyor General's Office . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	...	...	276
Minor Departments . . . . .	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605
Educational . . . . .	...	6	...	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	283
Law and Justice . . . . .	...	...	10	89	...	...	...	2,028	...	11,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,667
Ecclesiastical	10,215	47	168	...	...	205	...	84	...	810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,639
Jails . . . . .	...	1,392	767	198	...	...	1,250	11	...	15,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	19,078
Police . . . . .	...	92	...	348	...	...	...	3,778	...	35,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,631	42,961
Medical . . . . .	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	167	...	3,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	4,619
Printing . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	51
Public Works . . . . .	...	239	21	...	...	...	...	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	983
Miscellaneous	845	...	854	109	...	...	...	1,201	...	24,253	...	...	...	...	1,109	...	109	28,473
	11,075	3,979	2,367	1,080	...	1,732	1,250	29,420	1,449	94,056	...	1,555	12,445	5,976	8,963	1,558	11,490	186,426
Deduct—Contributions	321	1,400	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	2,740
	10,754	2,579	1,858	1,080	...	1,732	1,250	29,420	1,449	94,056	...	1,555	12,445	5,976	8,963	1,558	10,974	186,086
Repairs.																		
Forest . . . . .	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	112
Excise and Customs . . . . .	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	208	278
Salt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	761	...	...	...	3,634	4,395
Opium . . . . .	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	2,652	...	...	7	4,179
Mint . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	...	...	...	450	1,084
Postal	45	73	118	20	...	337	...	92	179	317	...	331	1,293	1,485	1,570	1,006	1,371	7,977
Telegraph	48	123	72	8	...	26	...	116	88	118	...	323	922	408	286	412	1,569	5,088
Viceroyal Residences, etc. . . . .	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,644	194	5,412	...	...	12,260
Residences for Local Governments, Chief Commissioners, etc.	27	762	551	216	...	840	...	2,540	...	530	...	...	26	83	...	...	412	5,967
Land Revenue . . . . .	...	12	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Treasury and Currency . . . . .	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	127	6	...	...	84	364
Surveyor General's Office . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	4
Minor Departments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	126	...	...	189
Educational . . . . .	...	284	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	277
Law and Justice	27	127	30	...	...	...	...	815	...	1,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2,467
Ecclesiastical	5,134	183	98	8	...	16	...	27	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,632
Jails . . . . .	...	132	171	17	...	...	1,408	118	...	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	2,806
Police . . . . .	...	189	21	60	...	...	...	1,655	...	4,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	6,736
Medical . . . . .	...	...	82	20	...	...	...	434	...	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	729
Printing . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25
Public Works . . . . .	...	269	131	114	...	...	...	1,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,515
Miscellaneous	479	6	844	87	...	...	...	1,922	...	2,004	...	...	202	...	848	...	214	4,407
	5,750	2,159	2,160	777	...	1,119	1,408	5,774	237	10,222	...	675	12,144	5,065	8,467	1,412	8,289	66,717
Deduct—Contributions	285	...	949	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	...	...	...	...	1,090
	5,465	2,159	1,211	775	...	1,119	1,408	5,774	237	10,222	...	675	11,500	5,065	7,827	1,412	8,289	66,027
Carried over	14,129	4,738	2,176	1,863	...	2,851	2,858	22,194	1,686	104,278	...	2,233	23,948	11,041	17,469	2,976	13,212	202,923

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coast.	Mysoore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Balechistan.	Central Provinces.	Bengal.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Frontier.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Upper.	Lower.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	16,120	4,738	3,178	1,865	...	2,851	2,658	38,194	1,686	104,278	...	2,233	23,945	11,041	17,440	2,976	19,313	283,333
IMPERIAL—contd.																		
COMMUNICATIONS.																		
Works.																		
Mettled and bridged roads	..	13,104	1,357	2,164	..	..	..	..	..	24,251	18	58,110	..	..	1,533	..	..	100,562
Raised, bridged, and unmettled roads	10,430	..	29,745	..	640	..	..	..	..	..	39,814
District roads	4,340	..	..	..	..	..	..	873	5,213
Village roads	3,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,437
Boat-bridges and ferries	525	..	..	..	..	..	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	890
Accommodation for travellers	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	1,907	..	289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,116
Miscellaneous	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
TOTAL	..	13,134	1,387	2,746	..	..	..	12,327	..	61,407	18	58,759	..	..	1,533	..	873	152,020
Deduct—Contributions	..	268	513	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	761
TOTAL	..	12,866	844	2,726	..	..	..	12,327	..	61,407	18	58,749	..	..	1,533	..	873	151,239
Repairs.																		
Arboriculture	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Mettled and bridged roads	..	6,166	11,353	8,834	..	..	..	..	..	10,569	..	1,252	..	..	..	..	..	22,173
Raised, bridged, and unmettled roads	..	859	..	..	..	..	..	7,235	..	19,576	1,718	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,388
District roads	1,631	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	1,821
Village roads	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Boat-bridges and ferries	..	7	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245
Accommodation for travellers	..	175	16	..	..	..	..	1,149	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,361
Miscellaneous	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Deduct—Contributions	..	7,115	11,603	8,846	..	..	..	8,384	..	31,875	1,718	1,252	..	..	..	..	190	71,083
TOTAL	..	6,940	9,916	8,846	..	..	..	8,384	..	31,875	1,718	1,252	..	..	..	..	190	69,021
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																		
Works.																		
Light-houses	926	..	..	..	..	..	95	1,021
Paving and streets	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Markets
Water-supply	..	711	..	906	..	..	..	3,462	..	1,064	..	..	..	..	9,367	..	102	15,662
Petroleum explorations
Coal explorations	10	..	..	..	262	..	..	..	..	272
Miscellaneous	..	1,974	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2,348	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	4,369
Sewerage and drainage	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214
Deduct—Contributions	..	2,685	..	1,187	..	..	..	3,500	10	3,432	926	..	262	..	9,367	..	237	21,005
TOTAL	706	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,291
TOTAL	481	..	..	..	3,500	10	3,432	926	..	262	..	9,367	..	237	19,315
Repairs.																		
Light-houses	55	55
Harbours	161	161
Water-supply	..	1,253	..	65	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	1,461
Miscellaneous	..	75	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	615	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	698
Deduct—Contributions	..	1,327	..	68	..	..	..	9	..	615	..	..	..	..	..	..	614	2,635
TOTAL REPAIRS	..	1,327	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,326
TOTAL REPAIRS	45	..	..	..	9	..	615	..	..	..	..	..	..	614	1,326
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	16,120	24,434	13,936	13,963	..	2,851	2,668	32,314	1,696	201,607	2,699	63,944	24,207	11,041	28,945	2,976	21,226	469,361
Establishment	3,880	4,819	9,407	3,321	..	610	1,388	18,384	388	56,335	552	14,315	4,513	2,536	4,976	698	4,731	120,145
Tools and Plant	240	730	965	566	..	40	..	1,279	26	4,387	24	834	263	168	233	45	270	10,136
Suspense	-2,885	..	-163	523	..	-370	..	-949	..	-773	209	-29	-1,188	..	-601	..	..	-9,729
Net Public Works Outlay	16,120	29,983	24,145	18,873	..	2,631	2,948	31,028	2,110	261,464	2,464	77,674	27,680	12,743	32,578	2,700	26,227	584,964

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Chotanagor.	Bengal.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	BURMA.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Upper.	Lower.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Public Works Officers brought forward . . .	16,193	29,983	24,145	18,372	...	2,631	3,946	...	...	81,028	2,110	261,454	3,454	77,474	27,890	13,743	32,376	8,706	26,327	634,904
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																				
Works.																				
Postal	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Residences and Agencies	9,685	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,687
Land Revenue	1,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078
Educational
Law and Justice	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Police	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Medical
Public Works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
TOTAL	9,685	...	1,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,013
Repairs.																				
Excise and Customs	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Residences and Agencies	27	...	...	...	...	...	100	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Land Revenue	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Treasury and Currency	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Minor Departments
Educational	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Law and Justice	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Police	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Medical	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Public Works	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
TOTAL	27	...	...	...	...	...	100	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	783
COMMUNICATIONS.																				
Works.																				
Accommodation for travellers	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Metalled and bridged roads	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
District roads	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Boat-bridges and ferries	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541
Repairs.																				
Metalled and bridged roads	503	...	...	...	...	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	726
District roads	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boat-bridges and ferries
Accommodation for travellers	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Miscellaneous	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	503	...	...	...	...	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																				
Works.																				
Sewerage and drainage	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Improvements to towns
Water-supply
Miscellaneous	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
TOTAL	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281
Repairs.																				
Water-supply	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438
Sewerage and drainage	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
Total Works and Repairs.	...	849	27	...	503	...	...	9,685	100	2,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,875
Establishment	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731
Miscellaneous	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	1,226	27	...	503	...	...	9,685	100	2,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,213
TOTAL IMPERIAL	16,193	31,309	24,172	18,372	503	2,631	3,946	9,685	100	84,305	2,110	261,454	3,454	77,474	27,890	13,743	32,376	8,706	26,327	636,728

20. In Upper Burma the large outlay of Rx. 261,454 is due to the opening out of the Province generally and to some extent to the commencement of new roads undertaken in the interests of labourers seeking relief on account of scarcity. The other provinces showing heavy outlay are Baluchistan and Assam. The principal works on which outlay was incurred were—

In Rajputana—

Road—Bhim-Barakhan Sojat.

In Coorg—

Road from Veerajapett to Periyapatam, Bangalore-Mangalore road.

Bridge across the causeway at Siddapur, Bangalore-Mangalore road.

In Baluchistan—

Buildings—New block of Public Offices, Quetta.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Quetta.

New Post Office, Quetta.

New Residency, Quetta.

Purchase of North-Western Railway building No. 8 at Shelabagh.

Zhob Levy Corps buildings, Fort Sandeman.

Levy Posts, Zhob Division.

Tehsil and Thannah at Musakhel.

Roads—Hindu Bagh-Fort Sandeman.

Mir Ali Khel-Khajuri Kaoh Section of the Murga-Gomal Road.

Survey of Chor Khel Dhana Road.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Fort Sandeman Water-supply.

In Upper Burma—

Buildings—Jails at Katha, Bhamo, Minbu, Kindat, and Yamethin.

Roads—Myingyan-Fort Stedman, Yeu to Kynu Railway Station, Ye-u-Chindwin, Thabeitkyin-Mogok.

In Lower Burma—

Light-house at Oyster Island.

In Assam—

Hill Cart Road from Nichuguard to Manipur.

In Punjab—

Roads—Dera Ghazi Khan-Loralai.

North-West Frontier Road (Dera Ismail Khan to Khusalgarh).

The outlay incurred to the end of 1892-93 on the construction of the North-West Frontier Road from Dera Ismail Khan to Khusalgarh is as follows :—

	Estimate.	Outlay.	Excess.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Works	316,795	312,028	
Establishment	65,897	67,659	1,762
Tools and Plant	12 600	9,250	
TOTAL	395,292	388,937	

In addition to this there has been an outlay of Rx. 3,684 on this work against an estimate of Rx. 2,595 which has been debited to 44—Military Works.

The largest outlay on repairs of buildings is in Bengal and is due to the residences of the Viceroy and the location of the Opium and other Imperial Departments.

Nearly half of the total outlay on the upkeep of roads has been incurred in Upper Burma: Central India, Coorg, Baluchistan, and Rajputana absorb most of the remainder.

21. The *Provincial* outlay was incurred in the under-noted Provinces upon the objects specified below:—

BURMA.																	
Central Provinces. Lower. Bengal. Eastern Provinces and Orissa. Total.																	
OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.																	
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																	
New Works.																	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Forest	621	...	...	143	...	...	...	140	687	1,691	
Customs	209	...	36	...	...	...	275	526	
Treasury and Currency	12	...	...	...	...	...	700	998	...	1,708	
Postal	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	
Telegraph	769	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	
Excise	389	...	...	...	2,580	1,374	1,178	349	1,313	7,188	
Residences for Local Governments, etc.	261	...	6,502	160	1,427	2,634	2,178	2,831	6,111	22,004	
Secretariat Offices	104	...	154	52	586	5,433	960	492	29	7,810	
Circuit houses not being Commissioner's Courts.	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	
Land Revenue	2,132	...	...	...	28,280	16,729	10,459	23,342	13,623	94,595	
Board of Revenue	9	425	111	156	...	701	
Political Agencies	469	1,072	1,541	
Stamps and Stationery	66	...	...	...	...	66	
Minor Departments	10	...	...	201	111	1,644	5,799	196	141	8,102	
Law and Justice	18,517	...	14,363	5,518	5,600	12,246	5,958	23,159	3,127	68,438	
Ecclesiastical	69	...	235	497	3,079	813	2,264	956	582	8,405	
Jails	19,288	...	41,013	1,917	9,408	12,628	20,908	6,311	35,639	147,012	
Police	9,878	...	20,828	745	2,470	7,573	9,791	6,037	11,719	69,039	
Educational	813	...	144	2,234	22,165	1,492	20,146	17,602	9,936	74,532	
Medical	1,471	...	612	647	10,448	15,444	9,007	6,374	24,263	68,266	
Registration	10	138	...	...	4,792	89	5,029	
Printing	274	...	...	137	...	180	253	472	287	1,572	
Public Works	1,428	...	581	512	282	3,621	3,215	5,105	118	14,860	
Miscellaneous	1,201	...	19,777	3,093	5,268	816	1,581	669	1,800	34,135	
	50,983	...	105,536	15,886	91,913	82,952	94,608	100,348	110,741	658,847	
Deduct—Contributions	1,830	...	...	766	3,818	6,312	11,008	145	12,941	36,805	
	55,153	...	105,536	15,110	88,098	76,640	83,604	100,203	97,800	622,042	
Repairs.																	
Forest	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	307	
Customs	350	...	488	...	...	...	435	1,273	
Treasury and Currency	10	...	...	...	...	...	57	330	...	397	
Postal	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	
Telegraph	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	
Excise	1	...	...	...	...	757	346	226	105	1,435	
Residences for Local Governments	340	...	886	266	2,444	1,121	1,288	3,424	2,493	12,262	
Secretariat Offices	54	...	237	141	2,153	219	625	165	254	3,638	
Circuit houses not being Commissioner's Courts.	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	
Land Revenue	589	...	...	...	2,157	8,958	3,661	2,252	8,025	25,672	
Board of Revenue	394	161	120	273	...	957	
Stamps and Stationery	965	...	...	...	...	965	
Political Agencies	47	34	...	...	181	...	744	988	
Minor Departments	24	...	...	35	558	595	2,306	474	1,708	5,709	
Law and Justice	1,066	...	2,277	1,828	4,266	1,965	1,009	633	2,739	15,803	
Ecclesiastical	367	...	884	412	825	1,059	1,874	1,780	3,127	10,328	
Jails	1,057	...	1,275	585	3,977	1,771	5,348	2,053	2,022	18,088	
Marine	17	17	
Police	1,942	...	614	344	1,457	7,794	4,970	1,056	4,665	22,842	
Educational	93	...	395	504	2,238	1,805	721	841	2,847	9,484	
Medical	166	...	181	56	2,531	976	782	920	3,870	9,602	
Registration	77	9	1	34	7	126	
Printing	3	...	...	15	...	151	55	20	170	414	
Public Works	975	...	845	1,130	2,448	637	1,091	3,465	1,169	11,787	
Experimental Farm	184	...	...	...	184	
Miscellaneous	9	...	2,614	1,121	969	471	336	904	1,033	8,267	
	7,020	...	12,684	6,480	27,945	28,658	24,760	12,780	35,756	161,978	
Deduct—Contributions	38	...	...	...	59	471	910	...	811	1,784	
	6,982	...	12,684	6,480	27,996	28,129	23,850	12,780	36,445	160,194	
Carried over	62,140	...	119,120	21,580	118,964	104,922	107,362	116,983	123,245	722,236	

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	BURMA.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
								Upper.	Lower.							
OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.																
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	62,140	...	118,120	21,590	115,984	104,822	107,362	118,983	133,345	782,236
COMMUNICATIONS.																
New Works.																
Metalled and bridged roads	6,837	...	12,062	980	27,069	18,489	16,364	24,084	7,925	118,900
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	28,664	...	3,725	32,774	7,111	...	10,820	...	13,565	96,649
District roads, unmetalled and un-raised	1,404	169	...	...	...	...	2,371	3,934
Village roads	7,825	41	...	...	...	...	...	7,366
Boat-bridges and ferries	213	...	...	161	...	3,362	25	...	...	3,761
Accommodation for travellers	948	...	...	1,414	121	2,060	3,517	...	169	8,219
	36,642	...	24,516	35,629	34,301	23,011	30,716	24,084	24,030	233,729
Deduct—Contributions	4,962	...	...	791	1,352	72	...	...	397	7,574
	31,680	...	24,516	34,738	32,949	23,839	30,716	24,084	23,633	226,155
Repairs.																
Metalled and bridged roads	22,503	...	46,071	8,019	44,606	75,781	50,405	11,488	59,603	318,436
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	16,895	...	9,179	22,196	6,664	6	19,536	...	18,548	93,023
District roads, unmetalled and un-raised	951	820	...	6	...	...	4,431	6,211
Village roads	70	...	...	...	...	...	122	201
Boat-bridges and ferries	1,157	...	...	3,179	...	8,408	11,087	...	...	23,631
Accommodation for travellers	163	...	...	2,574	42	3,057	5,000	...	970	11,796
Arboriculture	72	72
	40,708	...	56,283	30,788	61,212	87,208	86,087	11,488	83,746	463,570
Deduct—Contributions	108	...	...	50	52	1,661	...	...	16	1,867
	40,602	...	56,233	30,738	61,160	85,546	86,087	11,488	83,730	461,683
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																
New Works.																
Improvements to towns	10	...	5	...	...	3,873	17	200	...	4,195
Markets
Paving and streets	2,661	...	...	639	3,223
Water-supply	37,479	...	...	1,083	232	31,513	34,449	27	110	107,928
Sewerage and drainage	976	...	...	8	...	7,990	11,831	...	1,191	21,996
Harbours	200	...	310	...	...	...	146	656
Light-houses	126	...	595	...	...	...	...	721
Coal exploration	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Miscellaneous	820	...	936	2,994	—117	4,778	19	...	833	10,363
	39,379	...	1,267	4,085	1,020	51,183	48,900	317	2,919	149,070
Deduct—Contributions	37,814	...	...	727	1,894	11,516	40,675	16	...	92,641
	1,565	...	1,267	3,358	—874	39,667	8,225	302	2,919	56,429
Repairs.																
Improvements to towns	349	156	1,187	...	1,692
Markets
Paving and streets	3,974	...	...	40	4,014
Water-supply	238	...	28	44	...	177	32	2	...	521
Sewerage and drainage	16	...	...	...	...	247	...	90	...	353
Harbours	129	...	1,828	...	...	...	328	2,279
Light-houses	678	...	5	...	...	...	106	789
Miscellaneous	1,016	...	19	...	4,070	...	...	35	2,880	8,020
	1,270	...	854	44	5,903	772	4,163	1,314	3,346	17,668
Deduct—Contributions	1,250	...	...	...	5	69	...	...	...	1,324
	20	...	854	44	5,898	704	4,162	1,314	3,346	16,344
Total Works and Repairs	136,007	...	201,040	96,468	205,117	284,627	236,542	156,171	246,875	1,632,947
Establishment	33,534	...	44,894	32,267	71,990	74,746	71,142	50,832	92,719	472,114
Tools and Plant	4,992	...	5,144	1,862	2,697	2,509	4,490	14,194	4,647	61,735
Suspense	87	...	21,755	—496	—7,411	—9,400	—4,967	—5,878	2,556	—2,804
Total Public Works Officers—carried over	174,620	...	272,833	130,101	272,803	223,422	207,217	215,309	247,997	2,048,898

BURMA.															
Pre-															
h. West-															
est and (
lab.															
Madr															
Totl															
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.															
R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	
Total Public Works Officers— brought forward					174,820	272,833	130,101	272,393	323,422	307,217	215,309	347,997	2,043,899		
PROVINCIAL—contd.															
Civil Buildings.															
New Works.															
Circuit-houses not being Commis- sioner's Courts								583					583		
Minor Departments								57					57		
Law and Justice										7,239			7,239		
Police								873					873		
Educational													8		
Miscellaneous								491					491		
								59	1,401		7,239		9,234		
Repairs.															
Minor Departments								471					471		
Law and Justice										438			438		
Ecclesiastical								59					59		
Police								1,521					1,521		
Medical . . . . .													...
Miscellaneous								781	3,181				3,962		
								1,371	5,181		431		6,983		
COMMUNICATIONS.															
New Works.															
Metalled and bridged roads										1,111			1,111		
Unmetalled roads . . . . .													...
District roads								21					21		
Bridges and culverts								121					121		
Boat-bridges and ferries										281			281		
Accommodation for travellers								41					41		
Miscellaneous								1,09	11				2,097		
								1,09	31		1,371		4,308		
Repairs.															
Metalled and bridged roads								1,81		2,90			4,715		
Unmetalled roads								97					97		
District roads, unmetalled and unraile								34					34		
Village roads . . . . .													...
Bridges and culverts								1,04					1,041		
Boat-bridges and ferries								53		44			97		
Accommodation for travellers								13					133		
Miscellaneous								2,03	14				2,175		
								4,37	2,64		2,941		9,963		
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.															
New Works.															
Improvements to towns											23,34	1,21	23,071		
Water-supply											4,05		4,058		
Sewerage and drainage . . . . .													...
Miscellaneous								5,52	3,64				9,169		
								5,52	3,71		29,40	1,21	39,903		
Repairs.															
Improvements to towns								91	4				95		
Water-supply								81			1,01		2,879		
Sewerage and drainage													418		
Miscellaneous									6,71				6,767		
											1,01		10,741		
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS								1,01	13,71	20,91	39,41	2,81	78,109		
Establishment								1	4,37	4,61	1,71	...	10,839		
Tools and Plant									21			1,1	371		
Miscellaneous								21		1,4		81	29,162		
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPAR								21	23,61	2,01	18,11	29,81	3,21	119,465	
								174,8	296,41	132,11	290,51	369,31	310,41	2,163,357	

22. The following table shows the proportions in which Provincial outlay has been utilized on Buildings, Roads, etc. :—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OUTLAY.											
Provinces.	CIVIL BUILDINGS.		COMMUNICA-TIONS.		MISCELLANE- OUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						REMARKS.
	Works	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs	Works.	Repairs.			cells	Tot/	
<i>Officers of the Public Works Department.</i>											
Central Provin-ces.	32	4	18	23	1	..	19	3			100
Lower Burma .	38	4	9	20	1	1	17	2			100
Assam . .	12	5	26	28	3	...	25	1			100
Bengal . .	32	10	12	19	...	2	26	1	-2		100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	24	9	7	27	12	...	23	1	-3		100
Punjab .	27	8	10	28	3	1	23	1	-1		100
Madras .	47	8	11	5	...	1	23	7			100
Bombay	28	10	7	24	1	1	27	1			100
	30		11	22	3	1	23	2			100
<i>Officers of other Departments.</i>											
Central Provin-ces.	...	...	.	...	...	...	14	...		86	100
Lower Burma .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100	100
Assam . .	..	...	96	...	...	...	4	..		...	100
Bengal . .	3	8	3	24	31	7	24	...		...	100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	5	18	1	9	13	27	16	1		10	100
Punjab . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...		45	100
Madras . .	19	1	4	7	69	...	...	...		...	100
Bombay . .	..	...	...	...	33	44	...	..		23	100
	8	6	4	8	31	9	9	...		25	100

23. The outlay by Officers of the Public Works Department has been expended in the following proportions :—

			Against in	
			1891-92.	1890-91.
30 per cent. on new Buildings			32 per cent.	32 per cent.
11 " " Roads			12 " "	13 " "
3 " " works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements			6 " "	2 " "
8 " " repairs to Buildings			8 " "	8 " "
22 " " " to Roads			20 " "	21 " "
1 " " " " works of Miscellaneous Public Im- provements				1
23 of the total outlay has gone in payments to estab- lishment			19 " "	22
on Tools and Plant			1 " "	1

24. Attention is invited to the outlay by Public Works Officers of Rx. 622,042 on new buildings, as compared with Rx. 226,155 on new roads.

25. The variations in the percentages are very marked, as will be seen from the table in para. 22. In Madras the outlay on new buildings is 47 per cent. against 11 per cent. on new roads, and in Lower Burma 38 per cent. on new buildings against 9 per cent. on roads. Punjab, Bombay, and Bengal also show considerably larger outlay on new buildings than on new roads.

The outlay by Officers of other Departments is comparatively small: this agency is chiefly made use of in Madras, Lower Burma, Bengal, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In Lower Burma the whole outlay appears under Miscellaneous, which means that it is unclassified; 13 per cent. of the total outlay in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is devoted to works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement and 27 per cent. to repairs of works of the same class; repairs to buildings and roads absorb 18 per cent. and 9 per cent., respectively.

In Bengal 31 per cent. of the entire outlay has been spent upon new works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and 24 per cent. on each of the heads—repairs to roads and establishment.

In Madras, 69 per cent. of the total outlay has been spent upon works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement, 19 per cent. on new buildings, and 7 per cent. on up-keep of roads.

26. *Repairs* of Buildings and Roads have taken up the under-noted percentages of the total outlay :—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OUTLAY
INCURRED ON REPAIRS.

PROVINCES.

Buildings.	Roads.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
------------	--------	------------------------------------

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.

Central Provinces	4	23	...
Upper Burma.	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Lower „	4	20	1
Assam .	5	28	...
Bengal .	10	19	2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9	27	...
Punjab .	8	28	1
Madras .	8	5	1
Bombay .	10	24	1

OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Central Provinces			
Upper Burma	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Lower „			
Assam .			
Bengal .	8	24	7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	18	9	27
Punjab .	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Madras .	1	7	...
Bombay			44

27. The principal works on which outlay was incurred were—

In Central Provinces—

Buildings—New Residency, Nagpur.
New Court-house, Nagpur.
Hospital in Central Jail, Jubbulpore.

Roads—Nagpur-Umrer.
 Mul-Umrer.
 Arang-Khariar.
 Bilaspur-Mandla.
 Dhar-Budnur.
 Mandla-Dindori.
 Mandla-Bilaspur.

In Lower Burma—

Buildings—New Government House, Rangoon.
 New Public Offices, Rangoon.
 Deputy Commissioner's Court, Treasury and Thana, Sandoway.
 Central Jail at Insein.
 Roads—Shwegun-Hinebwè.

In Assam—

Roads—Changsil Road, Duarbund to Aijal.
 Bridges on the Companyganj-Salutikar Road.
 Completing Gorumar Road.
 Improving and bridging Northern Trunk Road, Ranganadi to Dekrang.
 Improving and bridging Fenchuganj Road.

In Bengal—

Buildings—Collectorate and Income Tax Office, Calcutta.
 School of Art and Art Gallery, Calcutta.
 Chemical laboratory for the Presidency College, Calcutta.
 New wing to the opium godown, Calcutta.
 Roads—Bridge over Subornarekha at Toolin.
 Chakradharpur to Chaibassa.
 Bridges on Darjeeling Hill Cart Road.
 Darjeeling-Lebong Road.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Buildings—Jail at Gorakhpur.
 Additions and alterations to the Thomason Hospital, Agra.
 Roads—Bridging the Hindan at Ghaziabad.
 Extension of the Fyzabad, Basti and Gorakhpur Trunk road to the Katra and Lakharmandi Stations.

In the Punjab—

Buildings—Central Jail, Montgomery.
 Restoration of Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.

In Madras—

Buildings—Additions and improvements to Government House, Ootacamund.
 Collector's Office at Calicut.
 New High Court, Madras.
 Additions and alterations to the District Jail, Cuddapah.
 Connemara Library and Victoria Technical Institute.
 Adding a third story to the General Hospital.
 Workshop for students of the Engineering College.
 New criminal enclosure to the Lunatic Asylum.
 Roads—Pottingi to Koraput.
 New Pottingi Ghât Road,
 Vayitri to Gudalur.

In Bombay—

Buildings—Distillery at Surat.
 Central Jail, Ahmedabad.
 Central Jail, Hyderabad.
 Anjuman-i-Islam School, Bombay.
 Elphinstone Middle School, Bombay.
 St. George's Hospital, Bombay.
 Bai Motlibai Hospital, Bombay.
 Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Hospital for women and children, Bombay.
 Roads—Dahanu-Jawhar.
 Dhansura-Hursol.
 Nipani-Mahalingpur.
 Gokuk-Navalgund.
 Ghoda-Ambegaon.
 Metalling Bombay-Agra road beyond River Tapti.
 Bridge over Sabarmati River.
 Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Clearing and levelling ground at Bijapur.

28. The money obtained from *Incorporated Local Funds* has been expended on the under-
noted objects:—

BURMA.

India.

North-West
and

My.

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.															
New Works.															
Land Revenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	108
Minor Departments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—100	...	...	—100
Law and Justice . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Police . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	93
Educational . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,129	3,919	8,326	19,574
Medical . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	874	880	403	13	...	16,484	3,906	...	2,194	24,274
Public Works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	94	...	196	2,229	...	...	2,264
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	8	389
	...	...	...	...	...	374	880	1,148	107	...	22,779	10,218	385	10,538	46,389
Deduct—Contributions . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,608	...	...	...	12,608
	...	...	...	...	...	374	880	1,148	107	...	10,171	10,218	385	10,538	33,781
Repairs.															
Land Revenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,890	...	...	1,890
Excise . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	96
Minor Departments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	200	...	231
Law and Justice . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	...	...	578
Police . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	...	...	369
Educational . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	2,718	3,439	...	47	6,230
Medical	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	2,574	1,964	...	183	4,708
Public Works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	...	287	941	...	...	1,438
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	78
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	224	...	5,580	9,387	...	307	15,576
Deduct—Contributions . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	34
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	224	...	5,546	9,387	...	307	15,542
COMMUNICATIONS.															
New Works.															
Metalled and bridged roads . . . . .	...	...	117	...	...	180	...	...	1,642	...	26,263	3,141	2,843	14,299	50,923
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled road	184	...	...	...	...	8,832	...	...	26,464	...	20,080	...	...	16,669	72,099
District roads, unmetalled and unraised . . . . .	...	...	411	...	...	...	248	15,158	...	...	6,487	...	15	3,237	25,546
Village roads . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	47	...	61	3,392	...	4,766	6,614
Bridges and culverts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,371	...	333	5,704
Boat-bridges and ferries . . . . .	...	...	530	...	...	...	...	...	633	...	...	...	1,175	...	2,338
Navigable canals . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers . . . . .	...	...	34	...	...	168	...	...	782	...	561	745	...	1,227	2,637
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	184	...	1,111	...	...	9,180	248	15,506	29,768	...	55,442	12,649	4,033	38,418	166,619
Deduct—Contributions . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	537	...	...	...	537
	184	...	1,111	...	...	9,180	248	15,506	29,768	...	54,905	12,649	4,033	38,418	166,082
Repairs.															
Metalled and bridged roads	390	...	201	...	...	2,073	...	...	218	...	59,673	16,848	8,108	18,890	105,891
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	362	...	...	...	...	1,298	...	...	17,343	...	9,335	...	...	25,407	53,744
District roads, unmetalled and unraised . . . . .	...	...	709	...	...	...	170	6,951	...	...	2,654	...	...	11,721	22,205
Village roads . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	2,596	...	...	21,069	...	88	23,841
Bridges and culverts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,301	...	1,804	2,805
Boat-bridges and ferries . . . . .	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	363	...	...	435	411	...	1,375
Navigable canals . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	...	1,207
Accommodation for travellers . . . . .	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	1,199	...	145	2,604	...	239	4,234
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	753	...	1,134	...	...	2,371	170	7,099	21,717	...	71,807	42,267	9,726	57,129	215,103
Deduct—Contributions . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	600
	753	...	1,134	...	...	2,371	170	7,099	21,717	...	71,207	42,267	9,726	57,129	214,503
Carried over	941	...	2,244	...	...	12,905	1,289	25,786	51,516	...	141,839	74,491	14,144	104,923	439,907

29. The bulk of the outlay by Public Works Officers has been incurred on "Communications," of which 30 per cent. is upon new works, chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and 38 per cent. on repairs, chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Bombay. The outlay on "New Buildings" by this agency is comparatively small, being about 6 per cent. of the total outlay, and the largest expenditure under this head occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Bombay, chiefly under "Medical" and "Educational."

About 51 per cent. of the total outlay under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" has been spent on "water-supply," principally in Bombay.

More than two-thirds of the total outlay from Incorporated Local Funds has been administered by Officers of other Departments.

30. The outlay on repairs to "Communications" under Officers of other Departments amounted to Rx. 573,492. Bengal and Madras with Rx. 218,828 and Rx. 260,207 respectively show the largest expenditure.

31. The money assigned to public works from Incorporated Local Funds was expended in the following proportions upon Buildings and Communications and other works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements:—

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL OUTLAY.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.		COMMUNICATIONS.		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.		hm	tal	olg	TOTAL.
Works.	Repairs	Works.	Repairs	Works.	Repairs				
OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.									
Rajputana .		17	72	..		9	1	..	100
Coorg .		36	36	5	2	20	1	..	100
Central Provinces	3	71	26	..	..	..	..	..	100
Burma, Upper	17	5	3	50	..	21	1	..	100
" Lower	3	39	18	17	4	18	1	..	100
Assam .		19	35	6	2	8	.	..	100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6	30	38	..	1	21	1	..	100
Punjab .	10	13	42	8	6	12	..	..	100
Madras .		21	51	2	..	16	8	..	100
Bombay .		30	45	4	1	11	1	..	100
TOTAL		30	38	5	2	15	1	..	100

OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.											
Rajputana	4	36	..	10	..	50	..	..	..	..	100
Coorg . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	100
Central India	22	42	3	22	..	..	11	..	..	..	100
Central Provinces	1	1	4	63	3	6	21	1	..	..	100
Burma, Upper	6	..	29	12	39	8	4	1	..	1	100
" Lower . . . . .		..	30	36	11	8	10	..	..	5	100
Assam . . . . .		..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	100
Bengal	4	3	27	48	2	1	14	1	..	..	100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6	11	8	52	1	..	19	2	..	1	100
Punjab . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	93	100
Madras	3	2	16	59	2	3	14	1	..	..	100
Bombay	4	4	11	32	20	11	16	1	..	1	100
TOTAL	4	3	19	50	5	3	14	1	..	1	100

32. The money assigned for outlay by Officers of the Public Works Department has been incurred in the following proportions:—

		Against in	
		1891-92.	1890-91.
6 per cent. on New Buildings		6 per cent.	6 per cent.
30	Roads	32	33
5	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3	4
3	Repairs to Buildings	3	3
38	Roads	39	38
2	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2	2
15	Establishment	14	14
1	Tools and Plant	1	1
100			

The following are the percentages with respect to outlay by Officers of other Departments :—

		Against in	
		1891-92.	1890-91.
per cent.	on New Buildings	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
19	Roads	20	22
5	Miscellaneous Improvements	5	4
3	Repairs to Buildings	2	2
50	" Roads	51	51
3	" Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3	3
14	" Establishment	14	15
1	" Tools and Plant	1	"
1	" Miscellaneous	1	1 per cent.
<hr/> 100			

33. The percentages of repairs upon the total outlay is shown by Provinces below :—

		PERCENTAGE EXPENDED ON REPAIRS.		
PROVINCES		Buildings.	Roads.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
<i>By Public Works Officers.</i>				
Rajputana	.	1	72	
Cooch.	.	...	36	
Central Provinces	.	...	26	
Upper Burma	.	...	3	
Lower "	.	...	18	4
Assam	.	...	35	2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	.	3	38	1
Punjab	.	9	42	6
Madras	.	...	51	
Bombay	.	...	45	
<i>By Officers of other Departments.</i>				
Rajputana	.	36	10	50
Central India	.	42	22	...
Central Provinces	.	1	63	6
Upper Burma	.	...	12	8
Lower "	.	...	36	8
Bengal	.	3	48	1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	.	11	52	...
Madras	.	2	59	3
Bombay	.	4	32	11

34. The principal works in progress were—

In Central Provinces—

Road—Narsinghpur Gorabibi.

In Assam—

Roads—Improving Natwanpur Road.

- Sylhet-Muktapurghat.
- Pagla-Goviudganj.
- Sunamganj-Pagla.
- Fenchuganj-Kamalganj.
- Nilamganj-Olviacherra.
- Gauripur-Roha.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Buildings—Dispensary at Jhansi.

Roads—Bridge over Hindan River.

" " Kali Nadi.

Baijnath and Hāwalbagh Cart Road.

In Madras—

Roads—Causeway across the Palar River on the Ranipet-Arcot Road.

In Bombay—

Roads—Ahmedabad-Bareja.

Bagewadi-Bail Hongul.

Saundatti-Dharwar.

35. The names of works and localities on which outlay by officers of other Departments has been incurred cannot be given, as accounts are not received in such detail.

36. The works carried out by the Public Works Department from money assigned from Excluded Local Funds in the various Provinces are classified below :—

	Assam.	Bengal.	North- Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.							
<i>New Works.</i>							
Educational .		249		1,834	395	346	2,824
Medical .				2,488		2,432	4,920
Administration .				..		224	224
Police .				3,950		..	3,950
Miscellaneous .		45		1		274	320
Land Revenue .						304	304
Jails .							
TOTAL		294		8,273	395	3,580	12,542
<i>Repairs.</i>							
Law and Justice .				34			34
Educational .				815	230		1,045
Medical .				979		364	1,343
Police .				781		61	845
Miscellaneous .				27	52	40	119
Customs .						10	10
Land Revenue .				205			205
Excise .				30			30
Public Works
Ecclesiastical .				1			1
Monuments and antiquities				100			100
TOTAL				2,975	282	475	3,732
COMMUNICATIONS.							
<i>New Works.</i>							
Metalled and bridged roads .				20		1,027	1,047
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads				..		264	264
Village roads .				..		91	91
Accommodation for travellers .				199		123	322
District roads .						424	424
TOTAL				219		1,929	2,148
<i>Repairs.</i>							
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads				7		193	200
Metalled and bridged roads .				212		3,074	3,286
Accommodation for travellers .				242			242
District roads .				..			6
Arboriculture .				726			726
TOTAL				1,187		3,273	4,460
Carried over		294		12,654	677	9,257	

	Assam.	Bengal.	North- Western Provinces and Oudh	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over		294		12,654	677	9,257	22,882
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.							
New Works.							
Conservancy				821			821
Light-houses				...		134	134
Town buildings				5,096		...	5,096
Water-supply				6,967		23,633	30,600
Sewerage and drainage				5,156		2,386	7,542
Harbours			
Miscellaneous				1,516	1,080	2,266	4,862
Markets				1,391	...	1,072	2,463
Paving and streets				6,184	..	...	6,181
Lighting				...	487	...	487
TOTAL.				27,128	1,573	29,491	58,192
Repairs.							
Conservancy				722		...	722
Light-house				...		155	155
Town buildings				2,416		...	2,416
Water-supply				2,518		95	2,613
Sewerage and drainage				2,144		26	2,170
Harbours				...	8	702	710
Miscellaneous				120	33	30	183
Markets				618		...	618
Paving and streets				15,538		..	15,538
Lighting				7	343	...	350
				24,084	386	1,008	25,477
Total Works and Repairs		294		63,866	2,635	39,758	106,551
Establishment		1		1,616	606	4,509	6,732
Tools and Plant				97	39	507	643
TOTAL		295		65,579	3,280	44,772	113,626

37. The following table shows the expenditure from Contributions and Local Loans on works carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department:—

	Mili- tary	Work cont.	Central India.	BURMA.										TOTAL.
				Coor.	Central Prov.	Upi.	Lower	B.	North-West Provinces Oudh.	Punjab.	Medi.	Raj.		
													Rx.	
CIVIL BUILDINGS.														
New Works.														
Salt													516	516
Churches and burial grounds	232	32				2,330		1,007			128	14		3,752
Jails		1,368												1,368
Educational					100			22	284	2,112	—164	—52	6,007	8,329
Miscellaneous	89		491		1,201			200	1,054	817		5		3,937
Medical					529			332	1,392	15,636	5,427	..	6,919	30,235
Police										47		64		111
Minor Departments								202		112	5,743			6,657
Law and Justice										117				155
Land Revenue										49				
TOTAL	321	1,400	503		1,830		2,397	756	3,814	18,920	11,006	145	13,456	54,548
Repairs.														
Jails														9
Opium			46											46
Telegraph														2
Educational									50				187	238
Miscellaneous	374		802							471				1,657
Churches and burial grounds	11												49	60
Residences for Local Govern- ments														
Law and Justice														
Minor Departments											910			990
Viceregal residences								637						637
Medical										34				35
TOTAL	385	...	948		33			703	505	910			311	3,697
COMMUNICATIONS.														
New Works.														
Raised, bridged, and metalled roads		268	513							109		4		894
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads					4,784	80	117	750	1,353	226		393		7,703
District roads										202		..		202
Village roads								41				..		41
Boat-bridges and ferries														
Accommodation for travellers					177					73				250
TOTAL		268	513		4,961	80	117	791	1,353	610			397	9,090
Carried over	706*	1,668	1,864		6,824	80	2,514	1,547	5,870	20,085	11,916	145	14,164	67,335

	Works Est.		BURMA.										Total	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over .	706	1,668	1,864		6,824		2,514	1,547	5,870	20,035	11,016	145	14,164	67,835
<i>Repairs.</i>														
Raised, bridged, and metalled roads		375	1,454		106					1,130			15	3,060
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads								50	52					102
Boat-bridges and ferries .			233							975				1,208
Accommodation for travellers										158				158
TOTAL .		375	1,687		106			50	52	2,263			16	4,540
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.														
<i>New Works.</i>														
Light-houses									1,615					1,615
Improvement to towns					10						507			517
Markets . . . . .														...
Water-supply		8,186		706	37,476			719	232	2,552	44,064	15		83,980
Sewerage and drainage					328			8		7,894	14,451			22,681
Miscellaneous		1,974					97		43	1,299				3,413
Harbours														4
Paving and streets														
TOTAL		10,160		706	37,814		97	727	1,894	11,745	59,022	15		122,190
<i>Repairs.</i>														
Improvement to towns										59				59
Water-supply		1,252		23	217					50				1,542
Miscellaneous		75			1,016									1,166
Educational . . . . .														...
Harbours							81							81
Light-houses														
Sewerage and drainage					16									16
TOTAL		1,327		23	1,249		149			109				
Total Works and Repairs .	706	13,530	3,551	731	45,993	80	2,760	2,324	7,821	34,152	60,938	160	4,180	196,926
Establishment		1,357	1,062	6	1,575		84		50	1,530	2,055		20	7,789
Tools and Plant		195	54	1			5		3	124	54		1	565
TOTAL	706	*15,082	4,667	738	47,804	80	2,849	2,324	7,874	35,806	(a) 2,039	160	4,201	205,280

* Includes Rx. 8,330 on account of Local Loans.

(a) Do. Rx. 18,551 do. do.

38. The principal contribution works on which outlay was incurred during 1892-93 were :—

In Central India—

Feeder Road from Namli Railway Station to Sailana town.

In Rajputana—

Ajmere water-works (exclusive of pumping machine).

In Central Provinces—

Improving Burhanpur water-supply.

Laying a second main from Ambajhiri to pumping reservoir, Nagpur

Road from Khariar to Bhowani Patna.

Balram Dass' water-works, Raipur.

Rajnandgaon water-supply.

In Lower Burma—

New Cathedral, Rangoon.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal.

In Punjab—

Jubilee Museum, Lahore.

Dufferin Hospital, Delhi.

Simla water-supply.

Kohat ditto.

Simla sewage extension.

Delhi water-works.

In Bombay—

Aujuman-i-Islam School at Bombay.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit's Hospital for women and children, Bombay.

Motibai's Hospital and Septic Ward ditto.

39. The suspense balances and objectionable expenditure outstanding at the close of 1892-93 are separately reviewed.

SIMLA ;
The 30th April 1894.

}

R. G. MACDONALD,
Accountant-General, P. W. Dept.

Acctt.-Genl., P. W. Dept., memorandum No. 536½ G., dated 30th April 1894.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract and detailed accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head Civil Works during 1892-93.

Accompaniment to Accountant General, P. W. D.'s endorsement No. 586½G., dated 30th April 1894.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head CIVIL WORKS during 1892-93, compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the Actuals of the year 1891-92.

REVENUE.				Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details, see page	EXPENDITURE.			
Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1892-93.			Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1891-92.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL									
ORIGINAL WORKS—									
				Departmental . . .		355,189	376,900	329,400	468,668
				Civil . . .		11,835	20,800	16,700	3,889
						<u>366,974</u>	<u>397,700</u>	<u>346,100</u>	<u>467,557</u>
REPAIRS—									
				Departmental		137,142	139,300	152,900	150,781
				Civil . . .		2,040	1,800	2,700	2,746
						<u>139,182</u>	<u>141,100</u>	<u>155,600</u>	<u>153,477</u>
ESTABLISHMENT—									
				Departmental		130,145	125,100	146,100	125,403
				Civil . . .		731	200	200	424
						<u>130,876</u>	<u>125,300</u>	<u>146,300</u>	<u>125,827</u>
TOOLS AND PLANT—									
				Departmental		10,198	12,300	9,400	15,405
				Civil . . .		...	...	...	...
						<u>10,198</u>	<u>12,300</u>	<u>9,400</u>	<u>15,405</u>
SUPPLIES—									
				Departmental		—7,720	—1,700	—2,600	1,657
				Civil . . .		...	...	...	...
						<u>—7,720</u>	<u>—1,700</u>	<u>—2,600</u>	<u>1,657</u>
MISCELLANEOUS—									
				Departmental					
				Civil . . .		212	400	400	291
						<u>212</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>291</u>
RESERVE—									
				Departmental				57,700	
PROBABLE LAPSE—									
				Departmental			—5,000		
							<u>—5,000</u>		
TOTAL—									
11,770	10,500	12,100	11,229	Departmental	} vii {	624,904	646,900	692,900	756,864
30			838	Civil . . .		14,818	23,200	30,000	7,350
<u>11,800</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>12,100</u>	<u>12,067</u>	Carried over			<u>670,100</u>	<u>712,900</u>	<u>764,214</u>

* "Departmental" implies that the transactions have been controlled by officers of the Public Works Department; "Civil" means that the agency has been outside the Public Works Department, generally officers of the Revenue, Police or Judicial service.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—continued.

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.					
Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1892-93.	Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For de- tails, see page	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1891-92.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
11,800	10,500	12,100	12,067	Brought forward		639,722	670,100	712,900	764,214
				DEDUCT—					
				Outlay in England—					
				At 2 shillings per rupee		2,408	2,600	600	16,751
				Exchange		1,449	1,600	300	7,274
						3,857	4,200	900	24,025
11,800	10,500	12,100	12,067	Net receipts and outlay in India	vii	635,865	665,900	712,000	740,189
				ADD—					
				Receipts and outlay in England—	vii				
27,197	27,700	27,400	27,701	At 2 shillings per rupee . . .		85,940	86,700	86,700	99,103
11,810	13,900	16,400	16,667	Exchange on above		51,704	52,000	43,300	43,037
50,807	52,100	55,900	56,438	TOTAL IMPERIAL	vii	(a)773,509	804,600	842,000	(a)882,329
PROVINCIAL.									
ORIGINAL WORKS—									
				Departmental		904,626	924,700	863,100	1,156,418
				Civil		50,402	48,400	68,100	46,674
						955,028	973,100	931,200	1,203,087
REPAIRS—									
				Departmental		628,221	624,000	652,600	663,265
				Civil		27,701	28,100	22,700	28,254
						655,922	652,100	675,300	691,519
ESTABLISHMENT—									
				Departmental		472,114	469,200	482,000	445,821
						10,828	6,500	6,700	7,254
				Civil		482,943	475,700	488,700	453,075
TOOLS AND PLANT—									
				Departmental		41,731	48,500	34,500	27,709
						371	200	200	295
				Civil		42,100	48,700	34,700	28,004
				Carried over					
50,807	52,100	55,900	56,438	(Provincial { Departmental		2,046,690	2,066,400	2,032,200	2,293,208
				(Imperial { Civil		89,300	83,200	97,700	82,477
						778,500	804,600	842,000	882,329

(a) These figures include expenditure incurred by Bombay on account of Indo-European Telegraph Department for works and repairs.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—continued.

REVENUE				Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details,	EXPENDITURE			
Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1892-93.			Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1891-92.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
50,807	52,100	55,900	56,438			773,509	804,800	842,000	882,329
				Brought forward	Imperial	2,046,696	2,066,400	2,032,200	2,293,203
					Provincial { Departmental.	89,303	83,300	97,700	62,477
					Civil				
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental		—2,804	6,900	8,500	31,896
				Civil					
						—2,804	6,900	8,500	31,896
				PROFIT AND LOSS—					
				Departmental					175
				Civil					
									175
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Departmental					
				Civil		29,162	35,000	40,100	53,359
						29,162	35,000	40,100	53,359
				RESERVE—					
				Departmental				20,000	
				TOTAL—					
143,894	142,300	164,100	167,674	Departmental		2,043,892	2,073,300	2,060,700	2,325,279
127,425	123,900	117,800	117,655	Civil		118,405	118,200	137,300	135,836
271,319	266,200	281,000	285,329	TOTAL PROVINCIAL		2,162,357	2,191,500	2,198,000	2,461,115
				INCORPORATED LOCAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental		226,596	248,400	215,000	232,843
				Civil		325,509	318,800	367,800	304,296
						552,105	567,200	582,800	537,139
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		240,793	242,400	233,400	236,060
				Civil		643,314	649,500	637,100	621,438
						884,107	891,900	870,500	857,498
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental		82,682	81,800	77,700	78,078
				Civil		165,794	169,900	149,300	158,763
						248,476	251,700	227,000	236,841
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental				3,700	5,207
				Civil				8,800	9,343
						14,808		12,500	14,549
						556,110	578,000		542,188
				Carried over	Incorporated Local { Departmental	1,143,396	1,147,500	1,163,000	1,093,839
					Civil				
322,126	318,300	337,800	341,767	Others			2,996,100	3,040,500	3,343,444

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—concluded.

REVENUE.				Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details, see page	EXPENDITURE.			
Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1892-93.			Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1891-92.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
322,126	318,300	337,800	341,767			2,935,866	2,996,103	3,040,500	3,343,444
				Brought forward.		556,110	578,000	529,800	542,188
				Others		1,143,386	1,147,500	1,163,000	1,093,839
				Local . { Departmental .					
				{ Civil					
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental					—2
				Civil					—2
				PROFIT AND LOSS—					
				Departmental					
				Civil					
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Departmental	viii	15,095	15,600	3,000	15,727
				Civil					
				TOTAL		15,095	15,600	3,000	15,727
1,928	1,600	1,500	2,212	Departmental		556,112	578,000	529,800	542,195
253,276	244,400	257,300	263,935	Civil		1,158,481	1,163,100	1,166,000	1,109,566
255,204	246,000	258,800	266,147	TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL		1,714,593	1,741,100	1,695,800	1,651,761
				EXCLUDED LOCAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental		72,882	125,100	152,200	84,988
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		33,669	38,800	37,500	35,678
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental	ix	6,732	8,700	10,000	9,043
				Tools and Plant—					
				Departmental		643	700	500	1,206
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental					
				TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL	42	113,926	173,300	200,200	180,915
				CONTRIBUTIONS.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental		160,796	87,300	13,500	203,158
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		11,108	11,100	1,200	10,231
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental		5,992	4,200	2,000	5,897
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental		453	300	100	562
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental . . . . .		...	...
				GRANT NOT DISTRIBUTABLE—					
				Departmental . . . . .		...	68,500		
				TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	43	178,349	171,400	16,800	219,848
				LOCAL LOANS—					
				Original Works		25,022	8,000	8,000	53,440
				Repairs . . . . .		...	...	...	...
				Establishment		1,748	800	800	269
				Tools and Plant		111	100	100	40
				TOTAL		26,881	8,900	8,900	53,749
				GRAND TOTAL—					
198,599	198,000	221,500	225,486	Departmental	48 {	3,877,851	3,786,300	3,638,400	4,146,965
380,781	368,300	375,100	382,428	Civil		1,291,764	1,304,500	1,323,800	1,252,752
577,380	566,300	596,600	607,914	TOTAL CIVIL WORKS	48	4,969,615	5,090,800	4,962,200	5,399,717

SIMLA :
Dated the 30th April 1894. }

R. G. MACDONALD,
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE DURING 1892-93.

	England.	INDIA.							Assam.	BURMA.		Bengal.	Punjab.	TOTAL.
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Baluchistan.	TOTAL.		Upper Burma.	Lower Burma.			
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL.														
DEPARTMENTAL.														
Rents of buildings . . . . .	...	116	1,072	957	97	...	2,215	4,457	...	1,702	600	54	2,859	9,672
Sales of buildings . . . . .	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	69	12	125	...	...	...	206
„ tools and plant . . . . .	...	5	3	12	49	...	36	105	...	188	...	1	...	294
„ produce . . . . .	...	...	86	3	...	...	...	89	...	5	...	...	...	94
„ old materials . . . . .	...	20	.	28	15	...	2	65	...	6	...	...	...	71
Value of materials from old buildings . . . . .	...	45	3	56	7	...	...	111	...	1	...	...	...	112
Unclaimed deposits . . . . .	...	...	...	-40	...	...	...	-40	4	24	...	...	...	-12
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous . . . . .	...	168	18	189	17	...	258	650	...	102	...	...	...	752
Barrack furniture . . . . .	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Recoveries of advances made in England . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	28
TOTAL . . . . .	...	435	1,182	1,205	185	...	2,511	5,518	16	2,181	600	55	2,859	11,229
Add England	27,704	...	...	...	...	..	...	27,704	...	...	...	...	..	27,704
Exchange	16,667	...	...	..	...	...	...	16,667	...	...	...	...	...	16,667
TOTAL	44,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,371	...	.	...	...	..	44,371
TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL.	44,371	435	1,182	1,205	185	...	2,511	49,889	16	2,181	600	55	2,859	55,600
<i>Officers of other Departments.</i>														
Sales of produce . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	790	700	...	...	...	...	...	790
Sale proceeds of grass of cemeteries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	29	790	819	...	19	...	...	...	838
TOTAL IMPERIAL CARRIED OVER	44,371	435	1,182	1,205	185	29	3,301	50,708	16	2,200	600	55	2,859	56,438

	INDIA.							
	England.	Director General of Military Works.		Central India.	'G.	Hy. bad.	Baluchistan.	TOTAL INDIA.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Imperial brought over	44,371	435	1,182	1,205	185	29	3,301	50,708
PROVINCIAL.								
DEPARTMENTAL.								
Rents of buildings								
Sales of buildings								
" tools and plant								
" produce								
" old materials								
Value of materials from old buildings								
Receipt from P. W. Workshops . .								
Receipt from Thomason C. E. College, Roorkee.								
Rents from Strand Bank Maidan .								
Tolls on roads								
Ferry receipts								
Unclaimed deposits								
Collections under Highway Act . .								
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous .								
Recoveries of advances made in England								
TOTAL								
CIVIL.								
Rents of buildings								
Sales of buildings								
" produce								
Tolls on roads								
Ferry receipts								
Miscellaneous								
Fees on masonry graves, etc.								
Arboriculture								
Contributions								
TOTAL								
TOTAL PROVINCIAL								
INCORPORATED LOCAL.								
DEPARTMENTAL.								
Rents of buildings								
Sales of buildings								
" tools and plant								
" produce								
" old materials								
Value of materials from old buildings								
Unclaimed deposits								
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous								
TOTAL								
CIVIL.								
Rents of buildings								
Sales of buildings								
" old materials								
" produce, etc.								
Tolls on roads								
Canal and Ferry receipts					2,072			2,072
Arboriculture . . . . .					...			...
Tolls on steamers . . . . .					...			...
Contributions . . . . .					...			...
Fines . . . . .					...			...
TOTAL					2,072			2,072
TOTAL LOCAL					2,072			2,080
GRAND TOTAL								
	44,371	435	1,190	1,205	2,257	29	3,301	52,788

[illegible]

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

	England.	INDIA.								
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Khorasan.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL—										
DEPARTMENTAL—										
<i>Civil Buildings—</i>										
New Works . . .	...	10,754	2,579	1,864	1,090	.	1,732	1,250	29,420	...
Repairs . . .	...	5,375	2,150	1,312	775	.	1,119	1,408	8,774	...
<i>Communications—</i>										
New Works . . .	..	..	12,856	844	2,726	.	.	...	12,227	..
Repairs . . .	...	...	6,840	9,916	8,816	...	.	..	8,384	...
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements—</i>										
New Works . . .	...	..	...	...	481	..	..	...	3,500	...
Repairs . . .	.	...	...	...	45	...	...	.	9	..
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS . . .	..	16,129	14,434	13,036	13,063	...	2,851	2,658	62,314	...
Establishment . . .	..	3,680	4,819	9,407	3,321	...	610	1,288	18,384	..
Tools and Plant . . .	.	240	730	965	566	...	40	..	1,279	...
Suspense . . .	.	—3,856	...	—163	522	...	—570	..	—949	...
TOTAL . . .	..	16,193	29,983	24,145	18,372	...	2,631	3,946	81,028	...
<i>Deduct—Outlay in England—</i>										
At 2s per rupee . . .		81	..	603	363	...	...	...	14	..
Loss by Exchange . . .		49	...	363	218	...	...	...	8	...
NET INDIA . . .	.	16,063	29,983	23,179	17,791	..	2,631	3,946	81,006	...
<i>Add—</i>										
England . . .	85,910	.	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...
Exchange . . .	51,704	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
TOTAL . . .	137,614	16,063	29,983	23,179	17,791	...	2,631	3,946	81,006	...
CIVIL—										
<i>Civil Buildings—</i>										
New Works . . .	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	1,328	9,685
Repairs . . .	..	...	...	27	...	...	...	..	655	...
<i>Communications—</i>										
New Works . . .	...	...	181	...	...	.	...	...	360	...
Repairs . . .	...	...	...	...	...	503	..	...	321	...
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements—</i>										
New Works . . .	...	...	240	.	...	...	...	...	41	...
Repairs . . .	...	..	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS . . .	...	..	849	27	..	503	...	...	2,711	9,685
Establishment . . .	...	..	377	...	...	..	...	...	354	...
Miscellaneous . . .	.	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	212	...
TOTAL CIVIL . . .	.	.	1,226	27	..	503	...	..	3,277	9,685
TOTAL IMPERIAL CARRIED OVER . . .	187,644	16,063	31,209	23,206	17,791	503	2,631	3,946	84,283	9,685

DURING 1892-93.

Bagd	BURMA.					Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Pro- vinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
	TOTAL IND	Central Prov	Uj									
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.								
	48,689 20,922	1,449 237	94,056 10,222			1,555 678	12,445 11,500	5,076 5,065	8,983 8,457	1,558 1,418	10,974 8,339	185,685 66,838
	28,653 33,986		61,407 81,875	15 1,718		58,759 1,252	.. ...	.. ...	1,533 ...	.. ...	872 190	151,239 69,021
	3,981 54	10	3,432 615			.. ...	262 ...	.. ...	9,367 ...	.. ...	237 611	18,25 1,283
	136,285	1,696	201,607	2,659		62,244	24,207	11,041	28,340	2,976	21,326	492,361
	41,509 3,820 -5,816	388 26	56,235 4,387 775	552 34 209		14,315 934 -19	4,518 263 -1,128	2,536 166 ...	4,676 253 -691	685 45 ...	4,781 270 ..	180,145 10,198 -7,720
	176,298	2,110	261,454	3,454		77,474	27,860	13,743	32,578	3,706	26,227	624,904
	1,061		361	368		...	293	...	324	1	...	2,408
	638		217	222		...	177	...	195	...	...	1,449
	174,599	2,110	260,876	2,864		77,474	27,390	13,743	32,059	3,705	26,227	621,047
	85,940 51,704					.. ...	.. ...	.. ...	.. ...	.. ..	.. ...	85,940 51,704
	312,242	2,110	260,876			77,474	27,390	13,743	32,059	3,705	26,227	758,691
100	11,013 782					..	..	...	...	...	...	11,013 782
	541 824					..	...	...	...	...	..	541 824
	281 ..434					...	...	...	...	...	...	281 434
100	13,875					...	...	...	...	...	...	13,875
	731 212					...	...	...	...	...	...	731 212
100	14,818					...	...	...	...	...	...	14,818
100	127,080	2,110	260,876	2,864		77,474	27,390	13,743	32,059	3,705	26,227	778,509

	England.	INDIA.								
		Director (General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hydrabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Khorasan.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Imperial brought over	137,644	16,063	31,209	23,206	17,791	503	2,631	3,946	84,283	9,685
PROVINCIAL.										
CIVIL WORKS.										
Departmental.										
Civil Buildings—										
New Works . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—										
New Works . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public										
Improvements—										
New Works . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Profit and Loss . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil.										
Civil Buildings—										
New Works . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—										
New Works . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public										
Improvements—										
New Works . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PROVINCIAL . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INCORPORATED LOCAL.										
CIVIL WORKS.										
Departmental.										
Civil Buildings—										
New Works . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . .	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—										
New Works . . .	...	...	184	...	1,111	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . .	...	...	752	...	1,134	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public										
Improvements—										
New Works . . .	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . .	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS . . .	...	...	941	...	2,482	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment . . .	...	...	94	...	620	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant . . .	...	...	14	...	37	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Profit and Loss . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	...	...	1,049	...	3,139	...	...	...	...	...
Civil.										
Civil Buildings—										
New Works . . .	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . .	...	...	55	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—										
New Works . . .	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . .	...	...	24	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public										
Improvements—										
New Works . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . . .	...	...	118	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS . . .	...	...	237	202	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment . . .	...	...	...	24	45	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	...	...	237	226	45	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL . . .	...	...	1,286	226	3,184	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CARRIED OVER	137,644	16,063	32,495	23,432	20,975	503	2,631	3,946	84,283	9,685

Burm.											
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
10	327,04	2,11	260,87	2,86	77,47	27,31	18,74	32,01	2,77	92,95	772,50
		55,15		105,53	15,11	88,01	76,64	83,50	100,20	97,80	623,04
		6,98		12,56	6,46	27,86	28,16	23,85	18,76	35,44	160,19
		31,68		24,51	34,78	32,94	23,82	30,71	24,08	23,68	226,15
		40,60		50,28	36,73	51,16	85,58	80,05	17,45	22,73	481,82
		1,56		1,20	3,35	—87	39,66	8,22	80	2,91	56,42
		2		85	4	5,80	70	4,18	1,47	9,94	10,94
		186,00		201,04	96,46	205,11	254,62	236,54	156,17	246,87	1,532,847
		38,53		44,89	32,26	71,99	74,71	71,14	50,82	92,71	472,114
		4,96		5,14	1,86	2,68	3,50	4,48	14,16	4,34	41,73
		8		21,75	—49	—7,41	—9,46	—4,95	—5,97	8,55	—2,90
		174,62		272,83	130,10	272,39	323,19	307,21	215,30	217,00	2,012,80
						59	1,40		7,23		9,234
						1,87	5,18		43		6,998
					1,99	59	31		1,37		4,260
						4,87	2,64		2,94		0,089
						5,52	3,75		26,40	1,21	36,902
						1,31	7,67		0	1,68	10,747
					1,99	13,77	20,96	...	38,48	2,88	78,103
		3			2	4,27	4,63	1,79			10,829
		...		...		2	20			...	371
		24		23,62			2,9	1,48		...	90,100
		26		23,62	2,07	18,12	28,8	3,28	38,48	9,79	110,428
		174,88		296,45	132,17	290,51	359,30	310,40	253,70	251,70	2,160,957
		3	850	1,14	10		10,171	10,21	92	10,52	33,781
				9	22		5,54	9,36		30	15,542
	1,26	9,16	24	15,50	29,76		54,90	12,64	4,03	38,41	165,982
	1,88	3,37	17	7,03	21,71		71,20	42,25	4,72	57,10	314,500
	10		2,54	6,63	3,46		80	8,02	20	5,60	26,833
	7			1,57	1,45		1,67	5,41			10,740
	3,42	12,91	3,811	31,99	56,73		143,584	87,83	14,52	112,45	467,389
	71		1,182	7,25	4,58		39,540	12,25	3,13	13,91	82,682
	51		57	47			1,70	27	1,611	1,77	6,030
	4,18	12,92	5,050	39,722	61,324		181,896	100,593	19,261	108,90	550,110
	6	14	833			18,286	3,707		13,430	6,407	42,805
	17	12	51			12,133	0,318		7,260	6,054	32,116
	6	79	4,174	3,00	9	124,951	4,369		71,448	15,748	224,511
	75	11,94	1,800	3,82		271,828	29,794		260,207	47,098	579,400
	...	67	5,667	1,170		10,798	350		10,699	28,779	58,133
	119	1,17	1,190	887		3,178	245		15,553	16,358	97,700
	439	14,837	13,715	8,88		388,174	44,783	...	378,599	119,364	968,823
	69	4,022	536	1,12		63,315	10,743	896	62,121	22,906	165,704
		105	79	1		3,557	1,398	...	2,870	942	8,769
		98	128	55		...	561	11,183	399	2,151	15,095
	508	10,062	14,453	10,57		454,846	57,483	19,078	443,994	148,492	1,154,207
	4,696	31,988	19,508	50,30	61,87	454,846	242,311	112,671	463,255	278,645	1,714,593
100	331,707	208,979	280,379	349,62	271,029	772,749	644,857	455,228	720,455	861,605	4,850,450

INDIA.										
	England	Director General of Military Works.	Bombay		Coorg.		H	Port Blair	Bhutan.	E.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total brought over	137,644	16,068	32,496	23,432	20,075	508	2,631	3,946	84,283	9,685
EXCLUDED LOCAL.										
DEPARTMENTAL.*										
Civil Works										
•										
Civil Buildings—										
New Works .										
Repairs . .										
Communications —										
New Works										
Repairs .										
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—										
New Works . . .										
Repairs										
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS										
•										
Establishment . .										
Tools and Plant . .										
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL .										
Total carried over	137,644	16,068	32,496	23,432	20,075	508	2,631	3,946	84,283	9,685

*The outlay by Civil officers

BURMA.											
Rx.	TOTAL INDIAN		Upper.	Assam	Bengal	North-West Frontier and	Punjab.	Raj.	Raj.	Raj.	Raj.
	Rx.	Rx.									
100	331,457	208,979	280,379	349,622	271,029	772,749	608,357	455,228	720,754	651,606	4,650,459
						294		8,273	395	3,580	12,542
								2,975		475	3,732
						294		11,248	677	4,055	16,274
								219		1,929	2,148
								1,187		3,273	4,460
								1,406		5,202	6,608
								27,128	1,573	20,491	59,192
								24,084	385	1,008	25,477
								51,212	1,958	30,499	83,669
						294		63,868	2,635	39,756	106,551
						1		1,616	606	4,509	6,732
								97	39	507	643
						295		65,579	3,280	44,772	113,926
100	331,757	208,979	280,379	349,622	271,029	773,044	608,357	520,807	724,034	696,377	4,764,385

from this source is not known.

	INDIA.									
	England.	Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Begdad.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total brought over	137,644	16,063	32,495	23,432	20,975	503	2,631	3,946	84,283	9,685
CONTRIBUTION.										
DEPARTMENTAL.*										
<i>Civil Buildings—</i>										
New Works	321	1,400	503	...	...	...	...	..	...
Repairs	385	...	848	2	...	...	...	...	...
	...	706	1,400	1,351	2	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Communications—</i>										
New Works	268	513	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	375	1,687	...	...	...	...	...	...
	643	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements—</i>										
New Works	2,685	...	706	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	1,327	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
	4,012	...	729	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	706	6,055	3,551	731	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	614	1,062	6	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	83	54	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	706	6,752	4,667	738	...	...	...	...	...
LOCAL LOANS.										
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements—</i>										
Works	7,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL LOCAL LOANS	8,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	137,644	16,769	47,577	28,099	21,713	503	2,631	3,946	84,283	9,685

* Outlay from this source by officers of

SIMLA ;
Dated 30th April 1894.

Khassan.	TOTAL INDIA.	Central Provinces.	BURMA.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
			Upper.	Lower.							
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
100	881,757	208,979	280,879	349,622	271,029	773,044	608,357	520,807	724,034	696,377	4,764,385
..	2,224	1,830	..	2,397	756	3,814	18,920	11,006	145	13,456	54,548
...	1,285	33	...	...	..	703	505	910	...	811	3,697
...	3,459	1,863	...	2,397	756	4,517	19,425	11,916	145	13,767	58,245
...	781	4,961	80	117	791	1,353	610	...	..	397	9,090
...	2,062	106	...	...	50	52	2,263	...	...	16	4,549
...	2,343	5,067	80	117	841	1,405	2,873	...	...	413	13,639
...	3,391	37,814	...	97	727	1,394	11,745	41,475	15	...	97,158
...	1,350	1,249	...	149	...	5	109	...	...	...	2,862
.	4,741	39,063	...	246	727	1,899	11,854	41,475	15	.	100,020
..	11,043	45,998	80	2,760	2,324	7,821	34,152	53,391	160	14,180	171,904
.	1,682	1,575	.	84	..	50	1,530	1,051	...	20	5,992
.	138	236	...	5	...	3	124	—54	...	1	453
...	12,863	47,804	80	2,849	2,324	7,874	35,806	54,388	160	14,201	178,349
...	7,475	..	...	.	...	...	..	17,547	...	..	25,021
...	7,475	.	.	...	...	.	...	17,547	...	...	25,022
...	744	...	...	...	...	.	...	1,004	...	..	1,743
...	111	..	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	111
..	8,330	...	..	...	...	.	...	18,551	.	...	26,881
100	352,950	256,783	280,459	352,471	273,353	780,918	644,163	593,746	724,194	710,578	4,969,615

other departments is not known.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Acctt. Genl., P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.Railway.**REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE RAILWAY BRANCH
OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1892-93.**

No. 395 A.-R., dated Simla, 5th June, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the Capital and Revenue Accounts of Railways in India for 1892-93, No. 331 R., dated 17th April, 1894.

RESOLUTION.—The note by the Accountant General, copy of which is appended, brings out clearly the transactions of the Public Works Department with regard to railways during the year 1892-93, and shows the financial results to the State of the working of State and Guaranteed railways.

2. It will be seen from paragraph 7 of the note that the Revenue Account for the year resulted in a loss to the State of Rx. 1,847,052, as compared with a loss of Rx. 315,864 in the preceding year. This result is to a small extent due to less favourable traffic during the year, but the greater part of the loss is directly attributable to the low rate of exchange which obtained.

3. The revenues of India were liable during the year to a total sterling charge for interest and annuities of £5,723,490, or in Indian currency at the exchange which prevailed of Rx. 9,166,886.

4. The net receipts accruing to Government from State lines gave a return of 5.63 per cent. on the total Capital outlay at the close of the year. The Capital outlay, however, includes the outlay on lines under construction or abandoned, and the outlay on lines which have been constructed for defensive purposes, which do not pay their working expenses. It also includes a sterling outlay of £33,553,451 on account of debt created in the purchase of railways which were constructed by companies (since reduced by a sinking fund to £32,788,403), but it excludes the portion undischarged at the end of 1892-93 of the liabilities of Government in connection with the purchase of the under-mentioned lines, which are being extinguished by annuities charged upon the Revenue Account to the extent shown below—

	£
East Indian railway	24,576,530
Eastern Bengal railway	2,781,402
North Western railway	8,912,402
TOTAL	36,270,334

To obtain a fair estimate of the return from railways on the Capital expended on them, it is necessary to include in the Capital the rupee equivalent of these amounts, applying the average rate of exchange of the year under review, and to exclude the outlay on lines under construction or abandoned, as well as the outlay on defensive lines.

this method of calculation the Capital outlay at the end of 1892-93 will be as follows :—

	Rx.
On State lines—Direct Capital outlay	76,649,282
On State lines leased to Companies	29,456,741
	106,106,023
Add—Rupee equivalent of £32,788,408	52,514,787
Add—Rupee equivalent of £36,270,834	58,091,486
	216,712,246
Deduct—Outlay on lines under construction or abandoned	Rx. 7,942,095
Deduct—Outlay on construction of defensive lines not included in sum above deducted	12,628,708
	20,570,803
TOTAL	196,141,443

and the return to Government becomes 4.01 per cent.

5. The railways treated as defensive and the outlay incurred on them are as follows :—

Open lines—	Rx.
Pishin Section of the North Western railway, comprising the line from Ruk to Chaman and from Sibi to Bostan via Bolan and Quetta	8,710,596
Sind-Sagar, Khushalgarh, and Mianwali Mari branches, North Western railway	3,426,159
Gradient improvements, North Western railway	491,953
TOTAL	12,628,708
Lines under construction and stores in reserve—	
Mushkaf-Bolan railway	451,183
Mari-Attock	299,011
Frontier railway reserve material	421,948
Peshawar Railway Reserve	36,776
TOTAL	1,208,918
GRAND TOTAL	13,837,626

6. The working of Guaranteed railways during the year resulted in a loss to the State of Rx. 776,146. The Great Indian Peninsula and Madras railways were worked at a loss of Rx. 377,188 and Rx. 400,727 respectively, while the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway gave a profit of Rx. 1,719.

7. The net amount of guaranteed interest advanced by the State to the 31st March, 1893, on account of the three Guaranteed railways, after taking as a set off the aggregate of the net revenue balances for the several half-years to the 31st December, 1892, is £13,624,307.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (Railway), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, Central Division, and Assam.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note referred to, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the resolution and note be forwarded to the Finance Department, and that the papers be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Documents accompanying.

Note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 331-R., dated 7th April, 1894, with accompaniment.

Accompaniment to P. W. D. Resolution No. 395 A.—R., dated 5th January 1894.

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the Capital and Revenue Finance Accounts of Railways in India for 1892-93.

1. The Revenue and Expenditure of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department is recorded under the following major heads :—

Revenue—

- XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Traffic Receipts).
- XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).
- XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of advances of interest).

Expenditure—

- 34.—Construction of protective Railways (charged against Famine Insurance).
- 37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).
- 38.—State Railways—Working Expenses, Interest charges, etc.
- 39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land, Supervision, and Interest.
- 40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidies, and Advances of Interest.
- 41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (Surveys, etc.).
- 48.—State Railways—Construction.
- 50.—State Railways—Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities.

2. In addition to the foregoing, this note and the accounts attached to it embrace the transactions recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts under the head “Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies,” as well as the transactions of the following Native States Railways, the accounts of which are dealt with in this Department :—

Bhopal State Railway (Bhopal Section).
Amraoti Railway.
Khamgaon Railway.

3. The Warora and Umaria Collieries, both as regards Capital and Revenue transactions, are classed under State Railways.

4. For convenience, this note is divided into the following sections :—

Section A.—State Railways—Revenue transactions (Major heads XXVI and 38).

„ B.—Guaranteed Railways—

- (i) Revenue transactions (Major head XXVII).
- (ii) Surplus Profits, Land, etc. (Major head 39).

„ C.—Subsidized Companies (Major heads XXVIII and 40).

„ D.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (Major head 41).

„ E.—Construction Expenditure (Major heads 34, 37, 48, and 50).

„ F.—Capital account of Guaranteed Companies.

„ G.—Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies (exclusive of the three old Guaranteed Companies).

„ H.—Railways belonging to Native States.

General results of the year.

5. An account is submitted with this review exhibiting in abstract by funds and Finance heads the Revenue and Expenditure on account of State and

Guaranteed Railways during the year, and a comparison is made therein of the results of the year, with the Budget and Revised Estimates and the actuals of 1891-92.

6. The outlay on construction was as follows:—

	Rx.	£
34.—Construction of protective Railways (Famine Insurance)	984,469	
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue) .	339,487	
48.—Construction of Railways (not charged to Revenue)	3,455,199	
Capital outlay by the old Guaranteed Companies	76,642	70,254
State lines constructed by the agency of Companies .	1,090,742	803,572
TOTAL .	5,946,537	873,826

7. The results shown by the Railway Revenue Account are as follows:—

	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidized Companies	Miscellaneous	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Gross Receipts	15,814,807	6,801,935	17,883	...	22,134,625
Working expenses	7,562,844	3,057,522	..	...	10,620,366
Surplus profits and share of net earnings, etc., paid to Companies	352,024	581,924	...	.	933,948
Interest on debt incurred for Capital	4,779,107	.	...	...	4,779,107
Annuities, charged upon Revenue Account *	2,717,399	.	...	...	2,717,399
Interest on advances of Capital by the Secretary of State	328,492	...	...	...	328,492
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	1,086,141	...	...	...	1,086,141
Guaranteed interest of the old Companies . . . . .	.	3,438,635	...	...	3,438,635
Land charges, supervision and subsidies . . . . .	...	29,423	27,071	...	56,494
Advances of interest to certain Companies . . . . .	..	...	1,955	.	1,955
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure . . . . .	...	...	.	—10,860	—10,860
Total Expenditure	16,856,007	7,107,504	29,026	—10,860	23,981,677
Net gain + or loss — to Government	—1,041,200	—805,569	—11,143	+10,860	—1,847,052
<i>Compared with—</i>					
in 1891-92	+109,560	—333,228	—136	—92,060	—315,864
in 1890-91	—387,297	—145,989	—4,808	—149,197	—687,291
in 1889-90	—983,920	—699,530	—20,027	—149,124	—1,852,601
in 1888-89	—1,254,616	—922,839	+14,697	—70,634	—2,233,392

8. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that after meeting all charges for annuities and interest (including interest on capital expended on lines not opened for traffic), charges for land for Companies' lines and miscellaneous expenditure on surveys, etc., the result for the year is a net charge to the State of Rx. 1,847,052. The traffic, although not so favourable as in the preceding year, was considerably in excess of that of previous years, and the loss now brought out may be directly attributed to the unfavourable rate of exchange which obtained during the year. The interest and annuities paid in England amounted to £5,723,490 which, at the exchange of 1s. 2·98477785d. the rupee, aggregated Rx. 9,166,886, the difference between this and the old par of exchange being no less than Rx. 3,443,396.

* These annuities are terminable between the years 1953 and 1958.

SECTION A.

STATE RAILWAYS.

(i)—*Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.*

9. At the beginning of the year under review, 13,105½ miles of State Railway were open for traffic,* *viz.* :—

	Miles.
State lines worked by the State—	
Standard gauge	3,491†
Metre gauge	1,146‡
Special gauges	* 63‡
	4,701
State lines worked by Companies—	
Standard gauge	3,316‡
Metre gauge	5,088‡†
	<u>8,404‡</u>

10. During the year 1892-93 the following lengths of line were opened for traffic :—

	Miles.
East Indian (Jheriah Extension)	3
Godhra-Rutlam (Godhra to Limkhera)	25
East Coast (Bezvada to south bank of the Godaveri)	91
North-Western (Ferozepore to Hussainiwala)	2
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly Section)	24
Mu Valley (Shwebo to Wuntho)	100
Bengal-Nagpur (Sambalpur Branch)	30‡
Hyderabad-Umarkot (Gidu Bandar to Shadipalli)	59
Eastern Bengal (Behar Section)	35‡

TOTAL

These figures give a total open mileage of 13,475½, but from this should be deducted the length of the Mysore-Nanjangod section of the Mysore Railway (15 miles) which was transferred to the Mysore Durbar during the year. Allowing for this deduction and for corrections in mileages, the mileage open at end of the year 1892-93 was 13,461½ miles. The mileage of railways classed respectively as Imperial and Provincial was as under :—

	Miles.
Imperial	12,807‡||
Provincial	653‡
	<u>13,461</u>

TOTAL

11. The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rx. 15,814,807, the working expenses to Rx. 7,562,844, the share of net earnings, surplus

* Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1892-93—Part I, Appendix C.

† Includes Bengal Central Railway.

‡ Includes Bengal and North Western Railway.

{ Both these railways are the property of Companies, but for convenience are classified as State Railways.

	Miles.
§ As per Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1892-93—Part I, Appendix C	13,494‡
Add—Cherra Companygunj Railway now treated as a tramway for administrative purposes	8
	13,502‡
Deduct—Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway now treated as a Railway for administrative purposes	6‡
	13,496
Deduct also the section of the Mysore Railway owned by the Durbar, but shown in the Administration Report under State lines worked by Companies	35
	<u>13,461</u>

|| Includes Bengal Central and Bengal and North-Western Railways

profits and contributions to Provident Funds paid to Companies to Rx. 382,024, raising the total charges to Rx. 7,944,868, and leaving Rx. 7,869,939 as the net receipts accruing to Government from all the State lines during 1892-93. This result is worse than that of 1891-92 by Rx. 327,515 owing to a decrease in the wheat and seeds traffic.

12. The Capital expenditure incurred by, or on the direct responsibility of, the State, including the Capital charge involved by incurring a specific amount of debt in purchase or redemption of liabilities in connection with lines formerly belonging to Guaranteed Companies and acquired by the State is as under :—

	Rx.
(i) On State lines—	
(a) Direct Capital outlay	Rx. 76,649,282
(b) Redemption of liabilities	£33,553,451
	<hr/> 110,202,733
(ii) On State lines leased to Companies (Capital raised wholly or in part, by Companies under guarantee)	: 29,456,741*
TOTAL	139,659,474

13. This sum, however, includes expenditure on lines not opened for traffic at the close of the year under review, on materials held in reserve on the North-West Frontier and with storekeepers at ports, on projects abandoned or in abeyance, and inefficient expenditure incurred in connection with lines transferred to Companies, aggregating Rx. 7,942,095 (*vide* Schedule H). Excluding such expenditure, the open line Capital outlay at the close of 1892-93 may be stated at Rx. 131,717,379 (*vide* Schedule A).

14. The net receipts accruing to Government for the year, Rx. 7,869,939, give a return on the total Capital outlay at the close of the year at the rate of 5.63 per cent. and on the *open line* Capital outlay at the rate of 5.97 per cent.

15. The above results, although representing correctly the return on the Capital outlay actually incurred by the State, cannot be taken as giving the true returns from the State Railways on the actual money expended upon the various undertakings. The old Guaranteed Railways, which have been purchased by the State, were for the most part acquired by the payment of annuities, including the establishment of sinking funds, which will redeem the capital at the expiry of the period for which the annuities are to run. These charges are met from current revenues, and in respect of the capital thus to be redeemed, no charge appears in the Government account of Capital outlay. On the other hand, when a line was purchased outright, as in the case of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the outlay as shown in the Government books includes the premium paid on the Company's share Capital. The actual outlay incurred on the State Railways—taking in the case of the Guaranteed Railways purchased by Government, the amounts expended by the several Companies *plus* the expenditure since incurred on construction—may† be stated at Rx. 169,658,551,† and on open lines at

* Excludes the outlay on the Bengal and North-Western Railway not guaranteed by the State.

† Sterling figures in the old Companies' accounts were converted at fixed contract rates. The difference between contract and actual average rates cannot be stated.

	Rx.
‡ Outlay as recorded in Finance and Revenue Accounts (<i>vide</i> para. 12)	139,659,474
	Rx.
Add— Difference between outlay included above and actual rupee expenditure on lines purchased from Companies (<i>vide</i> Schedule A)—	
East Indian	21,643,501
Eastern Bengal	1,970,053
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	7,175,306
South Indian	277,955
	<hr/> 31,066,815
Deduct— Premium on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	1,067,738
	<hr/> 29,999,077
TOTAL	169,658,551

Rx. 161,716,456, on which amounts the net receipts for 1892-93 give a return at the rate of 4.64 and 4.86 per cent., respectively.

16. The receipts and charges, the Capital outlay, and the return per cent. on Capital outlay, of each line, will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule A. The following is a general summary:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	PERCENTAGE OF WORKING EXPENSES ON RECEIPTS.		Capital outlay to 31st March 1893.	Percentage of net receipts on Capital outlay to 31st March 1893.
				Including payments to Companies.	Excluding payments to Companies.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	
Imperial . . .	14,610,516	7,579,288	7,231,228	50.18	46.51	126,143,994	5.96
Provincial . . .	1,004,291	365,580	638,711	51.48	51.48	5,573,385	6.18
TOTAL	15,814,807	7,944,868	7,869,939	50.23	46.74	131,717,379	5.97

17. It will be seen from the above that the railways classed as Imperial yielded a return of 5.96 per cent. on the Capital outlay as recorded in the Government accounts, while those classed as Provincial yielded a return of 6.18 per cent.

18. The net receipts from the following Railways exceeded the interest charges for the year:—

RAILWAY.	Net Receipts (less surplus profits and net earnings paid to Companies).	Interest and annuities, etc.	Surplus to State.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL.			
East Indian, including Patna-Gya	3,298,116	2,630,624	667,492
Rajputana-Malwa	1,228,893	526,142	702,751
Tirhoot	143,001	96,940	46,061
Eastern Bengal	621,326	553,239	68,087
PROVINCIAL.			
Burma	343,259	210,372	132,887

19. The North Western Railway gave a return of 1.78 per cent. on the actual outlay incurred on the line, although the Capital Account is burdened with the very heavy expenditure incurred, amounting to over Rx. 12,100,000, on the Frontier Sections. These sections did not cover their working expenses during the year. Owing to this cause and to the heavy loss by exchange on the sterling payments of interest and annuities, the net receipts fell short of interest and annuity charges by Rx. 1,370,963.

20. The financial results to the State of the working of the Companies' lines classed as State Railways are shown more fully in Schedule I.

Comparison with Actuals during 1891-92 and Budget and Revised Estimates.

21. The actual gross receipts and working expenses of State Railways for the year 1892-93 compare with the actuals of 1891-92, and with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

	Actuals, 1892-93.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Gross receipts	15,814,807	15,779,400	+ 85,407	15,543,900	+ 270,907	16,411,984
Working expenses (including sur- plus profits, etc.)	7,944,868	7,802,400	+ 142,468	7,878,850	+ 66,018	8,214,480
Net receipts	7,869,939	7,977,000	—107,061	7,665,050	+ 204,889	8,197,454

Receipts.

22. *With Actuals.*—The receipts are less than the actuals of the previous year by Rx. 597,127, due chiefly to a decrease in wheat and seeds traffic, which was exceptionally heavy during 1891-92.

On the East Indian Railway the coaching traffic maintained the high figure reached in the previous year, while the goods traffic was less by Rx. 45,000. An adjustment on account of arrear coal charges to the extent of nearly six lakhs of rupees swelled the receipts for 1891-92, and but for this there would have been an increase in 1892-93 in the receipts from the goods traffic over those of the previous year. This is attributable to a large grain and rice traffic in April and May 1892.

On the Eastern Bengal Railway there is a small increase due to a better jute traffic.

On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the traffic in cotton, grains (other than wheat) and seeds continued brisk throughout the year. Owing to this and to the provisional adjustment of a long pending claim against the East Indian and Indian Midland Railways for their proportion of interest charges on joint works and station expenses at Agra, the receipts are more than those of the previous year. The wheat traffic on this line shows a decrease of Rx. 133,800; and there is a falling-off in the coaching traffic, which is explained by the fact that in 1891-92 the pilgrim traffic to and from Hardwar, Muttra and Soron was abnormal.

On the North Western Railway the falling-off amounts to the large sum of Rx. 739,100. The decrease in the wheat traffic alone was Rx. 520,000, and the passenger traffic was also considerably less; the fairs at Hardwar and the movement of troops in connection with frontier expeditions considerably increased the receipts in 1891-92. Heavy breaches on the line during the monsoon of 1892 also interrupted the flow of traffic.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway there was a decrease in passenger traffic owing to the traffic in the previous year having been unusually large in consequence of the fairs held at Hardwar.

On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway goods traffic shows a falling-off, attributable mainly to the failure of the wheat crop.

On the Indian Midland Railway, both passenger and goods traffic show an improvement.

The earnings on the other lines are generally better than in the previous year, owing to the development of traffic and to the opening of small additional sections of railway.

The increase on the Umaria Colliery is due to a larger output of coal.

23. *With Budget.*—The actuals are more than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 270,907. On the East Indian and Rajputana-Malwa Railways the actuals

have largely exceeded the Budget Estimate in consequence of the traffic continuing to be as favourable as in 1891-92, a result which was not expected when the estimates were framed.

The increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was also partly caused by the provisional adjustment referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The traffic on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has proved better than the estimate.

On the North Western Railway there is a large decrease owing to the causes mentioned in the preceding paragraph, as well as to large outstandings at the close of the year caused by heavy freight charges due by the Commissariat Department not having been realised until after the close of the year.

Traffic on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was not as favourable as anticipated owing to the failure of the wheat crop.

The receipts of the Southern Mahratta Railway were also over-estimated. The decrease is attributable to a falling-off in the export traffic owing to a deficient rainfall.

The increase on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railway is attributed to a better harvest than was anticipated.

24. *With Revised*.—The actuals compare favourably with the Revised Estimate; the actual receipts approximating closely to the figure in the Revised Estimate.

Working Expenses.

25. *With Actuals*.—The decrease in working expenses, compared with the actuals of the previous year, is due to the smaller traffic worked, to less renewals of permanent way and repairs of rolling stock, and to smaller payments of surplus profits and share of net earnings to Companies. No payment was made during the official year to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, or to the Southern Mahratta Railway Companies for $\frac{9}{10}$ ths of their share for the second-half of 1892.

The payments to the East Indian Railway Company were also less, due chiefly to a fall in exchange.

26. *With Budget*.—The excess over the Budget Estimate is chiefly due to larger payments of surplus profits to Companies owing to the receipts from the East Indian and Rajputana-Malwa Railways having been better than was expected.

The excess on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railway is due to the larger traffic worked, to heavier Home charges, and to a larger payment to the Company on account of share of net earnings, consequent on the increased traffic.

On the North Western Railway there was a decrease in consequence of the late arrival from England of permanent-way materials and girders for renewals; and on the Southern Mahratta the decrease is due to the smaller traffic worked, and to a less amount being payable to the Company as its share of net earnings.

27. *With Revised*.—The excess over the Revised Estimate is due to an anticipated lapse not having been realised, to the adjustment of arrear freight charges for fuel, to a debit on account of depreciation on the Bengal Central Railway rolling-stock, and to larger expenditure towards the close of the year in consequence of increased traffic on some of the lines, and to an enhanced rate of charges being credited to the Warora Colliery sinking fund.

The expenditure on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and the Southern Mahratta and Mysore Railways is smaller owing to the payment of 90 per cent.

of the surplus profits and the Company's share of net earnings not having been made during the year.

28. From the statements which accompany this note it will be noticed that a sum of Rx. 1,321 has been shewn as working expenses against the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway. This amount represents certain arrear charges claimed by the East Indian Railway Company for the joint use of works at Katni Junction during the years 1886, 1887 and 1888. The re-opening of this account was specially ordered by the Government of India.

(ii)—Interest and Annuities.

29. The charges for interest and annuities on account of State Railways for 1892-93 amounted to Rx. 8,911,139, as under:—

	ENGLAND.		India.	Total.
	Sterling.	Rupen equivalent.		
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Interest charged in India on debt incurred for direct outlay by the State			2,975,388	2,975,388
Interest on debt taken over or incurred in connection with lines transferred from Companies to the State:—				
On debentures since discharged			174,494	174,494
On debentures, debenture stock, and on Indian stock issued in redemption of annuities, debentures and debenture stock and for purchase of undertakings	1,017,092	1,629,000	225	1,629,225
Annuities in purchase of Companies' lines	1,696,651	2,717,399		2,717,399
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	659,351	1,056,038	30,108	1,086,141
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances by Secretary of State	205,099	328,492		328,492
TOTAL	3,578,193	5,780,924	3,180,215	8,911,139

30. The interest charged in India on debt incurred for direct outlay by the State, with the exception of a loan of Rx. 1,000,000 from His Highness, the Maharaja Holkar for the Holkar State Railway, which bears $4\frac{1}{2}$, is charged at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The interest is calculated at the full percentage on outlay to the end of the previous year and at 2 per cent. on outlay during the year in which incurred.

31. The debt taken over, or incurred in connection with lines acquired, by the State from Companies relates to the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, Sind, Punjab and Delhi (incorporated in the North Western Railway), Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways, and consists of debentures and debenture stocks of the Companies, of which the State assumed the direct liability on the transfer; of India stock issued in purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways; and of stock issued from time to time in redemption of portions of annuities or of debentures and debenture stocks, which are bought up as opportunity offers.

The debentures discharged up to date are as under:—

	Rx.
East Indian Railway, £2,950,000 or expressed in Rx., converted at the contract rates for the years in which discharged	3,546,684
Eastern Bengal Railway, £612,850, or expressed in Rx., converted at the average rates for the years in which discharged	815,670

and interest is calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on these sums as in the case of direct outlay by the State.

The details of the interest charges and the charge on account of each line are as follows :—

	East Indian.	Eastern Bengal.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi (North Western).	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	South Indian.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
On debentures discharged	141,867	32,627	...	...	...	174,494
On debenture and debenture stock	103,472	22,337	...	122,232	80,324	328,365
On India 3½ per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of annuity and debenture stock	386,504	32,748	265,090	—424	...	683,918
On India 3 per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of annuity, debenture stock and debentures, and for purchase of undertakings from Railway Companies	11,908	35	...	438,735	162,927	613,605
On 4 per cent. rupee debt issued in redemption of portion of annuity	225	...	...	...	...	225
Discount Sinking Fund in redemption of debt incurred in excess of money raised	...	...	...	3,112	...	3,112
TOTAL	643,976	87,747	265,090	563,655	243,251	1,803,719

32. The East Indian, the Eastern Bengal and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways were purchased by annuities: the East Indian Railway annuity, terminating in 1953, at the rate of £5-12-6 for every £100 stock of the Company, the Eastern Bengal, terminating in 1957, at £6-3-4·79 per £100 stock, and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, terminating in 1958, at the rate of £5-3-3·141 per £100 stock. In the case of the East Indian Railway a portion of the annuity equivalent to one-fifth of the commuted value of the capital stock, or £6,550,000, has been deferred, and on this interest at 4 per cent. is guaranteed. The holders of this portion of the stock participate in the surplus profits.

The charges in respect of each line were as follows :—

	East Indian.	Eastern Bengal.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi (North Western).	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Annuity	1,360,060	187,148	594,766	2,141,974
Interest in lieu of deferred annuity	419,626	...	...	419,626
Sinking Fund	90,647	6,759	55,570	152,976
Contribution towards management of Sinking Funds, etc.	2,201	207	415	2,823
TOTAL	1,872,534	194,114	650,751	2,717,399

33. The charges under "Interest on capital deposited by Companies" and "Interest chargeable against Companies on advances" relate to the newer Companies, the lines undertaken by which are classed as State Railways. The share capital and debentures raised by the Companies are guaranteed by the Secretary of State, and the interest on the Companies' share and debenture capital appears under the heading "Interest on capital deposited by Companies." During later years, the funds required for additional capital works have been provided by advances made to the Companies from funds raised by the Secretary of State under the provisions of Act 51, Vict., Cap. 5. The charges for interest on these advances appear under the heading "Interest chargeable against Companies on advances."

34. The charges incurred in connection with each line are given in the following table :—

RAILWAYS.	INTEREST ON CAPITAL DEPOSITED BY COMPANIES.			INTEREST CHARGEABLE AGAINST COMPANIES ON ADVANCES.	GRAND TOTAL.
	India.	England and Exchange.	Total.	England.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal-Nagpur	19,415	274,278	293,693	130,132	423,825
Assam-Bengal . . . . .	...	41,730	41,730	...	41,730
Bengal Central . . . . .	...	28,028	28,028	26,027	54,055
Indian Midland . . . . .	...	339,558	339,558	66,360	405,918
Lucknow-Bareilly	10,693	...	10,693	...	10,693
South Indian . . . . .	...	48,049	48,049	...	48,049
Southern Mahratta* . . . . .	...	324,390	324,390	105,973	430,363.
TOTAL	30,108	1,056,033	1,086,141	328,492	1,414,633

* Including Mysore.

35. The charge in India against the Bengal-Nagpur Railway represents interest on capital expended by Government on the Katni-Umaria State Railway, which was subsequently taken over by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company as a part of its undertaking. This expenditure has not been refunded by the Company, but the State ranks as a shareholder to the extent of the capital contributed by it. Interest on money raised by the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Company for expenditure on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway—though a sterling capital—is paid in India.

SECTION B.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

36. This section deals with (i) the revenue transactions of the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and the Madras Railways; and (ii) the charges incurred by the State in the payment of surplus profits and contributions to Provident Funds; on land, which, under the several contracts, is supplied free of charge to the companies; on Government controlling establishments; and on interest on capital. The Government controlling establishments also exercise, in some instances, supervision over State lines leased to companies, and perform certain duties in connection with State Railways, but the entire cost is included under this head. Recoveries are, however, made from State lines leased to companies on account of Government supervision, and the amount of such recoveries is credited to this head.

I.—REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.

XXVII.—*Net Traffic Receipts.*

37. At the close of the year under review, the open mileage of the Guaranteed Railways was as follows* :—

	Total length open.	Length laid with two or more tracks.
	Miles.	Miles.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,286½	462
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460½	60
Madras	839½	42½
TOTAL	2,586½	564½

*Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1892-93, Part I, Appendix C.

38. The net receipts of the Guaranteed Railways during 1892-93 amounted to Rx. 3,244,413. The transactions of each Railway for the year were as follows :—

	Great Indian Peninsula.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Madras.
Receipts—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Administrative	3,978,256	1,449,156	986,978
Suspense	237,617	977,939	88,088
TOTAL	4,215,873	2,427,095	1,075,066
Payments—			
Administrative	1,951,238	579,392	526,892
Suspense	328,349	991,893	95,857
TOTAL	2,279,587	1,571,285	622,749
Net Receipts—			
Administrative	2,027,018	869,764	460,086
Suspense	—90,732	—13,954	—7,769
TOTAL	1,936,286	855,810	452,317
Percentage of working expenses to earnings	49.05	39.98	53.38
Average earnings per mile per week	59.30	60.82	22.55

39. Taking the Capital expenditure as stated in rupees in the Indian Accounts (in which sterling figures have been converted at the fixed contract

rates of 1s. 10d. the rupee) the return per cent. on Capital outlay incurred to the end of the year was as under :—

	Capital outlay to 31st March 1893.	Net Receipts, 1892-93.	Percentage on Capital outlay.
	Rx.	Rx.	
Great Indian Peninsula	27,749,599	1,936,286	6.98
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9,565,169	855,810	8.95
Madras	12,002,405	452,317	3.77

40. The traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in 1892-93 showed a considerable falling-off from that of 1891-92 which had been exceptionally heavy.

There was a small increase in Coaching traffic; owing principally to increased movement of troops, while under Goods traffic the decrease was very large owing to the slackness of trade in Bombay with Europe. The demand for wheat for export was much below that of the previous year, the linseed crops in the Central Provinces failed more or less and the smaller movement of food-grains to Southern India, in which part of the country there was a scarcity in the previous year, accounts together for the greater part of the falling-off.

The working expenses of the year were also relatively higher than in 1891-92 owing to new crossing stations, and to extensions at Wari Bunder and Poona having been rendered necessary and to larger staff having been employed to obviate overpressure such as occurred in the previous year.

41. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the results were better than in 1891-92, owing to a rise in the 3rd class passenger traffic, increased traffic in cotton and oilseeds, and in coal and railway materials. This increase was, however, partly counterbalanced by a falling-off in wheat traffic. The working expenses were also lower than in 1891-92, owing to there having been less renewals of permanent way and smaller expenditure on repairs of flood damages.

42. On the Madras Railway, the earnings during 1891-92 had been abnormally low, owing to the prevalence of scarcity and attendant sickness in that part of the country: the traffic recovered to some extent in 1892-93, and reached the normal condition. The working expenses were lower than in 1891-92, owing to less outlay on renewals of locomotives, and smaller expenditure on fuel and repairs of vehicles.

Comparison with Actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

43. A statement, attached to this review as Schedule B, compares in detail the transactions of the year with the Revised and Budget Estimates and the actuals of 1891-92. The following is a summary of the net results :—

RAILWAY.	NET RECEIPTS.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		NET RECEIPTS.
	Actuals, 1892-93.	Estimate.	Actuals, more + or less —.	Estimate.	Actuals, more + or less —.	Actuals, 1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,936,286	1,980,000	—43,714	2,060,000	—123,714	2,272,863
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	855,810	845,000	+ 10,810	780,000	+ 75,810	822,344
Madras	452,317	435,000	+ 17,317	420,000	+ 32,317	397,911
TOTAL	3,244,413	3,260,000	—15,587	3,260,000	—15,587	3,493,118

* 44. The decrease in the actuals as compared with those of 1891-92 was entirely due to the fall in the traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

45. The difference between the actuals and the Budget and Revised Estimates is comparatively small, and is due chiefly to the transactions on account of rent of leased lines and certain cash receipts for 1891-92 having been adjusted in 1892-93.

II.—SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC., LAND, SUPERVISION AND INTEREST.

Surplus Profits and Contribution to Provident Funds.

46. Under the contracts with the Guaranteed Railway Companies, a moiety of the excess of net earnings over interest charges for each half-year ending 30th June and 31st December, taken separately, is paid to the Companies; but in calculating the total surplus for division the Secretary of State is able, under the contracts, to place against the net earnings stated in rupees, one rupee only for every 1s. 10d. of guaranteed interest which he has paid. The share falling to the Companies is, therefore, much in excess of a true moiety of the actual surplus after meeting the sum which the Secretary of State actually pays as interest charges. In any half-year during which the net earnings fall short of the interest charges, the deficiency is borne wholly by Government.

47. A contribution from net earnings is made in aid of Provident Funds established on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways for the benefit of the Companies' employes, when the return of net earnings on capital exceeds 6 per cent. per annum on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and 3 per cent. half-yearly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A Provident Fund was established during 1891-92 on the Madras Railway, but on a different basis, the contribution forming a charge to working expenses.

48. The payments to the Companies during the year 1892-93 on account of Surplus Profits and Contributions to Provident Funds were as follows:—

	Surplus profits	Contribution to Provident Funds	TOTAL
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	381,104	14,132	395,236
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	178,380	8,308	186,688
TOTAL	559,484	22,440	581,924

Land.

49. The charges for land for Guaranteed Railways during the year were comparatively small. They were as follows:—

	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	702
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	
Madras	858
Less—Sale-proceeds of land relinquished by the Madras Railway	230
	628
TOTAL	1,332

Supervision.

50. The charges falling under this head represent the cost of the establishments of the Consulting Engineers and Government Examiners employed on the supervision, audit and control of the transactions of Companies' lines, and a moiety of the cost of the office of the Director General of Railways. The

amounts recovered from Railway Companies are credited to this head. The charges during the year under review were as follows:—

	Control. Rx.	Audit. Rx.
Bombay	12,514	10,203
Madras	7,779	5,023
Calcutta	7,618	3,292
Central Division	7,894	3,571
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,034	3,511
Assam	1,279	857
Director General of Railways, etc. (share of office of)	15,547	
	<u>61,165</u>	<u>26,457</u>
TOTAL		87,622
<i>Less</i> —Recoveries from Companies		59,531
NET CHARGE		<u>28,091</u>

51. The contributions for Government supervision, audit and control, recovered from the several Railway Companies were as follows:—

	Rx.
East Indian Railway	10,000
Rajputana-Malwa System	13,375
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	3,020
Bengal-Nagpur	6,890
Bengal Central	1,002
Indian Midland	5,419
Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)	10,778
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (including Lucknow-Bareilly)	1,113
South Indian	9,293
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	2,164
Assam-Bengal	456
TOTAL	<u>63,510</u>
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount credited to the North Western Railway on account of rent of buildings, etc., used jointly with the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	3,979
NET	<u>59,531</u>

52. The contribution payable by the East Indian Railway has been fixed under the contract at Rs. 50,000 half-yearly. With the exception of the Bengal and North-Western and the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railways, the contributions paid by other Railway Companies are calculated in accordance with the terms of the several contracts at the rate of Rs. 40 per half-year per mile of line constructed or under construction. The contributions by the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railways are, under their contracts, calculated at the rate of Rs. 20 per mile half-yearly.

53. No contribution is made by the old Guaranteed Railways towards the cost of Government audit and control.

Interest.

54. The charges for Interest during the year 1892-93 were as under:—

	On Capital held in England.		On Capital held in India.	On over-drawals on Capital Account.	Total.
	Amount. £	Equivalent. Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,196,289	1,916,007	2,181	...	1,918,188
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	416,526	667,118	285	...	667,403
Madras	532,432	852,837	...	207	853,044
TOTAL	<u>2,145,297</u>	<u>3,435,962</u>	<u>2,466</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>3,438,635</u>

The above figures represent the interest paid during the year, and not

the liability for interest for the year 1892-93. Additional Capital to the extent of £359,600 was raised during the year under review, the bulk of it in January 1893, and consequently the liability for interest for the year 1892-93 would be somewhat higher than the actual payments. The interest on over-drawn Capital represents interest charged by Government at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on advances to the Madras Railway Company on Capital Account.

Comparison with Actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

55. In the statement attached to this review as Schedule C, a comparison in detail will be found of the actual charges for Surplus Profits, etc., Land and Supervision, and Interest, with the Revised and Budget Estimates and with the Actuals of 1891-92, of which the following is a summary :—

	Actuals, 1892-93.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more + or less —.	Estimate.	Actuals, more + or less —.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Surplus Profits, etc.	581,924	582,100	—176	550,500	+ 31,424	737,659
Land and Supervi- sion . . .	29,423	29,900	— 477	49,500	—20,077	19,257
Interest . . .	3,438,635	3,435,300	+ 3,335	3,256,300	+ 182,335	3,069,430
TOTAL	4,049,982	4,047,300	+ 2,682	3,856,300	+ 193,682	3,826,346

The decrease in surplus profits as compared with the actuals of the previous year is due to the traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not being so good as in 1891-92. The increase over the Budget Estimate is due to the companies' share of profits having been more than was anticipated, owing to an improvement in net earnings.

The increase in Land and Supervision over the actuals of the previous year is due principally to the addition of the cost of the Technical Section of the Government of India Public Works Department Secretariat, and of the newly established offices of Consulting Engineer and Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway. The lapse on the Budget Estimate is due to the fact that as no decision regarding the proposed additional land for the extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway goods yard at Wari Bander had been arrived at no payment was made.

The increase in the interest charges over the actuals of 1891-92, and the Budget Estimate is due chiefly to the fall in the rate of exchange.

Effect on State Revenues.

56. The following table shows the direct results to the State of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year :—

	Net Traffic Receipts	CHARGES.				Gain or loss (+ or —).
		Interest	Surplus profits.	Contribution to Provident Funds.	Total.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,936,286	1,918,188	381,104	14,182	2,313,424	—377,138
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	855,810	667,408	178,380	8,308	854,091	+ 1,719
Madras	452,317	852,044	—	—	852,044	—400,727
TOTAL . . .	3,244,413	3,438,635	559,484	22,440	4,020,559	—776,146

57. In addition to the above, the cost of land provided at the expense of the State and a proportionate share of the cost of the Government controlling establishments has to be taken into consideration, in order to arrive at the real financial results to the State of the connection with Guaranteed Railways. The above table, however, shows prominently the effects of the provision in the contracts under which surplus profits are declared half-yearly, and the sterling interest is converted for the purpose of this division at the fixed contract rate of 1s. 10d. (*vide* para. 39). Thus the Great Indian Peninsula Railway received as surplus profits during the year the sum of Rx. 381,104, while Government, although nominally entitled to share equally with the Company, sustained a loss of Rx. 377,188. During the second-half of 1892 the net earnings fell short of the guaranteed interest and Government had to make good the deficiency and to bear also the loss by exchange on interest paid in England. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company received Rx. 178,380 as surplus profits, while the actual surplus accruing to the State was only Rx. 1,719.

58. In the following statement the results to the State of the working of these railways for the last five years are exhibited :—

GAIN OR LOSS (+ OR —).

RAILWAY	1888-89.	1889-90	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . .	+30,789	—197,044	+151,489	+20,680	—377,188
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	+8,625	—14,905	+81,433	+39,382	+1,719
Madras	—402,414	—350,750	—236,283	—359,428	—400,729
TOTAL .	—363,000	—562,699	—3,361	—299,366	—776,146

59. The following statement shows the total amount advanced on account of guaranteed interest to each of the Guaranteed Railway Companies still in existence to 31st March 1893, the net revenue of the several lines to the 31st of December 1892, appropriated towards the repayment of that amount, and the balance. For the purposes of this statement, the net revenue and the guaranteed interest paid in India are converted at the contract rates of exchange. The amounts shown as guaranteed interest paid in England represent true sterling :—

RAILWAY	GUARANTEED INTEREST ADVANCED TO 31ST MARCH 1893			Aggregate of net revenue balances for the several half-years to 31st December 1892 inclusive—less moiety of surplus profits repaid to Companies	Net amount advanced
	In England.	In India.	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula .	33,458,518	472,140	33,930,658	30,334,782	3,595,876
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	11,700,420	87,596	11,788,016	9,915,673	1,872,343
Madras	16,010,208	2,332	16,012,540	7,856,452	8,156,088
TOTAL .	61,169,146	562,068	61,731,214	48,106,907	13,624,307

There were of course similar figures relating to each Company whose railway Government purchased by annuities or on other terms.

SECTION C.

SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.

(*Major Heads XXVIII and 40.*)

60. The transactions in connection with subsidized railways which in the Government accounts appear under the heading Subsidized Companies represent—

Under *Revenue*, Head XXVIII.—Repayments of advances of interest

Under *Expenditure*, Head 40.—Cost of land supplied free, subsidies, and advances of interest.

(i) *Repayments of advances of Interest.*

61. The amounts credited as Revenue under this head comprise repayments on account of advances of interest by the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company and by the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore Railway to Government.

62. In the case of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway, the State advanced interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the Company's share capital while the line was under construction. In consideration of this payment the State is entitled, under the terms of the contract, to a moiety of any surplus earnings, after meeting working expenses, interest on borrowed capital, if any, and a sum sufficient to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Company's share capital, until such time as the interest advanced by the Secretary of State, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, shall have been repaid. The following is a summary of the advances and repayments of interest to the close of 1892-93 :—

YEAR	Advances	REPAYMENTS	
		England	India.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1882-83	432	..	...
1883-84	4 667	..	...
1884-85	7,986*	...	...
1885-86	..	...	119
1886-87	..	...	32
1889-90	...	91	...
1890-91	..	975	..
1891-92	..	1,427	...
1892-93	...	...	...
TOTAL	13,085	2,493	151

63. The payment by the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore State Railway represents the net charge for interest paid by Government to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway. The Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Mysore State, has guaranteed the interest on the capital raised by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the construction of the Mysore Railway and the Durbar makes good the excess of interest over net revenue, and will receive any excess of net revenue over interest charges. The receipts and working expenses and interest charges of the Mysore Railway are recorded in the Government accounts under their respective Railway heads, and the net charge for interest only (*i.e.*, interest on capital expended *minus* net receipts), which is recoverable from the Mysore Durbar, is credited under this head.

* Interest (£295) realised from investment of funds deposited by the Company for a fixed period taken in reduction of advances of interest.

64. The amount recovered from the Mysore Durbar during 1892-93 was Rs. 17,883, arrived at as under:—

	Rx.
Interest on capital	76,878
Less—Charge borne by Government for interest on the unexpended balance of the capital retained in their hands :	6,582
Remainder .	70,296
Net receipts .	52,413
Net charge for interest recovered from the Mysore Durbar .	17,843
Compared with, for 1891-92 .	31,567
" " 1890-91 .	30,505
" " 1889-90 .	49,012
" " 1888-89 .	42,768
" " 1887-88 .	24,764

(ii) *Land, Subsidies and Advances of Interest.*

65. The charges for land, subsidies and advances of interest are borne partly by Imperial and partly by Provincial Revenues. The items falling on the Imperial Government are charges for land, provided free of cost under the terms of the contracts, in connection with the Bengal and North-Western, Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Nilgiri Railways. The Nilgiri Railway is also entitled, under the terms of its contract, to interest at 3 per cent. on its capital deposited in a Government treasury for three years, or until the line is opened throughout for traffic, if earlier.

66. The charges debited to Imperial Funds during 1892-93 on account of subsidized railways were—

	Rx
Bengal and North-Western Railway (Land charges)	3,90
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway (")	12
Nilgiri Railway (")	6,40
Ditto (Interest)	1,95
TOTAL .	12.38.

67. The charges borne by the Provincial Governments in connection with subsidized railways are—

Assam.—An annual subsidy, payable to the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, on account of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, of such amount—subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000—as, together with the net earnings of the Railway, shall be sufficient to yield a return of 5 per cent. per annum on capital outlay; and a share of the pay and allowances of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Bengal.—Charges for land which, under the terms of the contracts, has to be provided free of cost to the Tarkessur, Dooars, and Deoghur Railways.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—An annual subsidy of Rs 40,000 payable to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company up to 31st December 1894, and charges for land in connection with that Railway.

68. The amounts debited against Provincial Revenues during 1892-93 were—

	Rx.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway (Subsidy and audit)	10,040
Dooars Railway (Land)	2,536
Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway (Subsidy)	4,000
Ditto ditto (Land)	67
TOTAL .	16,643

69. The maximum amount of the subsidy payable in respect of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway was paid to the Company during the year.

70. The total charges in connection with each line to the close of 1892-93 will be found in the statement attached to this note as Schedule D.

Comparison with Actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

71. The actual receipts during the year under Head XXVIII compare with the actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

	Actuals, 1892-93.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
XXVIII.—SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rohilkhand-Kumaon . . . . .	...	1,300	—1,300	1,300	—1,300	1,427
Mysore	17,883	23,500	—5,617	27,500	—9,617	31,567
TOTAL	17,883	24,800	—6,917	28,800	—10,917	32,994

The Government share of surplus earnings of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway for the year 1891 was not received during the year as was expected, owing to questions having been raised as to the amount of that share.

The difference between actuals and the Budget and Revised Estimates of the repayment by the Mysore Durbar is due to the net revenue of the railway having been higher than the estimates.

72. The actual expenditure during the year under head 40 compares with the actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

	Actuals, 1892-93.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
40.—SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial	12,383	15,000	—2,617	30,000	—17,617	18,924
Provincial	16,643	16,900	—257	14,900	+1,743	14,206
TOTAL	29,026	31,900	—2,874	44,900	—15,874	33,130

73 The lapses, under Imperial, are due to less land having been acquired for the Nilgiri Railway than was anticipated, and to short payments in connection with the Bengal and North-Western Railway in consequence of disputed cases, which were not decided before the close of the year; and to the interest paid to the Nilgiri Railway Company having been less than estimated owing to smaller deposits of Capital in the Government Treasury. The excess over the Budget Estimate, under Provincial, is due to larger payments for land for the Dooms Railway.

SECTION D.

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

74. The following expenditure is recorded under this head :—

- (a) Outlay on surveys.
- (b) Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges.
- (c) Director General of Railways' Establishment (share of).
- (d) Port Storekeepers' Establishments.
- (e) Abt material and engine suspense account.
- (f) Land charges in connection with Native States' Railways

75. At the commencement of the year 1892-93 the following surveys were in hand :—

Imperial.

Sambulpore-Khunda Survey.	
Meiktila-Myingyan	„
Wazirabad-Multan	„
Kashmir Railway	„
Kalka-Simla	„
Frontier Railway	„
Jungshahi-Tatta	„
Kurnool Branch	„

76. During the course of the year the undermentioned surveys were undertaken by the Imperial Government :—

- Rutlam-Muttra Survey.*—A reconnaissance survey for the extension of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway to Muttra, at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,000.
- Mandalay-Kunlon Survey*—A survey for a line of railway from Mandalay through the Shan Hills to the Kunlon ferry, on the Salween, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,10,176.
- Myitkyina Extension Survey*—A survey for the extension of the Mu Valley Railway from Mogoung to Myitkyina on the upper Irrawaddy river, at an estimated cost of Rs. 34,085.
- Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey.*—A reconnaissance survey for a line of railway from Chittagong to Akyab, and onwards through Arakan and the Aeng Pass to a point on the Irrawaddy near Minhla, at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,600.
- Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta Survey.*—Further surveys for a line of railway from Cuttack, *via* Midnapore to Howrah, with a branch from Midnapore to Sini on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,44,500.
- Monghyr Extension Survey.*—A survey from Garhara Station on the Tirhoot Railway to the Monghyr Steamer Ghât, at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,522.
- Anarpur-Begum Serai Survey.*—A survey for a chord line from Anarpur to Begum Serai on the Tirhoot Railway, at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,004.
- Rae Bareilly-Benares Survey.*—A survey for a line of railway from Rae Bareilly, *via* Belaghat and Pertabgurd to Benares, at an estimated cost of Rs. 71,839.
- Aonla-Budaon Survey.*—A survey for a branch line of railway from Aonla Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Budaon, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,750.
- Dera Ismail Khan-Murtaza Survey.*—A survey for a line of railway from Durya Khan to Gomal, including the investigation of a project for establishing a steamer ferry between Dujal and Dera Ismail Khan, at an estimated cost of Rs. 19,540.
- Delhi-Minchnabad Survey.*—A survey for a line of railway from Delhi through Rhotak to Minchnabad, either *via* Bhatinda or *via* Sirsa, with a branch from some suitable point to Bhatinda, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,02,429.
- Umballa-Patiala Survey.*—A survey for a direct line of railway from Umballa to Patiala, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,675.

77. Owing to the refund, by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, of the past outlay on the Bengal-Assam and Chittagang-Comilla Surveys, the trans-

actions during 1892-93 under Imperial have resulted in a credit of Rs. 10,860 as detailed below :—

	Rx.
Outlay on surveys	57,341
Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges	3,265
Director General of Railways' Establishment (share of)	15,547
Port Storekeepers' Establishment	2,329
Abt material and engine suspense account	—200
Survey outlay refunded by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company	—89,142
TOTAL	—10,860

78. No outlay on surveys from Provincial funds was incurred during the year. With reference to this fact attention is invited to Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter XV, para. 163.

79. The details of outlay on surveys will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule E.

80. The items debited during 1892-93 to the account "Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges" were—

	Rx.
Leave allowances of pensionable employes on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway	378
Bonus to Clerks' Provident Fund	172
Repairs to Commander-in Chief's carriage	53
Temporary establishment under Secretary of Committee of Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents	99
Salaries and allowances of the following officers:	
Mr. R. K. Biernacki, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent	497
,, F. A. Upcott, Superintending Engineer	241
Major Burn-Murdoch, R.E.	205
Mr. H. B. Addis, Executive Engineer	243
,, Campbell	299
Lieut. Tomlin, R.E.	285
Rai Sahib Rulla Ram, Assistant Engineer	100
Babu Sreenath Roy, Honorary Assistant Examiner	108
Rai Bahadur Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Executive Engineer	97
Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Executive Engineer	82
Petty items	406
TOTAL	3,265

81. The amount debited to this head on account of the establishment of the Director General of Railways represents half the fixed monthly charge of Rs. 21,000 debited by the Civil Department, under the authority of Public Works Department Resolution No. 6125, dated 9th November 1888, and half the actual salary and travelling allowances of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways. The other moiety of these charges is debited to the major head "39—Guaranteed Companies—Land and Supervision."

82. The amount shown under Port Storekeepers' Establishments represents—

	Rx.
(1) The cost of the Port Storekeeper's office at Calcutta	2,149
(2) Establishment entertained by the Marine Storekeeper, Bombay, in connection with the local purchase of stores for State Railways	180
TOTAL	2,329

Comparison with Actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

83. The actual outlay during the year under "41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure" compares with the actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

Head of Account.	Actuals, 1892-93.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
41.—Imperial .	—10,860	—10,100	—760	60,000	—70,860	80,223
41.—Provincial .	...	...	...	...	...	11,837
TOTAL .	—10,860	—10,100	—760	60,000	—70,860	92,060

84. The lapse on the Budget Estimate is mainly due to the refunds, by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, of the past outlay on the Bengal-Assam and Chittagong-Comilla surveys, which have been credited to this head, and to fewer debits to surplus establishment and miscellaneous charges than were provided for.

SECTION E.

STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE.

(Major heads 34, 37, 48 and 50.)

85. At the beginning of the year under review the following railways or sections were under construction from funds provided by the State:—

<i>By State agency—</i>	Miles.
Eastern Bengal—Barsoe-Kissengunge Extension	35½
Lucknow-Rae Bareilly-Benares (Lucknow-Rae Bareilly Section)	48½
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	56
East Coast	52½
Meiktila Branch	13
Mu Valley	255¾
Mari-Attock	85
Mishkaf-Bolan	85¾
Hyderabad-Umarkot (to Sadipalli)	59
<i>By agency of Companies—</i>	
Godhra-Rutlam	115½
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	56½
Mayavaram-Mutupet	53¾

86. The Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway is being constructed by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company, partly from funds provided by the Tanjore Local Board and partly from the Provincial balances of the Madras Government, on the condition that the profits to be derived from the undertaking be shared between the Government of Madras and the Local Board in proportion to the capital contributed by each.

87. During the course of the year, construction operations were commenced on the following new lines and extensions:—

	Miles.
East Indian—Jherriah and Toposi Extensions	69½
Palanpur-Deesa	17½

88. The extension of the Barakar branch of the East Indian Railway to the Jherriah coal-field, including a short line of three miles from Barakar to Chanch, a distance of 89 miles, was sanctioned in March 1892. Extensions of the Toposi Colliery branch, aggregating 30½ miles in length, were also sanctioned during the year. The sanctioned estimate for the Jherriah extension amounts to Rs. 36,79,206, and for the Toposi extensions to Rs. 8,74,859.

89. The construction of a branch railway from Palanpur to Deesa was sanctioned at the close of 1891-92. It is being constructed by the agency of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. The estimated cost of the line is Rs. 4,00,833, of which Rs. 1,85,000 is to be contributed by the Palanpur Durbar. The Durbar has also intimated its willingness to grant the land required for the line free of cost.

90. The Guntakal-Hindupur Railway, which was being constructed by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company, has been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The section from Guntakal to Dharmavaram was taken over by the latter from the 1st January 1893, and the section from Dharmavaram to Hindupur from 1st April 1893, and the whole line will be completed and worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

91. In the Budget Estimate a sum of Rx. 4,798,200 was provided for Capital expenditure on State Railways as under :—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	1,011,700
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	301,500
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,485,000
TOTAL	4,798,200

and this sum was distributed for expenditure as follows :—

	Rx.
For outlay in England (treated as final charges in the Home accounts)	1,382,000
For outlay in India	2,725,200
„ Exchange	691,000
TOTAL	4,798,200

92. The allotments to lines were as below :—

<i>By State agency—</i>	Rx.
Meiktila Branch	6,900
Mu Valley	493,100
Petroleum Operations	1,800
Frontier Railway Reserve	33,500
North-Western, Mianwali-Mari Branch	5,000
Hyderabad-Umarkot	23,000
East Coast	1,088,100
Open lines	370,100
Stores (Fluctuations in reserves and stores in transit)	—300
Eastern Bengal—Baisoe-Kissengunge Branch	20,000
Assam-Bengal (Northern Section)	300,000
Lucknow-Rae Bareilly-Benares	205,000
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	375,000
Mari-Attock	285,000
Mushkaf-Bolan	200,000
Peshawar Railway Reserve	350
North Western—gradient improvements	220,000
TOTAL	3,626,550

<i>By agency of Companies—</i>	Rx.
East Indian—Jherriah Extension	160,000
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	150,000
South Indian (Villupuram-Guntakal)	90,000
Godhra-Rutlam	450,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	155,000
Open lines	376,100
TOTAL	1,381,100

Reserve	8,150
Indents thrown forward to 1892-93	245,900

TOTAL 5,261,700

Deduct—Sums allotted to lines in excess of grants to prevent lapses at the close of the year 463,500

GRAND TOTAL 4,798,200

93. The grant was affected during the year by the following additions and reductions, and the amount available ultimately stood at Rx. 4,730,500 :—

	Rx.	Rx.
<i>Add—</i>		
Additional grant sanctioned for the Godhra-Rutlam Railway	130,000	
Additional grant sanctioned for the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway	50,000	
		180,000
<i>Deduct—</i>	Rx.	
Grant for the Assam-Bengal Railway withdrawn on the transfer of the line to the Company	300,000	
	Rx.	
Less sums allowed to be re-appropriated for—		
East Coast Railway	150,000	
East Indian—Azimganj Ferry	14,300	
Tinhoot Railway—Rolling-stock	83,000	
	247,300	
		52,700
Refund by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company of State outlay in previous year not available for expenditure	47,900	
Difference between the special grants allotted for the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway and the Jherriah Extension, East Indian Railway, and the probable expenditure	98,300	
Grant withdrawn under 37.—Provincial	48,800	
		247,700
	Net decrease	67,700

94. The Revised Estimate was submitted for Rx. 4,723,500, or Rx. 7,000 less than the amount available. In submitting the Revised Estimate for this reduced amount, it was assumed that there would be lapses on the final allotments for several lines, which might amount to Rx. 58,100, and allowance was made accordingly; but, as the results shew, the estimate has been exceeded.

95. The amount of the Revised Estimate, *viz.*, Rx. 4,723,500, was provided as follows :—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	998,900
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	292,900
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,436,700
TOTAL	4,723,500

and was distributed for expenditure as under :-

	Rx.
For outlay in England	1,068,000
„ „ in India	3,014,700
„ Exchange	640,800
TOTAL	4,723,500

96. The actual outlay amounted to Rx. 4,779,155 as under :—

	Rx.
In England	1,034,673
„ India	3,121,996
Exchange	622,486
TOTAL	4,779,155

resulting in a lapse of Rx. 19,045 on the Budget Estimate and an excess of Rx. 55,655 over the Revised Estimate of the year. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the actuals in India and in England stand as follows :—

	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	ACTUALS.	
			More.	Less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
India	3,014,700	3,121,996	107,296	...
England	1,068,000	1,034,673	...	33,327
Exchange	640,800	622,486	...	18,314
TOTAL	4,723,500	4,779,155	55,655	

97. The distribution of the outlay of the year by finance heads is as under :—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	984,469
37.— „ of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	339,487
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,455,199
TOTAL	4,779,155

No expenditure was incurred during the year in connection with the redemption of liabilities.

Comparison with the Budget and Revised Estimates.

98. In the statement attached to this review as Schedule F will be found full details of the expenditure of the year compared with the Budget and

Revised Estimates, and showing the details of classification by Fund heads. The following is a general abstract :—

RAILWAYS.	Actuals, 1892-93.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		REVISED ESTIMATE.	
		Estimates.	Actuals + more or - less	Estimates.	Actuals + more or - less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
<i>Expenditure by State agency—</i>					
Open lines*	527,349	731,120	—303,771	569,600	—42,251
Mu Valley	447,688	502,050	—54,362	447,600	+88
Burma, Meiktila Branch	27,620	6,900	+20,720	26,900	+720
Assam-Bengal, Northern Section	—47,876	300,000	—347,876	—47,900	+24
Eastern Bengal, Barsoo-Kissen- gunge Extension	45,599	20,000	+25,599	43,200	+2,399
Lucknow-Rae Bareilly-Benares	126,809	205,000	—78,191	154,600	—27,791
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	251,822	375,000	—123,178	296,700	—44,878
Sind Pishin Petroleum Operations	1,409	1,800	—391	1,800	—391
Frontier Railway Reserve	30,060	33,500	—3,440	33,000	—2,940
Peshawar „ „	1,026	350	+676	1,000	+26
Mari-Attock	211,097	285,000	—73,903	204,400	+6,697
Mushkaf-Bolan	267,151	200,000	+67,151	255,900	+11,251
East Coast	1,233,618	1,088,100	+145,518	1,248,900	—15,282
Stores (Fluctuations in reserves and stores in transit)	27,285	123,630	—96,345	—30,400	+57,685
TOTAL	3,150,657	3,872,450	—721,793	3,205,300	—54,643
<i>Expenditure by agency of Companies—</i>					
Open lines	501,580	466,100	+74,480	588,800	—48,220
East Indian—Jherriah Extension	234,468	160,000	+74,468	190,000	+44,468
Assam-Bengal (Land)	14,231	...	+14,231	18,000	—3,769
Godhra-Rutlam	633,349	450,000	+183,349	580,000	+53,349
Palanpur-Deesa	11,237	...	+11,237	12,000	—763
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	102,731	150,000	—47,269	100,000	+2,731
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91,902	155,000	—63,098	87,500	+4,402
TOTAL	1,628,498	1,381,100	+247,398	1,576,300	+52,198
Reserve . . . . .	...	8,150	—8,150	...	...
Deduct—Estimated lapses . . . . .	...	—463,500	+463,500	—58,100	+58,100
GRAND TOTAL	4,779,155	4,798,200	—19,045	4,723,500	+55,655
<i>Distributed as under—</i>					
England	1,034,673	1,382,000	—347,327	1,068,000	—33,327
India	3,121,996	2,725,200	+396,796	3,014,700	+107,296
Exchange	622,486	691,000	—68,514	640,800	—18,314
TOTAL	4,779,155	4,798,200	—19,045	4,723,500	+55,655

* Includes Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation account.

BUDGET ESTIMATE.

99. The more important variations from the Budget Estimate materially affecting the results are explained below :—

State Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 203,771. The principal lapses occur on the Eastern Bengal and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, and are due to the supplies of English stores having fallen short of the estimate.

The lapse on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is further due to large issues of stores to the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad and Lucknow-Rae Bareilly-Benares Railways.

Credits from the sale of materials held at debit of the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account were received during the year, but were not provided for in the Budget Estimate.

There is an excess on the North-Western Railway due to the credits from issues of stores to Revenue having been less than estimated for in consequence of a reduction of expenditure on Revenue account.

The Gradient Improvements were pushed on rapidly during the year, and the outlay on this account was considerably larger than that of the previous year; it however fell short of the Budget Estimate owing to the prevalence of sickness in the district and to heavy rains.

Lines under construction - The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx 518,022.

The lapse on the Mu Valley Railway is due to the stoppage of works during the working season, pending an inspection of the line with a view to improving the alignment.

The lapse on the Assam-Bengal Railway is due to the construction of this line having been made over to a Company during the year; the grant originally allotted was consequently withdrawn. The past outlay incurred by Government was also transferred to the Company's account.

The lapses on the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad and Lucknow-Rae Bareilly Railways is due to short receipt of stores from England.

The lapse on the Mari-Attock Railway is due to the scarcity of labour, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera and other sickness in the neighbourhood of the line.

The excess on the Barsoe-Kissengunge Extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway is due to larger outlay on waterways and raising embankments rendered necessary by floods.

The Budget grants for the Mushkaf-Bolan and East Coast Railways have been exceeded owing to work on these lines having been pushed on during the year. Additional grants to meet the further requirements of these lines were allotted during the year.

Companies' Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 74,480.

The principal lapse occurred on the South Indian Railway, owing to delay in obtaining stores from England.

The principal excesses were—

On the Tirhoot Railway, due to expenditure on additional rolling-stock sanctioned during the year, and to the issues of stores to Revenue not having been as large as was anticipated.

On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the outlay on final heads was less than provided for in the Budget, owing to debits for land required at Delhi not having been raised by the Civil Department, to the late receipt of sanction to an estimate for fencing, and to credits for materials returned into stores; but, on the other hand, the

stores balance was not reduced as anticipated, owing to an adjustment on account of rails received from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to large purchases of coal and timber, and to less issues of stores to Revenue and Capital works.

On the East Indian Railway, owing to the cost of re-sleepering the Patna-Gya Railway, which has been amalgamated with the undertaking, having been debited to capital under the orders of the Government of India.

Lines under construction.—The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 172,918.

The principal lapses were—

On the Dharmavaram-Hindupur Railway, due to the provision for rolling-stock not having been utilised.

On the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, due to difficulty in obtaining labour and to many of the works having been delayed in consequence of the early floods.

The principal excesses were—

On the East Indian Railway, Jherriah Extension, owing to greater progress being made, second-hand material having been used instead of waiting for new material from England.

On the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, owing to works which were interrupted in the previous year in consequence of an outbreak of sickness, having been pushed on, and to a larger supply of materials having been received from England than was anticipated.

REVISED ESTIMATE.

100. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the principal variations and the reasons assigned are briefly as follows:—

State Agency.

Open Lines.—The actuals fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 42,251.

The lapse occurred chiefly on the Eastern Bengal and Burma Railways and on the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation account:—

On the Eastern Bengal Railway the lapse is due to large issues of permanent-way materials to Revenue towards the close of the year, and to a credit on account of depreciation charges on Bengal Central Railway rolling-stock;

On the Burma Railway the lapse is due to short supplies of stores from England; and

On the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account, to larger credits having been received from the sale of materials held at debit of the account than were anticipated.

On the North Western Railway there was an excess, due to greater progress on Gradient Improvements.

Lines under construction.—The actuals fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 12,392.

The principal lapses were—

On the Lucknow-Rae Bareilly-Benares Railway, due to short receipt of permanent-way material, etc., from England.

On the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway, due to short receipt of stores from England and to a credit for stores temporarily lent to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

On the East Coast Railway, due to a liability on account of stores under supply from the surplus stock of the Bellary-Kistna Railway having been over-estimated, and to short debits for English stores.

The principal excesses were —

On the Muskhar-Bolan Railway, due to the transfer of plant and stores from the North-Western Railway and Chaman Extension, authorised after the Revised Estimate was passed.

On the *Stores transactions*, due to payments in England towards the close of the year for stores uninvoiced or received too late for issue to lines in time and adjustment in the accounts of the year.

Companies' Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 48,220.

The lapse occurred chiefly—

On the South Indian Railway, due to smaller purchases of stores in India and to the non-arrival of stores from England.

On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, due to short expenditure in connection with crossing stations, to the late receipt of sanction to an estimate for fencing, and to the sale of press machinery.

Lines under construction.—The actuals exceeded the Revised Estimate by Rx. 100,418.

The principal excesses were—

On the East Indian Railway, Jherriah Extension, due to large payments in England on account of stores, to the purchase of sleepers from the North-Western Railway, and to heavy payments for labour towards the close of the year.

On the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, due to works having been pushed on in the closing months of the year.

On the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, due to more progress having been made in laying permanent-way than was anticipated.

101. *Total Capital Outlay.*—The total outlay incurred on State Railways up to the end of the year has amounted to Rx. 110,202,733 as under:—

	Rx.
Indian outlay	56,877,169
Debits to the Indian Books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England	53,325,564
TOTAL	110,202,733

the distribution by finance heads being as follows:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	4,403,243
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	6,404,531
43.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue	65,841,508
50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities	33,553,451
TOTAL	110,202,733

102. Full details of the above will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule G.

SECTION F.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED COMPANIES.

103. Each of the Guaranteed Railway Companies has a sterling Capital. Under the respective contracts entered upon many years ago, funds required to meet expenditure in India are advanced at the fixed rate of exchange of 1s. 10d. the rupee, and, on the other hand, advances in England when converted into Indian currency are converted at the same rate of 1s. 10d. the rupee. The figures relating to Capital expenditure in this section, where stated in sterling, represent as regards withdrawals by the Companies in England true sterling, and as regards withdrawals in India the equivalent in rupees at the rate of 1s. 10d.; where stated in Rx. sterling has been converted into rupees at the same rate.

104. The following table shows the amount of Capital raised to the 31st March 1893 :—

	SHARE CAPITAL.		DEBENTURES.		DEBENTURE STOCK		CAPITAL NOT BEARING INTEREST		Total.
	India	England	Nominal amount.	Cash received.	Stock represented.	Cash received.	India.	England.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula.	496,897	19,503,108	2,970,900	2,970,900	2,701,450	2,475,559	74,929	215,145	25,736,533
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	21,672	7,528,628	1,238,500	1,238,500			..	18,419	8,807,219
Madras		10,257,630	800,000	800,000		...		12,014	11,069,644
TOTAL	518,569	37,289,361	5,009,400	5,009,400	2,701,450	2,475,559	74,929	245,578	45,613,396

105. Interest on the Share Capital, Debentures, and Debenture Stock is guaranteed by the Secretary of State, the rates of interest being as under :—

	Great Indian Peninsula	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Madras.	Total
	£	£	£	£
Share Capital at 5 per cent.	20,000,000	7,550,800	8,757,670	36,307,970
„ „ 4½ „ . . . . .	..	...	999,960	999,960
„ „ 4½ „ . . . . .	...	...	500,000	500,000
Debenture Stock at 4 „	2,701,450	...	...	2,701,450
Debentures at 3½ „	804,800	...	140,000	944,800
„ „ 3½ „	1,866,100	1,238,500	462,200	3,566,800
„ „ 3 „	800,000	...	197,800	497,800
TOTAL	25,672,350	8,788,800	11,057,630	45,518,780

106. The average rate of interest payable in gold on the Capital of these Guaranteed Companies is a little under 4·74 per cent. Under the contracts, the State must continue to pay interest on the Share Capital at the rates guaranteed until the contracts terminate, and it is consequently unable to obtain any advantage from the increasingly easy condition of the money market. The State can now raise money at a little over 3 per cent., but it has to continue to pay 5 per cent. on the bulk of the Share Capital, which,

with the low exchange, at the average rate for 1892-93, is equivalent to a payment of interest at a rate of over $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the sterling Capital converted at par.

107. During the year 1892-93, debentures were issued in England to the extent of £859,600. Debentures to the extent of £138,200 bearing interest at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fell due during the year, and were renewed at 3 per cent. The amount raised by each Company was as follows :—

	£
Great Indian Pensinsula	259,600
Madras	100,000
TOTAL	359,600

108. The following table shows the amounts withdrawn by the several Companies on Capital account up to the 31st March 1893, and the balances of Capital at their credit, or amount of overdrafts, on that date :—

	Paid-up Capital.	CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.			BALANCE AT	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula	25,736,533	6,912,318	18,524,315	25,437,133	299,400	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	8,807,219	2,351,438	6,416,634	8,768,072	39,147	...
Madras	11,069,644	4,168,619	6,833,585	11,002,204	67,440	...
TOTAL	45,613,396	13,432,375	31,774,534	45,207,409	405,987	...

or, as stated in the Indian accounts, sterling being converted into rupees at the contract rates of exchange, the figures stand as under :—

	Paid-up Capital.	CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.			BALANCE AT	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	28,076,218	7,541,256	20,208,343	27,749,599	326,619	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9,607,875	2,565,205	6,999,964	9,565,169	42,706	...
Madras	12,075,975	4,547,585	7,454,820	12,002,405	73,570	...
TOTAL	49,760,068	14,654,046	34,663,127	49,317,173	442,895	...

109. The net Capital expenditure during the year on the Guaranteed Railways amounted to £70,254 as below :—

	WITHDRAWALS.			REFUNDS.			NET WITH-DRAWALS.
	In India.	In England.	Total.	In India.	In England.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Great Indian Peninsula	326,760	347,487	674,247	605,298	5,760	611,058	63,189
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	122,826	122,457	245,283	259,456	1,530	260,986	—15,703
Madras	154,387	64,017	218,404	195,146	490	195,636	22,768
TOTAL	603,973	533,961	1,137,934	1,059,900	7,780	1,067,680	70,254

110. The large refunds in India represent chiefly the value of stores issued to Revenue for working and maintenance which, in the first instance, are paid for from Capital funds.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

111. The following table compares the actual net withdrawals during the year with the actuals of 1891-92, and with the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1892-93:—

	Actuals, 1892-93.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
Great Indian Peninsula	68,938	48,700	+ 25,288	205,000	- 136,067	- 104,108
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	- 17,131	- 25,300	+ 8,169	20,900	- 38,081	26,354
Madras	24,888	20,400	+ 4,488	126,300	- 101,462	127,813
TOTAL	76,640	38,800	+ 37,840	352,200	- 275,560	50,064

112. The difference between the actuals of 1891-92 and 1892-93 is due, for the most part, to smaller refunds for value of stores consumed by revenue and sold to outsiders. The decrease as compared with the Budget Estimate is owing chiefly to a lapse on the provision for engineering works and stores. The excess over the Revised Estimate occurs principally on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and is due to large purchase of coal towards the close of the year.

SECTION G.

CAPITAL OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

(Exclusive of the old Guaranteed Companies.)

113. The accounts reviewed in this section represent the capital transactions of the following Railway Companies :—

Bengal Central.

Bengal-Nagpur.

Indian Midland.

Southern Mahratta.

Mysore.

Rohilkhund-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly undertaking).

Assam-Bengal.

114. Each of these Companies has a sterling capital, consisting partly of share capital and debentures raised by the Companies direct on guarantees by the Secretary of State, and partly of advances made by the Secretary of State from funds raised by him under the provisions of Act 51, Vict., Chap. 5. The sums thus raised and advanced to the Companies are considered as part of the Companies' capital. Interest on such advances is charged against the Railway Revenue Account and has to be met before surplus profits can be declared.

115. The financial terms of the contracts, the rates of interest guaranteed, and the rates of exchange at which the capital is converted into Indian currency vary in each case. These points are briefly stated below.

116. *Bengal Central Railway*.—This line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company and is, merely as a matter of convenience, classed among State Railways. This Railway was originally constructed under a limited guarantee of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum while the line was under construction, such interest together with interest thereon being repayable out of surplus profits. But a revised contract was entered into, with effect from the 1st July 1885, under which the Company receives a guarantee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on share capital and a quarter of net earnings paid half-yearly, the claim to the repayment of interest advanced under the original contract being at the same time waived. The capital when stated in Indian currency is converted at the rate of 1s. 5·262d. the rupee.

117. *Bengal-Nagpur Railway*.—This Company receives a guarantee at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on share capital, and is entitled to a quarter share of surplus profits,—i.e., of the excess of net earnings over interest—calculated annually. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency is £1=Rs. 13.

118. *Indian Midland Railway*.—This Company also receives a guarantee of 4 per cent. per annum on its share capital, and is entitled to a quarter share of surplus profits, calculated annually. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency is £1=Rs. 12½.

119. *Southern Mahratta Railway*.—This Company now receives a guarantee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (4 per cent. up to 31st December 1890) and a quarter of net earnings. The rates of exchange for the conversion of sterling Capital into rupees are, as regards the Capital (£530,957), specially raised for the completion of the Bellary-Kistna Railway, which was taken over by the Company, £1=Rs. 14, and for the remainder of the Capital, £1=Rs. 12. The Company also gets the advantage of outlay by the State on the construction of the Bellary-Kistna Railway to the extent of Rx. 1,657,753 without any charge for interest.

120. *Mysore Railway*.—This line was completed and is worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. That Company raised sufficient funds by the issue of debenture stock to repay to the Mysore Durbar the outlay previously incurred by that State and to complete the extension to link in with the Southern Mahratta system. Acting on behalf of the Mysore Durbar, the

Secretary of State has guaranteed interest at 4 per cent. on the nominal amount of the debenture stock issued. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company also receives a quarter of net earnings. The rate of exchange for conversion of the sterling capital into Indian currency is 1s. 5-931d. the rupee.

121. *Rohilkhand-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly Section) Railway.*—The Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company took over, with effect from the 1st January 1891, the Bareilly-Pilibhit and the Lucknow-Sitapur State Railways, undertaking to complete the link between these lines, and to work the whole with their own line of Railway. The Company agreed to raise capital to the extent of £160,000 by the issue of debentures, with the power to discharge any portion of this obligation by the payment of rupees in India, the amount so paid being deemed the equivalent of sterling money at the average rate of exchange during the half-year immediately preceding the date of such payment. The Company subsequently issued sterling debentures for £147,000, which sold for Rs. 20,34,195. This sum was paid into the Calcutta treasury, and, at the rate fixed by the contract, is deemed to be equivalent to a sterling payment of £160,837. The debentures were issued under a guarantee of the Secretary of State at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The previous outlay incurred by the State has not been refunded to Government, and it has been further agreed that any additional capital required shall be provided by the Secretary of State. Any surplus profits after paying the debenture interest, and interest at 4 per cent. on the outlay by the State, are to be divided between Government and the Company in the ratio of their respective shares of capital.

122. *Assam-Bengal Railway.*—This Company took over, in November 1892, the construction work on the Gauhati-Lumding Section of the Railway which had been commenced by the State. The capital authorised to be raised by the Company is £1,500,000, and the rate of interest guaranteed is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum up to the 1st July 1898, and after that date 3 per cent. The rate for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency is the average rate of exchange obtained by the Secretary of State for bills payable on demand drawn on India during the calendar half-year next preceding the time at which the conversion is required to be made.

123. The following table shows the amount of capital raised to the 31st March 1893:—

	Bengal Central.	Bengal Nagpur.	Indian Midland	Southern Mahratta.	Mysore.	Rohilkhand- Kumaon.	Assam- Bengal.
<i>Share Capital—</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
India (at contract rates)	..	...	..	8,460	...	...	...
England	500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,491,540	..	..	1,813,872
<i>Debentures—</i>							
Nominal amount	...	1,500,000	2,754,100	943,100	..	147,000	...
Cash received	..	1,500,000	2,754,100	943,100	...	160,837†	...
<i>Debenture Stock—</i>							
Stock represented	..	..	...	...	1,200,000	..	...
Cash received	...	...	..	...	1,200,000*	..	...
<i>Capital not bearing interest—</i>							
India (at contract rates)	...	...	..	34	...	...	...
England	...	5,781	2,016	30,923	24,000	..	...
Total subscribed by Companies	500,000	4,505,781	5,756,116	4,474,057	1,224,000	160,837	1,813,872
Advances made from money raised under Act 51, Vict, Cap. 5	500,000	2,700,000	1,345,000	2,129,300	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,000,000	7,205,781	7,101,116	6,603,957	1,224,000	160,837	1,813,872
Equivalent in Rx.	Rx. 1,390,337	Rx. 9,367,515	Rx. 8,876,895	Rx. 8,080,939	Rx. 1,638,260	Rx. 203,419	Rx. 1,896,505

* The cash received in this case was £1,224,000, of which the sum of £24,000 is included under "Capital not bearing interest."
† Rs. 20,34,195 were actually paid into the Treasury, and this, under the contract, is taken as equivalent to £160,837.

124. The following abstract shows the different rates of interest guaranteed in the case of each line on the share and debenture capital :—

	Bengal Central.	Bengal-Nagpur.	Indian Midland.	Southern Mahratta.	Mysore.	Rohilkhand-Kumaon.	Assam-Bengal.	Total.
	£	£	£.	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital at 4 per cent.	...	3,000,000	3,000,000	...	...	...	...	6,000,000
Share Capital at 3½ per cent.	500,000	...	...	3,500,000	...	...	1,313,872	5,313,872
Debenture stock at 4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1,200,000	...	...	1,200,000
Debentures at 3½ per cent.	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	255,000	...	...	...	2,255,000
Debentures at 2½ per cent.	...	500,000	1,754,100	688,100	...	147,000	...	3,089,200
TOTAL	500,000	4,500,000	5,754,100	4,443,100	1,200,000	147,000	1,313,872	17,858,072

125. During the year 1892-93, the only capital raised by Companies direct was the sum of £1,210,967 subscribed on account of share Capital by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company. Advances were made from moneys raised under Act 51, Vict., Cap. 5, to the Indian Midland Railway Company, £115,000, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, £300,000, and to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, £150,000, making a total addition to the Companies' capital of £1,775,967. Of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company's 3½ per cent. debentures, £600,000 fell due on the 1st April 1892, and were renewed bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum.

126. The following table shows the amounts of capital withdrawn by the several Companies up to the 31st March 1893, and the balances of capital at their credit, or the amounts of overdrafts, on that date. In this table the amounts shown as withdrawn in England represent true sterling, the amounts shown as withdrawn in India represent rupees converted at contract rates, and also take into account the differences between remittances from England converted at contract rates and the average rates of exchange at which they are incorporated in the Indian books :—

	Paid-up Capital (including advances).	CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.			BALANCE AT	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Assam-Bengal	1,313,872	195,471	182,165	377,636	938,236	...
Bengal Central	1,000,000	332,481	489,387	821,818	178,182	...
Bengal-Nagpur	7,205,781	5,031,379	2,411,793	7,443,072	...	287,391
Indian Midland	7,101,116	4,717,180	2,212,587	6,929,717	171,399	...
Southern Mahratta	6,803,957	5,761,390	1,735,181	7,496,571	331,386	...
Mysore	1,124,000					
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	160,837	174,113	70,153	244,266	...	83,429
TOTAL	24,609,563	16,211,814	7,101,266	23,313,080	1,617,203	320,720

or, as stated in the Indian accounts, the sterling capital being converted at the contract rates, and the withdrawals in England being converted at the

average rates of exchange applicable under the contract, the figures stand as under:—

	BALANCE AT			
	Paid-up Capital.	Capital withdrawn.	Credit.	Debit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Assam-Bengal .	1,896,505	545,094	1,351,411	
Bengal Central .	1,390,337	1,007,792	382,545	
Bengal-Nagpur .	9,367,515	9,675,993		308,478
Indian Midland .	8,876,395	8,660,560	215,835	
Southern Mahratta	8,030,939	7,828,374	202,565	
Mysore . . .	1,638,280	1,420,673	217,607	
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	203,419	318,255		114,836
TOTAL	31,403,390	29,456,741	2,369,963	423,314

127. The overdraft shown against the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is due to the inclusion in the Capital account of the sum of Rx. 485,383* expended by the State on the Katni-Umaria State Railway, which was subsequently taken over by the Company (*vide* para. 35 above). It should also be mentioned that a sum of Rx. 1,657,753 was expended by Government on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, now incorporated in the Southern Mahratta Railway system, and that this amount has not been included in the foregoing tables of expenditure. Similarly, a sum of Rx. 512,114 expended by Government on the Bareilly-Pilibhit and Lucknow-Sitapur Railways, prior to their transfer to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company, has not been included in those statements. These items are classed, as originally charged, under 48.—*State Railways—Construction*, and are included in the expenditure dealt with in Section E.

Comparison with actuals during 1891-92, and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

128. In the following table the actual expenditure during the year is compared with the Revised and Budget Estimates, and with the actuals during 1891-92:—

RAILWAY.	Actuals, 1892-93.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
		Rx. .	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
Assam-Bengal . . .	545,094	580,800	—35,706	...	+545,094	...
Bengal Central . . .	11,801	13,200	—1,399	13,200	—1,399	22,596
Bengal-Nagpur . . .	413,654	426,800	—13,146	551,300	—137,646	816,849
Indian Midland . . .	96,737	118,700	—21,963	191,800	—95,063	194,557
Southern Mahratta . . .	77,781	100,000	—22,219	102,800	—25,019	51,734
Mysore	—81,294	—80,000	—1,294	65,500	—146,794	11,908
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly)	26,969	32,000	—5,031	26,300	+669	68,567
TOTAL . . .	1,090,742	1,191,500	—100,758	950,900	+139,842	1,166,211

* Equivalent at contract rate to Rs. 373,372.

Compared with actuals of previous year.

129. The decrease in the expenditure during 1892-93, as compared with the outlay during 1891-92, is due to the more advanced stage of construction and

gradual completion of works on the older lines; but, on the other hand, construction by the Company was commenced during the year on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

In the case of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, on which the largest decrease occurs, the outlay on the Saranda Tunnel and on the erection of rolling-stock was very large during 1891-92. The issue of materials for the construction of the Sambalpur Branch contributed largely to the reduction in suspense balances during the year.

The decrease on the Bengal Central Railway is on ballast and permanent-way and in stores balance.

The increase on the Southern Mahratta Railway is due to the stores balance of the Mysore Railway at end of December 1892 being taken over owing to the amalgamation of the Stores accounts of the two Railways.

Compared with Budget Estimate.

130. As compared with the Budget Estimate, the excess is Rs. 139,842, and is due to the commencement of construction by the Company on the Assam-Bengal Railway, and to the transfer of the outlay incurred by the State to the Company's capital account.

The lapses on the other Railways are attributable chiefly to the following causes:—

On the Bengal Central Railway, to savings on stations and buildings, ballast and permanent-way and stores.

On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to the provision made for staff quarters having been curtailed and to late receipt of sanction for many of the works; to the reserve grant for rolling-stock not having been operated on; and to the work originally contemplated on the Sambalpur Extension not having been completed pending a settlement of the final alignment of the last few miles of the extension.

On the Indian Midland Railway, to the sums set aside for unforeseen works not having been required, and to the postponement of certain works on the Jhansi-Manickpur Section, and to smaller expenditure than was expected on the new central workshops.

On the Southern Mahratta Railway, to expenditure in England being short of the estimate in consequence of indents for fencing and plant for the printing press at Dharwar not having been submitted for want of sanctioned estimates.

On the Mysore Railway, to credits arising from the recovery from the Mysore Durbar of the capital cost of the Nanjangud Extension in consequence of the transfer of the line, and to the amalgamation of the suspense accounts with those of the Southern Mahratta Railway, and to the postponement of certain Capital works.

Compared with Revised Estimate.

131. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the lapses amount to Rs. 100,758, and have been explained as follows:—

On the Bengal Central Railway, to fewer sleepers having been purchased than was anticipated.

On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to short outlay on rolling-stock and an under-estimate of the reduction in suspense balances consequent on the short receipt of stores from England, and heavier issues to Revenue than was anticipated.

On the Indian Midland Railway, to smaller purchases of stores in India, and to less expenditure having been incurred on the central workshops than was estimated.

On the Southern Mahratta Railway, to short outlay in England, short debits by the Civil Department for compensation for land and for supplies by the Forest Department, and to delay in completing certain works provided for in the estimate.

SECTION II.

NATIVE STATES RAILWAYS.

Capital and Revenue Transactions.

132. The accounts reviewed in this section represent the transactions of the following Railways belonging to Native States, the accounts of which are dealt with in this Department:—

Bhopal State Railway (Bhopal Section).

Khamgaon Railway.

Amraoti Railway.

133. It may be mentioned that the transactions of the following foreign Railways, with the accounts of which this Department has no concern, are not dealt with in this review:—

- * The Gaekwar's.
- * Jodhpore-Bikaner.
- Nizam's Guaranteed.
- Morvi.
- * Rajpura-Bhatinda.
- Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbundar.
- * Jammu-Kashmir (Kashmir Section).
- * Kolhapur.
- * Cooch Behar.
- Bina-Guna.
- Bhopal-Ujjain.
- West of India Portuguese.
- Pondicherry.
- Mysore { Mysore-Nanjangod Section.
- { Bangalore to Frontier at Hindupur.

MYSORE GOLD FIELDS.

134. An officer of the Public Works Accounts Department is lent to the Native States for the purpose of keeping the accounts of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbundar Railway, and the accounts of the lines marked with an asterisk are either kept or supervised by Public Works Accounts officers. It has been decided that the accounts of the Bina-Guna and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways shall be audited annually by a Public Works Accounts officer.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

135. *Capital.*—The Bhopal State Railway is the joint property of the Imperial Government and the Bhopal Durbar. The line connects Itarsi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with Bhopal, crossing the river Nerbudda in the neighbourhood of Hoshungabad. The line runs for 13 miles through British territory and for 44 miles through the Native State of Bhopal.

136. Funds for the construction of this line were at first provided as follows:—

	Rx.
By the British Government .	125,000
By the Bhopal State . . .	500,000

But as further moneys were required to meet the cost of additional works and alterations necessary to bring the line up to the required standard, to carry the heavy traffic anticipated on the opening of the Indian Midland Railway, and as Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal was not prepared to advance more than the 50 lakhs, it was decided to provide the necessary money from Imperial resources. The contribution made by the Durbar had all been utilized before the end of 1890-91, so that the expenditure incurred subsequently was met from grants under the head "48.—State Railways—Construction," and as such is reviewed in the section pertaining thereto.

137. The capital expended on the line to the close of 1892-93 has amounted to Rs. 694,605, and has been charged as follows:—

	Rx.
To British Government	194,605
To Bhopal State	500,000

138. *Revenue.*—During the period to which these accounts relate, the line was worked by the Indian Midland Railway on the following terms: on payment of such sum as shall bear the same rate per cent. to the gross receipts of the Bhopal State Railway for any half-year, as the aggregate working expenses (excluding cost of maintenance) of the amalgamated undertaking shall bear to the aggregate gross receipts of the amalgamated undertaking for the same half-year, *plus* the actual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of way and works, *plus* 5 per cent. of the gross earnings for supply of rolling-stock. The earnings and expenses are adjusted by the calendar half-year, and the amounts included in the accounts for the official year 1892-93 represent the results of working during the calendar year 1892. .

139. The revenue receipts and charges of the year are, under the terms of the agreement with the Durbar, divided between the British Government and the Bhopal State in the proportion of the capital contributed by each, and on this basis the division of the transactions of the year 1892 was made as shown in the following table:—

	Government.	Bhopal State.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts	15,310	44,780	60,090
Expenditure	9,670	28,192	37,862
Net Receipts	5,640	16,588	22,228

140. The Durbar share of the net earnings for the year is equivalent to a return of 3.31 per cent. per annum on the capital provided by the Durbar. The amount was paid to the Durbar under the instructions conveyed in Public Works Department letter No. 383 A.—R., dated 9th September 1889.

KHAMGAON AND AMRAOTI RAILWAYS.

141. *Capital.*—These railways have been constructed from funds provided from the surplus revenues of Berar. The Khamgaon Railway, 7½ miles in length, runs from Jalamb Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Khamgaon, and the Amraoti Railway, 5½ miles in length, connects Budnera with Amraoti.

142. The capital expended on these lines to the end of 1892-93 is as under:—

	To end of 1891-92.	During 1892-93.	Total to date.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway	48,983	—122	48,861
Amraoti „	44,935	69	45,004

143. *Revenue.*—Both these lines are worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on the following terms: the payment to the Company of the same percentage of the gross receipts of the State line that the working expenses of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and branch lines, taken together, bear to the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and

branch lines, *plus* 5 per cent. of the gross receipts of the State line for the use of rolling-stock. The transactions are adjusted by the calendar half-year, and the results incorporated in the accounts of the year 1892-93 represent the transactions of the calendar year 1892.

144. The receipts and charges of the year 1892 are shown in the following table:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway	6,555	3,464	3,091
Amraoti „	10,576	5,712	4,864

145. The net receipts represent returns of 6·33 and 10·81 per cent. per annum on the total capital expended on the Khamgaon and Amraoti Railways, respectively.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

146. The actual Capital outlay on the lines dealt with in this section compares with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

RAILWAY	Actuals, 1892-93.	REVISED ESTIMATE		BUDGET ESTIMATE	
		Estimate	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate	Actuals, more or less.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon .	—122	—120	—2	—30	—92
Amraoti .	69	70	—1	50	+19
TOTAL	—53	—50	—3	20	—73

The credit in the case of the Khamgaon Railway represents the sale of permanent-way material to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The lapse on the Budget Estimate is due to more material having been sold than was expected.

147. The actual revenue transactions compare with the actuals of 1891-92 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

	Actuals, 1892-93.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1891-92.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
Bhopal—						
Receipts .	44,780	46,000	—1,220	45,000	—220	46,043
Expenditure .	28,192	29,700	—1,508	36,000	—7,808	28,728
Net Receipts	16,588	16,300	+ 288	9,000	+ 7,588	17,315
Khamgaon—						
Receipts .	6,555	6,600	—45	6,200	+ 355	6,667
Expenditure .	3,464	3,600	—136	3,300	+ 164	3,405
Net Receipts	3,091	3,000	+ 91	2,900	+ 191	3,262
Amraoti—						
Receipts .	10,576	10,800	—224	11,000	—424	11,291
Expenditure .	5,712	6,000	—288	6,000	—288	5,958
Net Receipts	4,864	4,800	+ 64	5,000	—136	5,339

148. The earnings on all three lines are slightly below those of the previous year, but the differences are unimportant. The decrease in expenditure on the Bhopal Railway, as compared with the estimates, is said to be due to the working expenses having been estimated at too high a percentage of the earnings. The decrease in expenditure on the Khamgaon and Amraoti Railways, as compared with the Revised Estimate, is due to the percentage of gross receipts on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as now ascertained, being lower than the figure adopted in the Revised Estimate.

SIMLA ;
The 16th April 1894. }

R. G. MACDONALD,
Acctt. Genl., P. W. Dept.

Acctt. Genl., P. W. D's Memorandum No 331 R., dated 17th April 1894. .

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract and Detailed Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure on Railways in India during
and to the end of 1892-93.

Accompaniment to Accountant General's, P. W. Dept., Note No. 331 R., dated 17th April 1894.

Abstract by Fund and Finance Heads of the Revenue and Expenditure on Railways in India during 1892-93, compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the accounts of 1891-92.

REVENUE.				For details see sche- dule	Fund and Finance Heads	For details see sche- dule.	EXPENDITURE.			
Accounts, 1891-92.	1892-93						Accounts, 1891-92.			
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Accounts					Accounts	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL.										
XXVI AND 38 — STATE RAILWAYS										
Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses										
4,957,632	4,650,300	4,890,300	4,889,869	East Indian	1,607,100	1,600,000	1,516,500	1,643,008		
2,205,116	1,926,290	2,240,000	2,247,595	Rajputana-Malwa	1,018,702	1,005,000	995,500	1,087,885		
13,088	17,000	14,000	15,310	Rhopal	9,670	10,300	13,800	8,200		
54,425	56,000	54,000	54,407	Warora Colliery	50,671	49,700	43,800	43,149		
25,897	25,000	23,300	23,299	Wardha Coal	19,889	20,300	19,500	19,952		
27,996	42,000	34,000	36,524	Umari Colliery	33,179	33,000	32,400	25,976		
697,317	650,000	607,500	604,259	Bengal Nagpur	309,681	317,500	325,000	303,037		
			16,443	Burhan						
210,027				Toungchoo-Mandalay				110,167		
18,614	30,000	22,500	23,154	Mu Valley	54,011	53,000	80,000	12,039		
40,518	800,000	858,800	872,312	Eastern Bengal	561,629	537,500	540,000			
76,110	75,000	77,000	78,008	Bengal Central	53,808	53,500	53,500	57,001		
60,771	55,000	28,000	28,650	Patna-Gya	12,303	12,300	24,200	25,983		
	520,000	527,500	534,398	Bengal and North-Western and Inchoot	395,397	380,000	360,000			
879,286	630,000	845,000	845,931	Oudh and Rohilkhand	368,690	375,000	350,000	381,472		
436,012	440,000	452,500	444,351	Indian Midland	292,086	280,000	280,000	267,555		
	60,000	66,000	69,169	Lucknow Bareilly	42,737	43,000	38,000			
3,809,010	2,880,000	2,560,000	2,569,578	North-Western	1,811,437	1,670,000	1,880,000	1,953,535		
725,984	807,200	790,000	797,602	South Indian	507,015	497,500	540,000	497,698		
134,356	137,000	152,500	151,205	Mysore	96,812	106,000	101,000	102,932		
8,737	9,100	9,800	9,878	Pozwada Extension	7,038	7,300	6,400	5,823		
	15,000			East Coast			8,250			
30,858	29,800	32,700	32,434	Dhond and Manmad (net receipts)						
477,803	490,000	460,000	463,116	Southern Mahratta	323,709	338,000	365,000	350,996		
				Bilaspur-Etawah	1,321					
14,324,057	14,604,100	14,748,000	14,810,516	A	TOTAL	A	7,579,288	7,448,900	7,522,650	6,806,441
Interest on debt										
				India	2,939,735	2,937,700	2,930,900	2,480,038		
				England	1,017,092	1,017,000	1,017,400	1,005,952		
				Exchange	611,908	610,200	508,700	436,847		
				TOTAL	4,568,735	4,564,900	4,457,000	3,922,837		
Annuities in purchase of Railways										
				East Indian	1,872,534	1,870,800	1,753,850	1,673,978		
				Eastern Bengal	194,114	193,900	181,800	173,636		
				North-Western	650,751	650,100	609,450	581,149		
				TOTAL	2,717,399	2,714,800	2,544,900	2,428,763		
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies										
				Assam Bengal	41,730	41,800	59,100			
				Bengal Central	28,028	28,000	26,300	25,100		
				Bengal Nagpur	208,693	203,300	276,200	286,082		
				Indian Midland	339,558	339,200	318,000	304,075		
				Lucknow-Bareilly	10,693	11,100	11,800	7,439		
				Southern Mahratta	324,390	324,000	289,200	360,000		
				South Indian	48,049	48,000	46,000	43,028		
				TOTAL	1,086,141	1,085,200	1,025,600	1,004,674		
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances										
				Bengal Central	26,027	26,100	24,400	23,307		
				Bengal Nagpur	130,132	130,100	122,000	111,572		
				Indian Midland	68,360	68,200	62,100	53,489		
				Southern Mahratta	106,973	106,900	121,900	87,879		
				TOTAL	331,492	331,300	329,700	276,247		

REVENUE.				For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	EXPENDITURE.				
Accounts, 1891-92.	1892-93.						Accounts, 1891-92.				
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.								
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
397,911 822,344 2,272,863	420,000 750,000 2,060,000	435,000 845,000 1,980,000	452,317 855,810 1,936,286		XXVII.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS						
					Net Traffic Receipts						
					Madras						
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...					
					Great Indian Peninsula	..					
3,493,118	3,260,000	3,260,000	3,244,113	B	TOTAL	..		..	...	...
					XXVIII.—SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES						
					Repayment of advances of interest.						
31,567 1,427	27,500 1,300	23,500 1,300	17,883	I	Mysore	... ..				
					Rohilkhand-Kumaon	... ..				
32,994	28,800	24,800	17,883		TOTAL	.				...
					34.—CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS.						
					East Coast	... ..	F	984,469	993,900	1,011,700	484,795
					37.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.						
					East Coast	..		201,225	158,500	76,400	...
					Dharmavaram-Hindupur	... ..		.	41,900	...	...
					TOTAL	..	F	201,225	158,500	118,300	...
					39.—GUARANTEED COMPANIES—SURPLUS PROFITS, LAND, SUPERVISION, AND INTEREST.						
					Surplus profits.						
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India			186,688	186,500	169,000	187,324
					Great Indian Peninsula	..		395,236	395,600	381,500	535,730
					South Indian	... ..		..	..	..	14,605
					TOTAL	..	C	581,924	582,100	550,500	737,659
					Land and supervision.						
					India (share of Office of Director General of Railways)	.		15,547	15,400	14,200	14,748
					Central Provinces	... ..		11,038	11,100	11,100	10,734
					Assam	..		2,136	2,200	.	.
					Bengal	..		10,910	10,700	11,700	10,804
					North-Western Provinces and Oudh	..		12,545	12,500	11,900	10,416
					Madras	.		13,430	14,500	15,700	18,682
					Bombay	... ..		23,818	23,500	41,000	21,202
					Reserve	... ..		...	..	6,000	..
								88,954	89,900	111,600	81,677
					Deduct—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	..		59,531	60,000	62,100	62,420
					TOTAL	...	C	29,423	29,900	49,500	19,257
					Interest.						
					Madras	... ..		853,044	3,435,300	3,256,300	757,339
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India	... ..		607,403			595,638
					Great Indian Peninsula	..		1,918,158			1,716,453
					TOTAL	...	C	3,438,605	3,435,300	3,256,300	3,069,490

REVENUE.				For details see sche- dule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	Fo. details see sche- dule.	EXPENDITURE.				
Accounts, 1891-92.	1892-93.						Accounts	1892-93.			Accounts, 1891-92.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate	Accounts					Accounts	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	
Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
					40—SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES— LAND AND ADVANCES OF INTEREST						
					Bengal Central					—13	
					Bengal and North-Western—Land	...	3,905	5,500	6,750	11,947	
					Delhi-Umballa-Kalka—Land	...	121	100	100	3,574	
					Nilgiri—Land and interest	...	8,857	9,400	19,000	3,416	
					Reserve	...			4,150	...	
					TOTAL	...	12,383	15,000	30,000	18,924	
						D					
					41—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE						
					Surplus Establishment and Mis- cellaneous Charges		3,265	4,000	10,000	7,090	
					Director General's Establishment (share of)		15,547	15,400	14,200	14,747	
					Port Storekeepers' Establishment		2,329	2,400	2,400	2,213	
					Rutlam-Muttra Survey	...	1,927	1,800		...	
					Bengal-Assam	...	—81,672	—81,600		...	
					Sambalpur Road	...				—665	
					Sambalpur-Kurdha	...	6,090	6,200	9,000	4,452	
					Meiktila-Myingyan	...	2,291	2,300	1,000	1,563	
					Mandalay-Kunlon Survey	...	6,076	5,000		...	
					Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey	...	959	900		...	
					Myitkyna Extension Survey	...	1,799	1,100		...	
					Moghal Serai-Howrah	...	—62	—100		6,450	
					Anarpur-Bagum Serai	...	361	500		...	
					Monghyr Extension	...	397	400		...	
					Wazirabad-Multan	...	1,582	1,800		694	
					Rae Bureh-Denares	...	2,020	1,700		...	
					Kalka Simla	...	5,294	5,300		672	
					Kashmir Surveys	...	9,195	9,100	9,000	18,966	
					Zhob Valley Survey	...	58	100		11,782	
					Umballa-Patiala	...	344	500		...	
					Frontier Railway Surveys	...	4,591	4,650	5,000	12,166	
					Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta Survey	...	7,215	9,100		...	
					Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account	...	—200	—200		—662	
					Jungshahi-Tatta Survey	...	634	650	640	14	
					Chittagong-Comilla	...	—7,570	—7,500		...	
					Mehsana-Virangam (land)	...				545	
					Kurnool Branch Survey	...	501	500	450	159	
					Nusserabad-Kickri	...	130	100		72	
					Anand Petlad (land)	...				—35	
					Kotri-Rohri Survey	...	19			...	
					Dera Ismail Khan-Murtiza Survey	...	1,903	2,000		...	
					Delhi-Minchinabad Survey	...	3,459	3,500		...	
					Aonla-Budaon Survey	...	230	300		...	
					Kotri-Kurrachee	...	25			...	
					Reserve	...			8,310	...	
					TOTAL	...	—10,860	—10,100	60,000	80,228	
						E					
					42—STATE RAILWAYS—CON- STRUCTION						
					East Indian	...	604,081	599,400	140,100	—75,061	
					Ditto — Jherra Extension	...	234,468	190,000	160,000	...	
					Rajputana-Malwa	...	51,399	64,100	11,000	—44,316	
					Hoikar	...	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,560	
					Godhra-Rutlam	...	633,349	580,000	450,000	204,501	
					Palaupur-Deesa	...	11,237	12,000		...	
					Rhopal	...	26,981	27,000	27,000	19,654	
					Stores and Reserve	...	27,285	—88,500	—331,720	62,570	
					Warora Colliery	...	992	—400	26,200	1,267	
					Wardha Coal	...	649	700	1,500	—27,811	
					Umari Colliery	...	3,761	100	5,000	7,179	
					Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Account	...	—25,587	—11,500		—16,485	
					Burma	...	23,257	36,600	30,000	45,832	
					Mu Valley	...	447,681	447,600	502,050	506,200	
					Meiktila Branch	...	27,621	26,900	6,900	1,057	
					Assam-Bengal—Northern Section	...	—47,976	—47,900	300,000	47,976	
					Ditto (land)	...	14,281	18,000		...	
					Eastern Bengal	...	89,496	133,700	180,690	123,340	
					Carried forward	...	2,124,660	1,999,600	1,510,720	863,419	

REVENUE.				For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	EXPENDITURE.			
Accounts, 1891-92.	1892-93.						Accounts, 1891-92.			
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.					Accounts.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					48—STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION—continued.					
					Brought forward		2,124,680	1,989,600	1,510,720	863,419
					Eastern Bengal, Barsac-Kissengunge Branch		45,599	43,200	20,000	87,420
					Tirhoot		124,801	124,000	22,500	36,012
					Patna-Gya		-435,011	-435,000	10,000	336
					Nalhati		-36,479	-36,500	-35,600	1,610
					Oudh and Rohilkhand		-19,705	-24,300	58,560	2,119
					Cawnpore-Achnera		6,923	7,200	10,000	1,713
					Lucknow-Rae Bareilly-Benares		126,809	154,600	205,000	31,856
					Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad		251,822	296,700	375,000	18,626
					Rewari-Ferozepore		190	400	7,000	6,924
					North-Western		219,286	221,200	206,070	223,494
					Gradient Improvements		225,947	203,800	230,000	76,652
					Sind-Pishin—Petroleum Operations		1,409	1,800	1,800	-5,751
					Frontier Railways Reserve		30,060	33,000	33,500	23,996
					Peshawar Railway		1,026	1,000	850	35,760
					Mari-Attock		211,097	204,400	285,000	68,114
					Mushkaf-Bolan		267,151	255,900	200,000	182,369
					Guntakal-Dharmavaram		357,778	358,800	...	...
					Dharmavaram-Hindupur		102,731	100,000	108,100	111,694
					South Indian		-202,614	-164,200	227,000	176,982
					Bellary-Kistna		245	300	...	6
					Bezvada Extension		481	500	1,000	1,913
					East Coast		47,924	96,500	...	818,943
					Dhond and Mantmad		3,068	3,800	7,000	6,191
					TOTAL	F	3,455,199	3,436,700	3,485,000	2,770,326
					PROVINCIAL.					
					XXVI AND 38.—STATE RAILWAYS.					
					Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses.					
406,038	600,000	695,000	678,730		Burma		351,914	330,000	340,000	228,128
6,442	6,500	6,700	6,641		Jorhat		5,495	6,000	6,400	6,091
1,953	2,300	2,000	1,846		Cherra-Companygunge		1,751	1,700	2,100	1,909
1,105,865	820,000	821,200	810,643		Eastern Bengal		...	...	...	626,279
9,235	...	...	...		Nalhati		...	...	...	4,818
...	...	...	...		Tirhoot		...	...	...	2,216
488,854	...	...	...		Bongal and North-Western and Tirhoot		...	...	...	415,490
1,991	...	...	...		Bareilly-Pilibhit		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	23		Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau		...	...	...	...
56,814	...	...	...		Lucknow-Bareilly		...	...	...	33,108
11,224	...	...	...		Amritsar-Pathankot		...	...	...	...
...	10,700	6,500	6,408		Hyderabad-Umarkot		6,420	5,800	7,700	...
2,087,876	989,500	1,081,400	1,004,291	A	TOTAL	A	365,580	353,500	356,200	1,318,089
					Interest on debt.					
					India		210,372	210,500	210,000	505,123
					37.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.					
					Jorhat		3,782	3,000	3,900	373
					Cherra-Companygunge		447	600	1,300	2
					Kaunia-Dharia		...	...	...	775
					Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau		...	...	...	2,300
					Mayavaram-Mutupet		91,902	87,500	155,000	42,683
					Hyderabad-Umarkot		42,181	43,200	22,000	117,231
					TOTAL	F	183,263	184,400	189,200	169,333

REVENUE.				For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	EXPENDITURE.			
Accounts, 1891-92.	1892-93.						Accounts.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Accounts, 1891-92.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.							
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					40—SUBSIDISED COMPANIES— LAND AND SUBSIDY.					
					Dooars (land)		2,536	2,600	800	13
					Dibru-Sadiya (subsidy and audit) ...		10,040	10,100	10,100	10,07
					Rohilkhand-Kumaon (subsidy and land)		4,067	4,200	4,000	4,00
					TOTAL ...	D	16,643	16,900	14,900	14,206
					41—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EX- PENDITURE.					
					Share of Secretariat Establishment (Bengal) ... ..		...	...	...	7,614
					Lucknow-Rae Bareilly-Benares Survey ...		...	...	...	70:
					Bezwada-Masulipatam Survey ...		...	...	...	14
					Nanjangod-Gudulur ...		...	...	...	424
					East Coast ...		...	...	...	1,817
					Nellore-Guntoor ...		...	...	...	24
					Madras-Gudur ...		...	...	...	51
					Palghat Kurapatam ...		...	...	...	1,284
					Ahmedabad-Prantij ...		...	...	...	54
					Nadiad-Kapadvanj ...		...	...	...	-85
					Broach-Jambusar ...		...	...	...	-63
					TOTAL ...	E	...	...	...	11,887
					*CAPITAL OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
					State ownership.					
					Assam-Bengal		545,084	580,800	...	...
					Bengal Central		11,801	13,200	13,200	22,596
					Bengal-Nagpur		413,654	426,800	551,300	816,848
					Indian Midland		96,737	118,700	191,800	194,557
					Lucknow-Bareilly		26,969	32,000	26,300	68,567
					Southern Mahratta		77,781	100,000	102,800	51,784
					Mysore		-81,294	-80,000	65,500	11,908
					TOTAL ...		1,080,742	1,191,500	950,900	1,166,211
					Companies' ownership.					
					Madras		24,838	20,400	126,300	127,813
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...		-17,181	-25,800	20,900	26,354
					Great Indian Peninsula		68,933	43,700	205,000	-104,108
					TOTAL ...		76,640	38,800	352,200	50,064

* The figures entered under this head represent the actual Rupee outlay (actuals and estimates) expressed in Rx.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Acctt. Genl., P. W. Dept.

1894.

SCHEDULE A.

Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for 1892-93.

SCHEDULE A.
Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for 1892-93.

	RECEIPTS.			EXPENSES.			NET RECEIPTS.			Capital outlay to 31st March 1893.	Percentage of net receipts on total outlay to 31st March 1893.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.			
I.—INDIA												
IMPERIAL.												
East Indian	4,650,000	4,890,000	4,898,501	1,302,000	1,348,500	1,358,865	Ex.	Ex.	Ex.	Rx.		
England—Rent of buildings occupied by East Indian Railway Company, including Exchange	...	...	...	214,500	251,500	248,435						
...	300	300	368	...	...	...	300	300	368			
TOTAL EAST INDIAN	4,650,300	4,890,300	4,898,869	1,516,500	1,600,000	1,607,100	3,133,800	3,290,300	3,291,769	(e) 14,846,351	22 11	{ 32 87 27 79
Rajputana-Malwa	1,926,200	2,240,000	2,247,595	924,600	938,400	917,969	930,700	1,175,000	1,223,893	13,058,617	9 41	{ 45 33 40 84
Surplus profits	...	...	...	70,900	131,600	100,733						
Bhopal	17,000	16,000	15,310	13,600	10,800	9,670	3,400	5,700	5,640	194,605	2 90	63 16
...	6,593,500	7,146,800	7,151,774	2,525,600	2,675,800	2,635,472	4,067,900	4,471,000	4,516,302	28,098,573		
II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES												
Warora Colliery	56,000	54,000	54,407	43,800	49,700	50,674						
Wardha Coal	25,000	23,800	23,299	19,500	20,300	19,889	12,200	4,300	3,733	152,434	2 38	33 14
Umaria Colliery	42,000	34,000	36,524	32,400	33,000	33,179	5,500	3,000	3,410	498,769	68	85 36
Bengal Nagpur	650,000	607,500	603,259	325,000	317,500	308,681	9,600	1,000	3,345	103,770	3 22	90 84
Bilaspur-Etawah	...	...	...	...	...	1,321	325,000	290,000	238,578	9,675,998	3 03	51 33
...	773,000	718,800	717,489	420,700	420,500	414,744	...	...	...
Barnes	...	...	16,443	...	...	...	352,300*	298,300	302,745	10,494,966	...	...
Mt. Valley	30,000	22,500	23,154	30,000	53,000	54,011	...	...	16,443	...	...	...
...	30,000	22,500	39,597	30,000	53,000	54,011	...	...	...	(b) 1,051,395	...	233 26
Eastern Bengal	860,000	858,800	872,312	540,000	537,500	561,629	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Central	75,000	77,000	78,006	46,750	46,700	46,022	320,000	321,300	310,683	(h) 8,398,985	(i) 7 40	{ 47 48 68 98
Company's share of net earnings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna-Gya	...	...	...	6,750	6,800	7,766	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	55,000	28,600	28,650	24,200	12,300	12,303	21,500	23,500	24,198	1,007,792	2 40	59 00
Company's share of net earnings	520,000	527,500	538,398	210,000	210,000	223,954	30,800	16,380	16,347	...	...	43 94
...	...	...	...	150,000	170,000	171,443	160,000	147,500	143,001	(g) 2,485,908	5 75	{ 73 44 41 60
TOTAL	1,510,000	1,491,900	1,517,366	977,700	983,800	1,023,137	532,300	508,600	494,229	11,892,680	...	...

V.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ORISSA

Orissa and Rohilkhand
Indian Midland
Lucknow-Bareilly
" Surplus profits

VI.—PUZZAR

North-Western ...

VII.—MAHARAS

South Indian ...
Mysore ...
Company's share of net earnings
Bezwada Extension
East Coast ...

VIII.—BOMBAY

Dhond and Manned (Net Receipts)
Southern Mahratta ...
Company's share of net earnings

TOTAL IMPERIAL ...

830,000	845,000	845,984	850,000	875,000	968,690	480,000	470,000	(c) 10,344,158	461	43-53
440,000	452,500	444,354	280,000	280,000	292,086	160,000	172,500	8,690,660	1-76	65-73
60,000	65,000	69,469	38,000	41,800	41,541	22,000	23,000	830,369	3-28	61-52
...	...	...	...	1,200	1,196	...	...	...	...	59-80
1,380,000	1,363,500	1,359,757	698,000	698,000	703,513	662,000	665,500	19,885,083	...	...
2,880,000	2,560,000	2,569,878	1,880,000	1,670,000	1,811,837	1,000,000	890,000	(2) 35,463,305	2-14	70-50
807,200	790,000	797,602	540,000	497,500	507,015	267,200	292,500	290,867	4-08	63-57
137,000	152,500	151,225	89,500	94,800	94,036	...	...	(e) 7,210,390	3-69	65-34
...	...	...	11,500	11,200	4,778	36,000	46,500	52,413	...	...
9,100	9,800	9,878	6,400	7,300	7,038	2,700	2,500	1,420,673	2-00	62-18
16,000	...	...	8,250	7,500	7,038	6,750	...	142,153	...	71-25
968,300	952,300	958,705	656,650	610,800	612,865	312,650	341,500	8,773,156	...	...
23,600	32,700	32,884	...	303,400	304,611	29,600	32,700	1,108,704	2-96	...
490,400	460,000	463,116	324,600	34,600	19,098	125,000	122,000	9,486,127	1-47	69-90
...	...	...	40,400	338,000	323,709	154,600	154,700	10,594,831	...	65-77
519,600	492,700	495,950	365,000	7,448,900	7,579,288	7,081,750	7,299,100	126,143,994	(f) 5-96	50-18
14,604,400	14,748,000	14,810,516	7,522,650	7,448,900	7,579,288	7,081,750	7,299,100	...	(g) 5-96	(h) 46-51

In the case of lines worked by Companies two percentages have been entered, the first including, and the second excluding, surplus profits and share of net earnings paid to the Companies.

(e) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, excluding the outlay on the Jheriah Extension. The actual rupee outlay, expressed in Rs., is as follows. —

By Company to date of purchase	Rs.
" Government after purchase	33,686,941
	2,801,911
	36,488,852

(f) Approximate cost of portion open at close of 1893-94, exclusive of share of suspense.

(c) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. Taking the actual rupee outlay on the line as follows: —

By Company to date of purchase	Rs.
By Government after purchase	9,286,311
	8,110
Total	9,270,421

on which the net receipts would give a return of 614 per cent.

(d) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, taking the actual rupee outlay on the old Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway by the Company to date of purchase, the outlay is as follows: —

By Company to date of purchase	Rs.
By Government after purchase	12,068,927
By Government after purchase and on system before and after acquisition	30,551,664
	42,620,591

on which the net receipts would give a return of 175 per cent.

(e) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay on the line is as follows: —

By Company to date of purchase	Rs.
By State to end of 1892-93	4,970,612
	2,517,173
	7,487,785

on which the net receipts would give a return of 388 per cent.

(f) Substituting the actual rupee outlay in the case of purchased lines, the net receipts, including the Eastern Bengal Railway Provincial share and excluding the Burma Railway Imperial share, give a return of 488 per cent.

(g) Capital expended on Tirhoot State Railway.

(h) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay expressed in Rs. is as follows: —

By Company to date of purchase	Rs.
By Government after purchase and on other sections constructed by the State and opened for traffic	3,832,887
	6,929,301

on which the net receipts (including the Provincial share) give a return of 849 per cent.

(i) Percentages calculated on total net receipts including Provincial share.

(2) The Provincial share of the Eastern Bengal Railway net receipts has been included, and the Imperial share of the Burma Railway net receipts has been excluded in calculating these percentages

SCHEDULE A—concluded.
Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for 1892-93—concluded.

	RECEIPTS.			EXPENSES.			NET RECEIPTS.			Capital outlay to 31st March 1893.	Percentage of net receipts on total outlay on 31st March 1893.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.			
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
I.—BURMA	600,000	695,000	678,730	340,000	340,000	351,914	260,000	355,000	326,816	5,253,614	6.23	50.63
II.—ARAKAN	6,500	6,700	6,641	6,400	6,000	5,495	100	700	1,146	78,899	1.45	83.74
III.—BENGAL	2,300	2,000	1,846	2,100	1,700	1,751	200	300	95	77,830	.12	94.85
IV.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	8,800	8,700	8,487	8,500	7,700	7,246	300	1,000	1,241	156,729	...	...
V.—HYDRABAD	320,000	321,200	310,643	...	...	...	320,000	321,200	310,643	...	...	...
VI.—MADRAS	10,700	6,500	6,408	7,700	5,800	6,420	3,000	700	...	163,042	...	100.19
VII.—MYSORE	939,500	1,031,400	1,004,291	356,200	853,500	365,550	583,300	677,900	638,711	5,573,385	(c) 6.18	(c) 51.43
GRAND TOTAL	15,543,900	15,779,400	15,814,807	7,878,850	7,802,400	7,944,868	7,665,050	7,377,000	7,869,989	131,717,379	(d) 5.97	{ 50.23 (b) 46.74

(c) Substituting the actual rupee outlay in the case of purchased lines the net receipts give a return of 4.38 per cent.
(d) Excluding surplus profits to Companies for working State lines and net earnings of their own concern paid to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(e) The net receipts of the Eastern Bengal Railway credited to Provincial are excluded, and the net receipts of the Burma Railway credited to Imperial are included, in calculating these percentages.

SCHEDULE B.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Statement of Revenue Transactions during the official year 1892-93.

FINANCIAL HEADS.	ACTUALS, 1891-92.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1892-93			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1892-93.			ACTUALS, 1892-93.		
	Administra- tive.	Suspense.	Financial.	Administra- tive.	Suspense.	Financial.	Administra- tive.	Suspense.	Financial.	Administra- tive.	Suspense.	Financial.
XXVII—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.												
NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.												
<i>Payments into Treasury—</i>												
Madras Railway	945,556	85,404	1,030,960	960,000	80,000	1,040,000	975,000	85,000	1,060,000	986,978	88,088	1,075,066
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Rail- way.	1,413,901	1,039,158	2,473,069	1,345,000	962,500	2,307,500	1,425,000	1,070,000	2,495,000	1,449,156	977,989	2,427,095
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	4,434,551	273,246	4,707,797	4,000,000	120,000	4,120,000	4,000,000	270,000	4,270,000	3,978,256	237,617	4,215,873
TOTAL	6,794,008	1,417,818	8,211,826	6,305,000	1,162,500	7,467,500	6,400,000	1,425,000	7,825,000	6,414,390	1,303,614	7,718,004
<i>Withdrawals from Treasury—</i>												
Madras Railway	548,941	84,108	633,049	540,000	80,000	620,000	540,000	85,000	625,000	528,892	95,857	624,749
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Rail- way	598,949	1,050,776	1,650,725	565,000	962,500	1,527,500	580,000	1,070,000	1,650,000	579,392	991,593	1,671,285
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	2,204,413	280,521	2,484,934	1,960,000	100,000	2,060,000	1,960,000	310,000	2,290,000	1,957,288	328,349	2,279,637
TOTAL	3,353,303	1,365,405	4,718,708	3,065,000	1,142,500	4,207,500	3,100,000	1,465,000	4,565,000	3,057,523	1,416,099	4,473,621
<i>Net Traffic Receipts—</i>												
Madras Railway	386,615	1,296	387,911	420,000	...	420,000	435,000	...	435,000	460,086	-7,769	452,317
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Rail- way	813,962	8,392	822,344	780,000	...	780,000	845,000	...	845,000	869,764	-13,954	855,810
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	2,230,188	42,725	2,272,913	2,040,000	20,000	2,060,000	2,020,000	-40,000	1,980,000	2,027,018	-90,732	1,986,286
TOTAL	3,440,705	52,413	3,493,118	3,240,000	20,000	3,260,000	3,300,000	-40,000	3,260,000	3,356,868	-112,455	3,244,413

SCHEDULE C.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, etc., Land and Supervision and Interest.

PROVINCE OR RAILWAY.	Accounts, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.	Revised Estimate, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1892-93.
MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	187,324	169,000	186,500	186,688
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	535,730	381,500	395,600	395,236
South Indian Railway	14,605	...	...	...
TOTAL	737,659	550,500	582,100	581,924
LAND AND SUPERVISION.				
India—(share of Office of Director General of Railways)	14,748	14,200	15,400	15,547.
Central Provinces	10,734	11,100	11,100	11,038
Assam	...	...	2,200	2,136
Bengal	10,804	11,700	10,700	10,910
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,416	11,900	12,500	12,545
Madras	13,682	15,700	14,500	13,430
Bombay	21,293	41,000	23,500	23,348
Reserve	...	6,000	...	...
Deduct—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	81,677	111,600	89,900	88,954
	62,420	62,100	60,000	59,531
TOTAL	19,257	49,500	29,900	29,423
INTEREST.				
<i>India.</i>				
Madras Railway	865	1,000	200	207
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	20,084	20,300	300	285
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	16,222	17,300	2,300	2,181
TOTAL INDIA	37,171	38,600	2,800	2,673
<i>England.</i>				
Madras Railway	527,431	} 2,145,100	} 2,145,300	532,482
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	401,289			416,526
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,185,439			1,196,289
TOTAL ENGLAND	2,114,159	2,145,100	2,145,300	2,145,297
Exchange	918,100	1,072,600	1,287,200	1,290,665
TOTAL INTEREST	3,069,430	3,256,300	3,435,300	3,438,685
GRAND TOTAL	3,826,346	3,856,300	4,047,300	4,049,982

SCHEDULE D.

SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

Statement of State Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1892-93.

RAILWAYS	Subsidy	Interest	Land.	Miscellaneous	Total Final Heads of Account	ESTIMATED INDIAN EXPENDITURE		Guaranteed Interest paid in England plus Exchange.	GRAND TOTAL.
						Budget	Revised		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
DURING THE YEAR									
<i>Imperial</i>									
Bengal and North-Western			3,905	..	3,905	6,800	5,500	...	3,905
Delhi Umballa-Kalka			121		121	100	100	...	121
Nilgiri		1,955	6,402	.	8,357	19,000	9,400	...	8,357
Reserve						4,100		..	...
Total Imperial		1,955	10,428		12,383	30,000	15,000		12,383
<i>Provincial</i>									
Dooars			2,536		2,536	800	2,600	...	2,536
Dibru Sadiya	10,000			40	10,040	10,100	10,100	...	10,040
Rohilkhand Kumaon	4,000	...	67		4,067	4,000	4,200	...	4,067
Total Provincial	14,000	.	2,603	40	16,643	14,900	16,900	..	16,643
GRAND TOTAL	14,000	1,955	13,031	40	29,026	44,900	31,900		29,026
TO END OF THE YEAR									
<i>Imperial</i>									
Bengal Central			72,767		72,767			77,150*	149,917
Bengal and North Western			184,219		184,219			.	184,219
Delhi Umballa Kalka	..		52,869	.	52,869	..	.	..	52,869
Nilgiri		2,821	8,953		11,774		...		11,774
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	..					..		10,441+	10,441
Total Imperial	..	2,821	318,808		321,629			87,591	409,220
<i>Provincial</i>									
Dooars	...		2,681		2,681	.			2,681
Tarkessur	...	..	14,151		14,151				14,151
Dibru-Sadiya	85,277			2,799	88,076				88,076
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	32,000		3,481		35,481	.			35,481
Deoghur	...		919		919	.			919
Total Provincial	117,277	...	21,232	2,799	141,308	.			141,308
GRAND TOTAL	117,277	2,821	340,040	2,799	462,937			87,591	550,528

Net payments.		Exchange		Payments.		Exchange.		Repayments.		Exchange.	
£		Rx.		£		Rx.		£		Rx.	
* 1881-82	2,011	Rx.	415	† 1892-93	351	Rx.	81	1889-90	81	Rx.	28
1892 83	9,640	2,211		1893-94	7,708	969		1890 91	735	240	
1893 94	21,358	4,800		1894 95	6,415	1,561		1891 92	99	452	
1894 95	49,479	7,182		TOTAL	10,574	2,511		TOTAL	1,705	700	
TOTAL	82,482	14,668									
Rx 77,180		Rx 13,085		Less—Repayments by Company to Secretary of State		In India—		Rx 1,193			
						1893 94					
						1896 97					
						TOTAL					

(a) In the revised classification of the accounts, Rx 986 of the expenditure on the Deoghur Tramway has been classified under the head Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure, and a write back of Rx. 37 under the head 40.—Subsidized Railways, Land, etc. For convenience the whole has been shown in this account.

SCHEDULE E.

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE..

Statement of Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1892-93.

SURVEYS, ETC.			Outlay for the year 1892-93.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL.					
I.—INDIA	{	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	3,265	115,307	118,572
		Director General's Establishment, share of—	15,547	169,389	184,936
		Post Storekeeper's " "	2,329	82,013	81,842
		Indirect Charges	...	13,444	13,444
		Preparation of project for conversion or doubling of Rajputana-Malwa Railway	...	1,676	1,676
		Bhopal Survey	...	5,335*	5,335‡
		Ajmere-Bhawalpur Survey	...	2,327	2,327
		Great Western of India Railway Survey	...	2,857	2,857
		Stores issued without charge to Nizam's Railway	...	761	761
		Bikanir Desert Railway Survey	...	8,310	8,310
		Rutlam-Muttra Survey	1,927	...	1,927
		Ujjain-Bhopal Survey (project abandoned)	...	822	822
			23,068	402,241	425,309
II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES	{	Nagpur-Saugor Survey	...	1,427	1,427
		Wardha Coal Extension Survey	...	2,304	2,304
		Raj-Nandgaon-Warangal Survey	...	886	886
		Jubbulpore-Nagpur Survey	...	1,370	1,370
		Sambalpur-Kurda Survey	6,090	4,152	10,542
			6,090	10,439	16,529
III — BURMA	{	Mandalay-Kunlon Survey	6,076	5,460†	11,536
		Mogoung-Myitkyina Survey	1,799	...	1,799
		Meiktila-Myingyan Survey	2,291	2,125	4,416
		Chindwin Survey	...	2,616	2,616
		Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey	959	...	959
			11,125	10,201	21,326
IV — ASSAM	{	Bengal-Assam Railway Survey	—81,572	81,572	...
		Sib-Saugor Coal Line (project abandoned)	...	3,899	3,399
		Garohills Reconnaissance (ditto)	...	414	414
		Assam Extension Survey (ditto)	...	9,110	9,110
			—81,572	94,495	12,923
V.—BENGAL	{	Anarpur-Begum Serai Survey	361	...	361
		Monghyr Extension Survey	307	...	397
		Bonares-Puri Survey	...	77,242	77,242
		Rungpore-Dhubri Survey	...	3,054	3,054
		Chittagong-Comilla Survey	—7,570	7,570‡	...
		Western Bengal Survey	...	11,888	11,888
		Moghal Serai-Howrah Survey	—82	40,782	40,720
		Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta Survey	7,215	...	7,215
			341	140,536	140,877
Carried over			—40,948	657,912	616,964

* Rx. 8,087 transferred to construction account.

† Expenditure previously recorded against the Shan Hills Survey.

‡ Includes Rx. 6,028 classified as Provincial.

§ Expenditure previous to 1892-93 (Rx. 5,268) classified as Provincial.

SCHEDULE E—continued.

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE—continued.

Statement of Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1892-93—continued.

SURVEYS, ETC.		Outlay for the year 1892-93.	Outlay to end of pre- vious year.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward		—40,948	657,912	616,964
IMPERIAL—contd.				
VI.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	Rae Bareilly-Benares Survey	2,020		2,020
	Aonla-Budaon Survey ...	230		230
		2,250		2,250
VII.—PUNJAB	Bannu Railway Survey ...		12,669	12,669
	Wazirabad-Multan Survey ...	1,582	694	2,276
	Jungshahi-Tatta Survey ...	634	14	648
	Kohala Survey ...		238	238
	Kalka-Simla Survey ...	5,294	672	5,966
	*Umballa-Kalka-Simla Survey ...		9,870	9,870
	Kashmir Railway Surveys ...	9,495	25,654	35,149
	Zhob Valley Survey ...	58	40,148	40,206
	Frontier Railway Surveys ...	4,594	6,766½	11,360
	Peshawar-Dhakka Survey ...		4,645	4,645
	Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account	—200	43,410	43,210
	Rolan Permanent Line Survey ...		15,487	15,487
	Khatta-Baber Kach Railway Survey ...		2,160	2,160
	Mianwali-Khusulgarh Survey ...		6,257	6,257
	Kuch-Quetta Survey ...		1,815	1,815
	Peshawar-Jamrood Survey ...		613	613
	Kotri-Kurrachee Survey ...	25		25
	Dera Ismail Khan-Murtaza Survey ...	1,908		1,908
	Delhi-Minchinabad Survey ...	3,459		3,459
	Umballa-Patiala Survey ...	344		344
	Kotri-Kohri Survey ...	19		19
	Indus Valley Eastern Extension Survey (project abandoned) ...		7,025	7,025
		27,207	178,137	205,344
VII.—MADRAS	Kurnool Branch Survey ...	501	159	660
	South Indian Railway Extension Survey		1,045	1,045
	Tinnevely-Quilon Survey ...		425	425
VIII.—BOMBAY		501	1,629	2,130
	Nuseerabad-Kekri Survey ...	130	72	202
	Aden Railway Survey ...		635	635
	Mehsana-Virangam (land) ...		2,316	2,316
	Anand-Potlad (land) ...		3,593	3,593
	Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway (land) ...		2,633	2,633
	Karwar-Hubli Survey (project abandoned)		56,887	56,887
	Palanpur Deesa Survey ...			
		130	66,136	66,266
TOTAL IMPERIAL		—10,860	903,874	892,954
PROVINCIAL.				
I.—BURMA	Bassein-Henzada Survey		2,330	2,330
II.—BENGAL	Share of Secretariat Establishment		64,129	64,129
	Western Bengal Railway Survey		7,519	7,519
	Sakri-Joynuggur Survey ...		325	325
	Mozufferpore-Sitamardi Survey ...		2,111	2,111
	Rungpore-Dhubri Survey ...		5,262½	5,262
	Tarkessur Survey ...		1,723	1,723
	Howrah-Ampta Survey ...		510	510
			81,579	81,579
Carried over			83,909	83,909

* See also Provincial.

† Expenditure from 1897-98 classified under Imperial.

Outlay to end of 1891-92	Rx.
Less—Amount brought on to Construction Account	26,566½
	19,800
	6,766

Rx.
198½
198

SCHEDULE E—concluded.

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE —concluded.

Statement of Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1892-93 —concluded.

SURVEYS, ETC.		Outlay for the year 1892-93.	Outlay to end of pre- vious year	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward			83,909	83,909
PROVINCIAL—contd.				
III — NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH	{ Lucknow-Rae Bareilly Survey		* 777	777
	{ Hardwar-Dehra Dun Survey		2,590	2,590
	{ Cawnpore-Kalpi Survey		2,042	2,042
	{ Rae Bareilly-Menares Survey		2,298	2,298
	{ Sitapur-Pilibhit Survey		7,192	7,192
	{ Mau-Ranipur Survey	...	1,948	1,948
	{ Moradabad Survey	...	2,111	2,611
	{ Gonda Survey	...	3,318	3,348
	{ Jaunpore Survey	...	4,272	4,272
	{ Gorakhpore Survey	...	27,078	27,078
IV — PUNJAB	{ Bhatinda-Bawalpore Survey	...	3,816	3,816
	{ Jullundur-Hoshiarpur Survey	...	47	47
	{ Umballa-Kalka-Simla Survey	...	4,202	4,202
	{ Rawalpindi-Murree Survey	...	2,649	2,649
	{ Rajpura-Patiala (Bhatinda Extension) (land)	...	813	813
			11,527	11,527
V.—MADRAS	{ Bezwada-Masulipatam Survey		815	815
	{ Nannangod-Gudalur Survey		420	420
	{ Nellore-Guntoor Survey		1,783	1,783
	{ Madras Gudur Survey		955	955
	{ Palghat-Kurapatam Survey		1,286	1,286
	{ Palghat-Dindigul Survey		1,631	1,631
	{ Madura-Pamban Survey		2,748	2,748
	{ Porto Novo-Salem Survey		3,298	3,298
	{ Beypore-Calcut Survey		1,191	1,191
	{ Registration of Road Traffic		1,464	1,464
			15,591	15,591
VI.—BOMBAY	{ Ahmedabad-Prantij Survey		273	273
	{ Nadiad-Kapadvanj Survey		215	215
	{ Bombay Provincial Surveys		10,033	10,033
			10,521	10,521
TOTAL PROVINCIAL			148,626	148,626
GRAND TOTAL		—10,860	1,052,440	1,041,580

* Outlay to end of 1891-92
 † Less—Amount brought on to Construction Account

Rx.
4,626

† See also Imperial.

SCHEDULE F.

Statement of Capital Outlay for the year 1892-93.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL OUTLAY.														
ESTIMATED INDIAN EXPENDITURE.														
RAILWAYS.	Final Heads of Account.	Deduct—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Accounts.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	Deduct—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	ESTIMATED INDIAN EXPENDITURE.		34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities of liabilities.
									Budget.	Revised.				
I.—INDIA	IMPERIAL.								Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	East Indian	661,634	...	—57,161	604,473	392	604,081	...	604,081	599,400	...	...	604,081	...
	Do. Jherria Extension	234,468	...	...	234,468	...	234,468	...	234,468	190,000	...	...	234,468	...
	Rajputana-Malwa	26,984	...	24,415	51,399	...	51,399	...	51,399	64,110	...	...	51,399	...
	Holkar	1,609	...	...	1,609	...	1,609	...	1,609	1,800	...	...	1,609	...
	Godhra-Entlam	406,351	...	227,323	633,674	325	633,349	...	633,349	580,000	...	...	633,349	...
	Bhopal	35,539	...	—8,557	26,982	...	26,982	...	26,982	27,000	...	...	26,982	...
	Palampur-Deesa	18,583	...	...	18,583	(a) 7,296	11,287	...	11,287	12,000	...	...	11,287	...
	Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—58,100	...	...	...	...
	Secretary of State	...	...	11,390	11,390	...	11,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Railway Stores Branch	...	...	15,943	15,943	48	15,895	337,459	—321,564	—374,900	...	...	...	15,895	...
	1,385,118	...	213,363	1,598,471	8,061	1,590,410	348,849	1,241,561	1,041,800	...	...	...	1,590,410	...
II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Warora Colliery	—26,409	...	27,401	992	...	7,058	—6,066	—6,200	...	...	...	992	...
	Wardha Coal	649	...	...	649	...	...	649	700	...	...	...	649	...
	Umaria Colliery	3,460	...	301	3,761	...	954	2,807	—1,400	...	...	...	3,761	...
	Nagpur-Chhatargarh Depreciation Account.	8,106	...	—33,673	—25,567	1	...	—25,568	—11,500	...	...	...	—25,568	...
	—14,194	...	—5,971	—20,165	1	—20,166	8,012	—28,178	—18,400	...	...	...	—20,166	...
III.—BUNDA . Mo Valley		376,957	...	71,827	448,784	1,096	70,166	377,522	377,900	...	...	...	447,688	...
	Carried over	1,747,831	...	279,309	2,027,090	9,158	427,027	1,590,905	1,400,800	...	...	...	2,017,932	...

(a) Contribution by Palampur Durbar.

[illegible]

SCHEDULE G.

Statement of Net Capital Outlay from commencement of operations to end of the official year 1892-93.

RAILWAY.	Final heads of Account.	Deduct—Value of stores received from quarantined companies on purchase of lines by the State	Suspense Accounts.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	Deduct—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian outlay.	CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL OUTLAY.			
									34.—Construction of Protective Railways	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I.—INDIA												
IMPERIAL												
East Indian	15,333,869	848,751	482,149	14,987,087	151,736	14,845,351	12,180,923	2,684,428	...	...	...	...
" Jherria Extension	234,468	...	...	234,468	...	234,468	...	234,468	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	8,907,571	...	425,123	9,332,694	16,332	9,316,362	2,379,318	6,937,044	...	...	...	...
Holkar	1,310,359	...	...	1,310,359	4,085	1,306,264	341,468	964,796	...	...	...	...
Godhra-Railam	651,943	...	272,715	924,658	405	924,253	...	924,253	...	...	...	...
Palampur-Deesa	18,729	...	...	18,729	(a) 7,296	(b) 11,433	...	11,433	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	195,016	...	...	195,016	411	194,605	...	194,605	...	...	...	...
Secretary of State	...	...	102,153	102,153	...	102,153	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Railway Stores Branch	2,596	...	54,037	56,633	251	56,382	2,761,797	-2,705,415	...	...	...	...
	26,643,711	848,751	1,336,177	27,171,797	180,526	26,991,271	17,745,659	9,245,612	...	...	...	...
II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES												
Warora Colliery	134,474	...	22,141	156,615	181	156,434	59,259	97,175	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	502,823	...	...	502,823	4,054	498,769	94,784	403,985	...	...	...	...
Unmaria-Colliery	96,358	...	7,422	103,780	10	103,770	20,131	83,639	...	...	...	...
Nagpur-Chhatargarh Depreciation Account	35,704	...	14,027	49,731	1	49,730	...	49,730	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur-Etawah	7,515	...	...	7,515	1	7,514	...	7,514	...	...	...	...
	776,574	...	43,590	820,464	4,247	816,217	174,174	642,043	...	...	...	...
III.—BUNDA												
Mu Valley	1,346,162	...	185,140	1,531,302	2,569	1,528,733	285,441	1,243,292	...	...	...	...
IV.—ASSAM												
Assam-Bengal (land)	14,223	...	8	14,231	...	14,231	...	14,231	...	...	...	...
	8,328,804	72,788	194,740	8,450,756	51,771	8,398,985	3,567,971	4,831,014	...	...	...	...
V.—PUNJAB												
Eastern Bengal	133,424	...	...	133,024	5	133,019	...	133,019	...	...	...	...
" Lahore-Kissengunge	2,454,155	...	(c) 40,877	2,495,032	9,129	2,485,903	479,385	2,006,518	...	...	...	...
Patna	30,271	...	...	30,271	27	30,244	...	30,244	...	...	...	...
Raigarh-Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10,946,254	72,788	235,617	11,109,083	60,932	11,048,151	4,047,356	7,000,795	...	...	...	...

* Rx. 128,150 expenditure in England on account of the Nalhati and Patna-Gya Railways.

SCHEDULE G—continued.

Statement of Net Capital Outlay from commencement of operations to end of the official year 1892-93 — continued.

RAILWAYS.		CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL OUTLAY.											
		Final heads of Account.	Deduct—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Accounts.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	Deduct—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.
PROVINCIAL.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
I.—BURMA	Burma	5,168,520	102,194	5,270,714	17,100	5,253,614	1,278,347	3,975,267	...	...	...	...
	Meiktila Branch	28,831	...	28,831	...	28,831	...	28,831	...	...	...	...
		5,197,351	102,194	5,299,545	17,100	5,282,445	1,278,347	4,004,098	...	...	...	...
II.—ASSAM	Jorhat	77,453	1,768	79,211	312	78,899	...	78,899	...	...	...	...
	Cherra-Company/Gange	78,049	...	78,049	219	77,830	...	77,830	...	...	...	...
		155,502	1,768	157,260	531	156,729	...	156,729	...	...	...	...
VI.—MADRAS	Mayeranar-Mutpet	92,280	70,896	163,176	...	163,176	...	163,176	...	...	...	...
		163,004	42	163,046	4	163,042	...	163,042	...	...	...	...
VII.—BOMBAY	Hyderabad-Umarkot	5,608,137	174,890	5,783,027	17,635	5,765,392	1,278,347	4,487,045	...	492,947	5,282,445	...	
		107,778,578	5,100,249	110,756,901	554,168	110,202,738	53,335,564	56,977,169	4,403,243	6,404,531	65,941,508	33,553,451	
TOTAL PROVINCIAL													
GRAND TOTAL													

SCHEDULE H.

Statement showing expenditure on lines not opened for traffic on 31st March 1893, on stores in reserve, and on abandoned projects, etc. (vide para. 12).

Expenditure to 31st
March 1893.

Lines under Construction—

	Rx.
East Indian—Jherria Extension	234,468
Godhra-Rutlam	924,253
Palanpur-Deesa	11,438
Mu Valley (unopen section)	477,338
Meiktila Branch	28,831
Assam-Bengal (Land)	14,231
Barsoe-Kissengunge	133,019
Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares	163,289
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	270,448
Mari-Attock	299,011
Mushkaf-Bolan	451,183
Guntakal-Hindupur	575,879
Mayavaram-Mutupet	163,176
East Coast	2,854,103
Assam-Bengal (outlay by Company's agency)	545,094

Stores in Reserve—

Peshawar Railway Reserve	36,776
Frontier Railways Reserve	421,948
At Ports and in transit	158,585

Projects in abeyance—

Bilaspur-Etawa (Kutni-Etawa Survey)	7,514
Ranaghat-Bhugwangola	30,244
Vizagapatam-Raipur	24,504

Other items—

Petroleum Operations	14,381
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	49,730
Southern Mahratta (Depreciation on works)	52,707

TOTAL

7,942,095

SCHEDULE I.

Statements showing the Financial Results to the State of lines in the hands of Companies other than the old Guaranteed Railways.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

YEARS.			GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID IN ENGLAND.					Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (b).	Net loss to the State (a—b).	
			Sterling payments	Deduct—Repayments by Company to the Secretary of State in England.	Net charge to State	Rate of exchange.				Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx. (a).
			£	£	£	s.	d.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1881-82	...	..	4,301	2,290	2,011	1	7 895	2,426	...	2,426
1882-83	...	...	13,320	3,680	9,640	1	7 522	11,851	..	11,851
1883-84	...	...	24,008	2,045	21,358	1	7 536	26,238	.	26,238
1884-85	.	...	29,675	202	29,473	1	7 308	36,635	...	36,635
1885-86	...	...	24,802	..	24,802	1	6 2541241	32,609	—584	33,193
1886-87	...	...	31,448	..	31,448	1	5 44103006	43,275	—8,776	52,051
1887-88	...	..	32 542	...	32,542	1	4 89891317	46,217	7,926	38,291
1888-89	...	...	35,625	...	35,625	1	4 3790907	52,201	21,242	30,959
1889-90	...	...	34,709	35	34,674*	1	4 56598718	50,234	27,343	22,891
1890-91	...	...	34,750	...	33,750	1	6 08930408	44,778	24,785	19,993
1891-92	...	...	33,750	...	33,750	1	4 73333812	48,406	19,109	29,297
1892-93	...	...	33,750	..	33,750	1	2 98477785	54,055	24,198	29,857
TOTAL			331,675	8,852	322,823	...		448,925	115,243	333,682

*The Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India show the net charge only, and do not exhibit any amount under repayments.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

YEAR.	GUARANTEED INTEREST.					Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (b).	Loss to the State (a—b).		
	Amount paid in India	AMOUNT PAID IN ENGLAND.			Total payments in England and India expressed in Rx. (a).				
		Sterling payments.	Rate of exchange.					Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx.	
	Rx.	£	s.	d.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
1887-88		82,563	1	4	89891317	117,257	117,257	50,716	66,541
1888-89	19,415	161,298	1	4	3790907	236,340	255,755	36,459	219,296
1889-90	19,415	190,091	1	4	56598718	275,395	294,810	70,981	223,829
1890-91	19,415	224,570	1	6	08930408	303,256	322,671	84,510	238,161
1891-92	19,415	249,250	1	4	73333812	357,490	376,905	334,280	42,625
1892-93	19,415	252,500	1	2	98477785	404,410	423,825	293,578	130,247
TOTAL	97,075	1,164,267		...	1,694,148	1,791,223	870,524	920,699	

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

1885-86 . . . . .	...	22,263	1 6	2541241	29,271	29,271	..	29,271
1886-87 . . . . .	...	110,323	1 5	44103006	151,811	151,811	1,035	150,776
1887-88 . . . . .	...	118,252	1 4	89891317	167,943	167,943	10,465	157,478
1888-89 . . . . .	...	170,293	1 4	3790907	249,528	249,528	38,642	210,886
1889-90	2,049†	218,654	1 4	56598718	318,775	318,824	80,644	238,180
1890-91 . . . . .	...	242,661	1 6	08930408	321,951	321,951	77,762	244,189
1891-92 . . . . .	...	249,268	1 4	73333812	357,516	357,516	168,457	189,059
1892-93 . . . . .	...	253,441	1 2	98477785	405,918	405,918	152,268	253,650
TOTAL	2,049	1,385,155	...		2,000,713	2,002,762	529,273	1,473,489

† Interest on overdrawn capital.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

YEAR.	GUARANTEED INTEREST.				Total pay- ments in England and India (a).	Net Traffic receipts accruing to Govern- ment (b).	Loss to the State (a—b).
	Amount paid in India.	AMOUNT PAID IN ENGLAND.		Equivalent in Indian currency ex- pressed in Rs			
		Sterling payments.	Rate of exchange.				
	Rx.		d.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1882-83 ...	82,950				32,950	...	32,950
1883-84 ...	85,396				85,396	—95	85,491
1884-85 ...	118,170				118,170	81	118,109
1885-86 ...	289	148,821	1 6 2541241	195,665	195,954	21,515	174,439
1886-87 ...	347	153,860	5 4 4103006	211,722	212,369	56,721	155,348
1887-88 ...	378	187,579	4 89891317	266,402	266,780	104,285	162,495
1888-89 ...	258	219,271	4 3790907	321,296	321,584	100,842	220,742
1889-90 ...		231,660	4 56598718	335,618	335,618	76,605	259,013
1890-91 ...		239,122	6 04930438	317,255	317,255	120,120	196,835
1891-92 ...		229,410	4 73333812	329,034	329,034	126,307	202,727
1892-93 ...		220,704	2 98177785	353,185	353,485	139,407	214,078
TOTAL	237,818	1,630,427		2,330,477	2,568,295	746,068	1,822,227

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

1886-87	48,000	1 5 14103008	66,051	66,051	17,258	48,793
1887-88	48,000	1 4 89891317	68,170	68,170	9,055	59,115
1888-89 ...	48,000	1 4 3790907	70,334	70,334	11,270	59,064
1889-90 ...	48,000	1 1 56598718	69,540	69,540	10,558	58,982
1890-91 ...	48,000	1 6 08930408	68,684	68,684	26,322	37,362
1891-92 ...	48,000	1 4 73333812	68,845	68,845	31,423	37,422
1892-93	48,000	1 2 98477785	76,878	76,878	52,413	21,465
TOTAL	336,000	...	483,502	483,502	168,299	325,203

The difference between the net receipts and interest on the actual Capital expenditure incurred on the line is recovered from the Mysore Durbar, and the balance, representing interest on the unexpended balance of capital retained in its hands, is borne by the State. The amounts so recovered from the Mysore Durbar are as follows:—

	Rx.
1886-87	1,584
1887-88	24,764
1888-89	42,768
1889-90	49,012
1890-91	30,505
1891-92	31,567
1892-93	17,883

and deducting those amounts from the net charge for interest shown in the last column of the preceding statement, the balance will represent the charge borne by Government, as shown below—

	Rx.
1886-87	47,209
1887-88	34,351
1888-89	16,296
1889-90	9,970
1890-91	6,857
1891-92	5,855
1892-93	6,582

127,120

SCHEDULE I—concluded.

LUCKNOW-BAREILLY.

				INTEREST.				Net Receipts	Net charge to the State.
				On outlay incurred by Government prior to transfer to Company	On Company's Capital.	On advances by Govern-ment	Total		
				Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx		
1890-91*	.	.	.	5,279†	‡	‡	5,279	2,928	2,851
1891-92	.	.	.	20,438	3,928	3,511	27,877	23,205	4,672
1892-93	.	.	.	20,485	7,529	3,164	31,178	26,755	4,423
				46,202	11,457	6,675	64,334	52,888	11,446

* From 1st January to 31st March 1891

† One-fourth of interest charged for the year.

‡ Interest charged to Capital during construction.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 24.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General —

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 24.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th June, 1894.

No. 11.—Whereas the Secretary of State for India by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Section 1, to be from and after the 1st October, 1877, applicable to the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Coorg;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Coorg has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 11th day of June, 1894;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*.

REGULATION NO. II OF 1894.

A Regulation to amend the Coorg Land-records and Village-service Regulation, 1893.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Coorg Land-records and Village-service Regulation, IV of 1893; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the
Title and commence- Coorg Land-records and
ment. Village-service Regulation,
1894; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. To section 4, sub-section (2), of the Coorg Land-records and Village-service Regulation, 1893, IV of 1893, the following shall be added, namely:

“Provided that the rate shall not be levied in respect of uncultivated banés without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.”

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 14th June, 1894.

No. 200.—The services of Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Secretary to the Board of Examiners and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 17th June 1894.

No. 204.—Surgeon-Major G. S. A. Ranking, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Secretary to the Board of Examiners, with effect from the 17th June 1894, *vice* Colonel H. S. Jarrett.

MEDICAL.

The 11th June, 1894.

No. 358.—Surgeon-Colonel J. G. Pilcher, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), at present officiating as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel J. Richardson, retired from the service, with effect from the 19th May 1894.

No. 359.—Surgeon-Colonel R. Harvey, M.D., D.S.O., I.M.S. (Bengal), at present officiating as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel J. G. Pilcher, with effect from the 19th May 1894.

POLICE.

The 14th June, 1894.

No. 306.—The services of Lieutenant M. A. B. Kappey, 26th Madras Infantry, Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 29th June 1894.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 15th June, 1894.

No. 630-F.—With reference to the Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 927-G., dated the 7th instant, Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Assam, is granted furlough for two years, under article 340 (b), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 8th June 1894. Mr. Fernandez availed himself of subsidiary leave from 1st to 7th idem, both dates inclusive.

*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th June, 1894.

No. 936-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P. Bonenblust as Acting Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden.

No. 939-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Philip B. Savile as Acting Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Karachi during the absence of Mr. Alfred E. Hoare.

No. 1249-F.—The services of Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Punjab Commission, are, with reference to the notification by the Government of the Punjab, No. 261, dated the 21st May, 1891, replaced at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the 7th June, 1894, after vacating the appointment of British Agent at Kabul.

The 11th June, 1894.

No. 943-G.—The services of Mr. C. F. Erskine, Survey Officer in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from the 13th June, 1894.

No. 950-G.—The following substantive *pro tempore* appointments are made in the Berar Commission :

Consequent on the death of Captain C. Chamier, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 5th February, 1894,—

Captain R. P. Horsbrugh, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of extraordinary leave to Major J. G. Morris, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 28th April, 1894,—

Khan Bahadur Saiyad Shams-ud-din Ali Khan, Special Assistant Commissioner and officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Dastur Edulji Bymonji, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class and officiating Special Assistant Commissioner, to be a Special Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. Rustomji Faridonji, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd (officiating 1st) Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Captain F. R. M. C. de R. Mauduit, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

The 12th June, 1894.

No. 961-G.—Captain R. A. Cole, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, with effect from date of joining, and during the absence on furlough of Colonel A. R. T. McRae, or until further orders.

No. 963-G.—Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Captain R. A. Cole may officiate as Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, or until further orders.

The 14th June, 1894.

No. 2008-I.—For the purposes of the exercise of civil jurisdiction within, and in respect of, the railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory, other than the railway lands referred to in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and with reference to the notification of the Government of India in the same Department, No. 1144-I., dated the 22nd March, 1888, as modified by notification No. 2065-I., dated the 22nd May, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following order :

The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the transfer of any particular civil suit or appeal or proceeding pending before—

- (a) the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the said lands, to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts ; or
 - (b) any Civil Court having jurisdiction over the said lands and subordinate to the Resident at Hyderabad, to any other Civil Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts,
- whenever it appears to the Governor-General in Council that such transfer will promote the ends of justice or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

The Court to which such civil suit or appeal or proceeding may be transferred shall, as far as may be possible, regard being had to the law for the time being in force and administered in the said lands, deal with the same as if the suit or appeal or proceeding had been initiated in such Court.

No. 2009-I.—For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction within, and in respect of, the railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory, other than the railway lands referred to in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and with reference to the notification of the Government of India in the same Department, No. 1143-I., dated the 22nd March, 1888, as modified by notification No. 2065-I., dated the 22nd May, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following order :

The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the transfer of any particular criminal case or appeal or proceedings in revision pending before—

- (a) the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the said lands, to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts ; or
 - (b) any Criminal Court having jurisdiction over the said lands and subordinate to the Resident at Hyderabad, to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts,
- whenever it appears to the Governor-General in Council that such transfer will promote the ends of justice or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

The Court to which such case or appeal or proceedings in revision may be transferred shall deal with the same as if the case or appeal or proceedings had been initiated in such Court.

The 15th June, 1894.

No. 1035-E.—The following papers, together with the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Servia, are published for general information :

No. 159 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, the 30th November, 1893.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I forward for your Excellency's information copy of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Servia of July 10th, 1893, and would direct your attention to the provisions of Article VI.

2. Further copies of the Treaty will be supplied in the usual way as a Parliamentary Paper.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SERVIA.

SIGNED AT BELGRADE, ^{JUNE 28}_{JULY 10}, 1893.

Ratifications exchanged at Belgrade, October 18, 1893.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the King of Servia, being equally animated with the desire of consolidating their ties of friendship and of developing the commercial relations between the two States, have with this object determined to conclude a Treaty, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Edmund Douglas Veitch Fane, Esq., her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Servia.

And His Majesty the King of Servia, His Excellency M. André Nikolitch, his Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :

ARTICLE I.

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the countries of the High Contracting Parties.

The subjects, vessels, and goods, produce of the soil and industry of each of the High Contracting Parties, shall enjoy in the dominions of the other all rights, privileges, immunities, or advantages whatever which are actually enjoyed, or may hereafter be enjoyed, in the said dominions by the subjects, vessels, and goods, produce of the soil and industry of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE I'.

All articles produce of the soil or industry of Great Britain and Ireland which shall be imported into Servia, and all articles produce of the soil or industry of Servia which shall be imported into Great Britain and Ireland, whether destined for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall be subjected as long as this Treaty holds good to the same treatment as, and especially shall be liable to no higher or other duties than, the produce or goods of the most favoured nation.

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, également animés du désir de consolider leurs liens d'amitié et de développer les rapports commerciaux entre les deux États, ont résolu de conclure à cet effet un Traité, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, M. Edmund Douglas Veitch Fane, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie ;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, Son Excellence M. Andra Nikolitch, son Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants :

ARTICLE I.

Il y aura pleine et entière liberté de commerce et de navigation entre les pays des Hautes Parties Contractantes.

Les sujets, les navires, et les marchandises, produits du sol et de l'industrie de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes, jouiront dans les territoires de l'autre de tous, les droits, privilèges, immunités, ou avantages quelconques dont jouissent actuellement ou jouiront à l'avenir, dans ces territoires, les sujets, les navires, et les marchandises, produits du sol et de l'industrie de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE II.

Tous les objets, produits du sol ou de l'industrie de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, qui seront importés en Serbie, et tous les objets produits du sol ou de l'industrie de la Serbie qui seront importés dans la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande, destinés soit à la consommation, soit à l'emmagasinage, soit à la réexportation, soit au transit, seront soumis pendant la durée de ce Traité au même traitement et nommément, ne seront passibles de droits ni plus élevés ni autres que les produits ou les marchandises de la nation la plus favorisée.

No higher or other duties shall be levied in Great Britain and Ireland on the exportation of goods to Servia, or in Servia on the exportation of goods to Great Britain and Ireland, than may be levied on the exportation of the like goods to the country the most favoured in this respect.

Each of the High Contracting Parties therefore undertakes that the other shall enjoy immediately and unconditionally every favour, privilege, or reduction of duties which has been already granted, or may be granted hereafter, in the abovenamed respects to a third Power.

Goods of all kinds coming from or proceeding to the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties shall be exempted in the territory of the other from all transit dues. Most-favoured-nation treatment is mutually guaranteed to each of the High Contracting Parties in all that concerns transit.

It is understood that the provisions of the present Article do not apply to such special facilities and privileges as have been or may hereafter be conceded by Servia to the neighbouring States with respect to the local traffic between their conterminous frontier districts.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that as regards cost of transport and all other facilities, Servian goods transported over British railways and British goods transported over Servian railways shall be treated in exactly the same manner as the goods of the nation the most favoured in this respect.

ARTICLE IV.

The subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall be exempted in the territory of the other from all military service and from all extraordinary requisitions which may be established on account of exceptional circumstances.

The liabilities, however, arising out of the possession of landed property, and for military loans and requisitions to which all the subjects of the State may be called upon to contribute as proprietors or tenants of real property, shall be excepted.

ARTICLE V.

The subjects of the two High Contracting Parties shall in the dominions of other enjoy the same protection and be subject to the same conditions as native subjects, or subjects of the most favoured nation, in regard to the right of property in trade-marks, names of firms, and other distinctive marks showing the origin or quality of goods, as well as in patterns and designs for manufacture.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Treaty shall be applicable, as far as the laws permit, to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty,

A l'exportation pour la Serbie il ne sera perçu en Grande-Bretagne et en Irlande et à l'exportation pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande, il ne sera perçu en Serbie d'autres ni plus élevés droits de sortie qu'à l'exportation des mêmes objets pour le pays le plus favorisé à cet égard.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engage donc à faire profiter l'autre immédiatement et sans condition de toute faveur, de tout privilège ou abaissement de droits qu'elle a déjà accordés ou pourrait accorder par la suite, sous les rapports susmentionnés, à une tierce Puissance.

Les marchandises de toute nature provenant du territoire de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes ou y allant, seront exemptes, dans les territoires de l'autre, de tous droits de transit. Le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée est réciproquement garanti à chacune des Parties Contractantes pour tout ce qui concerne le transit.

Il est entendu que les dispositions du présent Article ne s'appliquent point aux facilités, et privilèges spéciaux, qui ont été ou qui pourront être accordés par la Serbie aux États voisins, par rapport au trafic local entre leurs districts frontières limitrophes.

ARTICLE III.

Il est convenu que, en ce qui regarde les frais de transport et toute autre facilité, les marchandises Serbes transportées sur les chemins de fer Serbes, seront traitées exactement de la même manière que les marchandises de toute autre nation la plus favorisée sous le dit rapport.

ARTICLE IV.

Les ressortissants de chacune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes seront exemptes, dans le territoire de l'autre, de tout service militaire et de toutes réquisitions extraordinaires qui seraient établies par suite de circonstances exceptionnelles.

Sont toutefois exceptées les charges qui sont attachées à la possession d'un bien fondé, ainsi que les prestations et réquisitions militaires auxquelles les nationaux peuvent être appelés à se soumettre, comme propriétaires, fermiers, ou locataires d'immeubles.

ARTICLE V.

Les sujets de chacune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront dans les États de l'autre de la même protection et seront assujettis aux mêmes obligations que les nationaux ou les sujets de la nation la plus favorisée, pour tout ce qui concerne la propriété soit des marques de fabrique et de commerce, des noms commerciaux ou d'autres marques particulières indiquant l'origine ou la qualité des marchandises, soit des modèles et dessins industriels.

ARTICLE VI.

Le présent Traité s'appliquera, en tant que les lois le permettent, à toutes les Colonies et possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britan-

excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to—

India.
The Dominion of Canada.
Newfoundland.
New South Wales.
Victoria.
South Australia.
Western Australia.
Queensland.
Tasmania.
New Zealand.
The Cape of Good Hope.
Natal.

Provided always that the present Treaty shall be made applicable to any of the above-named Colonies or foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Belgrade to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Servia within two years from the date of the signature of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Belgrade as soon as the formalities prescribed by the Constitutional Laws of the Contracting States have been observed.

It shall remain in force from the date of the exchange of the ratifications until the ^{11th}/_{19th} December, 1903. In case neither of the two High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the end of the said period the intention of putting an end to it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Belgrade the tenth day of July (the twenty-eighth day of June) one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.)

EDMUND D. V. FANE.

(L.S.)

AND. NIKOLITCH.

nique à l'exception de celles ci-après dénommées à savoir—

Les Indes.
Le Canada.
Terre-Neuve.
La Nouvelle-Galles du Sud.
Victoria.
L'Australie du Sud.
L'Australie Occidentale.
Queensland.
La Tasmanie.
La Nouvelle-Zélande.
Le Cap.
Natal.

Le présent Traité deviendra applicable à l'une des Colonies ou des possessions étrangères susmentionnées si, en leur nom, notification à cet égard est faite par le Représentant de Sa Majesté Britannique à Belgrade au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, dans l'intervalle de deux ans à partir de la signature du présent Traité.

ARTICLE VII.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Belgrade, aussitôt après l'accomplissement des formalités prescrites par les Lois Constitutionnelles des Etats Contractants.

Il sera exécutoire à partir du jour de l'échange des ratifications jusqu'au ¹¹/₁₉ Décembre, 1903. Dans le cas où aucune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes n'aurait notifié, douze mois avant la fin de la dite période, son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, il demeurera obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes l'aura dénoncé.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Traité et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Belgrade, en double original, le ¹⁰/₂₈ Juillet, 1893.

(L.S.)

EDMUND D. V. FANE.

(L.S.)

AND. NIKOLITCH.

No. 692-R. & S., dated India Office, London, the 7th May, 1894.

Demi-official from—SIR C. E. BERNARD, K.C.S.I., Secretary, Revenue and Statistics, India Office,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

With reference to the letter from the Government of India, No. 43, Finance and Commerce, To Foreign Office, dated 12th April, 1894. of the 28th February last, on the subject of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Servia, I am directed to forward From Foreign Office, dated 2nd May, 1894. copy of correspondence with the Foreign Office showing that effect has been given to the suggestion of the Government of India that the Treaty should be made applicable to that country.

No. 318-R. & S., dated India Office, London, the 12th April, 1894.

From—SIR J. A. GODLEY, K.C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

With reference to previous correspondence terminating with the Foreign Office letter of the 10th November, 1893, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward, for submission to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and for such action as may be considered necessary, copy of a despatch from the Government of India suggesting that the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Servia ratified in October 1893 be made applicable to India.

Finance and Commerce No. 43, dated 28th February, 1894.

With paragraph 2, Finance and Commerce letter from India, No. 233, dated 6th September, 1892.

No. 398-94, dated Foreign Office, London, the 2nd May, 1894.

From—The HON'BLE F. L. BERTIE, Senior Clerk, Foreign Office,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

With reference to your letter of the 12th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Fowler, that Her Majesty's Minister at Belgrade reports that he has notified in due form to the Servian Government the accession of the Government of India to the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Servia which was signed at Belgrade on 28th June—10th July, 1893.

No. 43, dated Calcutta, the 28th February, 1894.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 159 (Revenue), dated the 30th November, 1893, forwarding copy of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Servia ratified in October 1893.

2. With reference to the provisions of Article VI, we beg to suggest, for reasons similar to those stated in paragraph 2 of our despatch No. 233, dated the 6th September, 1892, relating to the Convention with Roumania for the protection of Trade-marks, that the Treaty with Servia be made applicable to India.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 15th June, 1894.

No. 3041-R.—Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days, with effect from 11th June 1894.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 12th June, 1894.

No. 3002-A.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st May 1894, published, as required,

by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	13,12,02,845	5,30,21,832	...	5,30,21,832
Allahabad	1,19,71,000	2,82,52,045	...	2,82,52,045
Lahore	1,44,64,725	2,23,65,380	...	2,23,65,380
Bombay	10,24,76,885	6,28,56,973	...	6,28,56,973
Kurrachee	72,30,475	62,40,155	...	62,40,155
Madras	3,73,58,575	3,47,50,105	...	3,47,50,105
Calicut	11,46,695	6,86,780	...	6,86,780
Rangoon	54,78,755	2,31,56,685	...	2,31,56,685
TOTAL	31,13,29,055	23,13,29,955	...	23,13,29,955
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL				31,13,29,955

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th June, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 567.—Captain A. A. E. Campbell, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Captain I. Eardley-Wilmot, whose tenure has expired. Dated 13th May 1894.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 568.—Second-Lieutenant Alick Gurdon Kemball, Connaught Rangers, officiating wing officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 8th October 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Kemball will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 569.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :

Colonel N. M. T. Horsford, Indian Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair, (p. a.) for one year and 119 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major A. Adye, Indian Staff Corps, commandant, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (p. a.) for nine months, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 570.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Lieutenant T. W. Lightfoot, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 8th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 22nd August 1893.

No. 571.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :

Major A. MacW. Renny, Indian Staff Corps, 7th Bengal Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, for six months. Pension service—21st year commenced 11th September 1893.

Lieutenant H. P. Lane, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for six months. Pension service—9th year commenced 28th December 1893.

No. 572.—Captain N. A. K. Burne, Indian Staff Corps, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), wing commander and second-in-command, 30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India, (p. a.) for six months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, in commutation of his privilege leave, with effect from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service—16th year commenced 5th November 1893.

No. 573.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Wilson, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Hazaribagh, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant R. S. Wildey, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department, Overseer, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, (m. c.) for three months.

Conductor C. Lambert, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) till 2nd October 1894.

No. 574.—Lieutenant G. E. J. Perry, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for three months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

No. 575.—Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Indian Staff Corps, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Fort William, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is permitted to reside out of India on being superannuated from civil employ on the 17th June 1894, under article 756 (b), Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I. Pension service—38th year commenced 4th March 1894.

No. 576.—The leave granted to Major G. C. P. Onslow, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, in G. G. O. No. 1027 of 1892, is extended to the 2nd December 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 577.—The following extracts are published for general information :

" London Gazette," dated the 22nd May 1894, pages 2980 and 2981.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 22nd May, 1894.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Captain C. E. Johnson, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst employed in British Central Africa. Dated 23rd May 1894.

Lieutenant C. A. Edwards, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Captain whilst employed in British Central Africa. Dated 23rd May 1894.

INDIA OFFICE;

22nd May, 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services made by the Governments in India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 14th March 1894.

Frederick Duncan Raikes, C.I.E.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Reginald Macgregor, D.S.O.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 28th February 1894.

Warren Hastings.

Henry Lushington Ramsay.

James Loughnan O'Bryan.

James Philip Sparling.

Henry George Ryland.

Frederick George Preston.

Harold Arthur Deane.

Charles Edward Wylde Macdonald.

Edward Spence Hastings, D.S.O.

John Franklin Worlledge.

John George Morris.

Henry Stanley Massy.

Alfred Edwin Jones.

Dated 26th March 1894.

Francis Macdonald Drury.

Charles John Denny.

Dated 28th March 1894.

Edward William Dun, D.S.O.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 28th February 1894.

Hugh Kennedy.

Dated 7th March 1894.

Percy William Drake Brockman.

Dated 10th March 1894.

Arthur Henry McMahon, C.I.E.

Alexander Lumsdaine Lindesay.

Albert Walter de Wilton.

John Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E.

Francis Henry Bagot Commeline.

Frederick Aubrey Hoghton.

Charles Schofield.

Francis Gordon Cardew.

Arthur Cyril Beaumont Johnson.

Arthur Edwin Stewart Hartigan.

Louis James Andrews.

Robert Mitchell Betham.

Robert Worgan Falcon.

Eric John Eagles Swayne.

Harold Richard Mead.

Edward Alexander Gayer.

Claude William Wilkieson.

John Fisher.

James Fearnley Stewart.

Arthur Francis Bruce.

Thomas Adam Fischer.

Mackenzie Walcott Baugh.

Sydney Francis Crocker.

George Wyndham Chichester Knatchbull.

Lawrence Impey.

Raoul Guy Richard de Vismes.

John Archer Loudon.

Robert Alexander Carruthers.

Charles Edward Halkett Connell.

Henry George Bowen Raitt.

Charles Vaughan Mainwaring.

Alfred Wilberforce Leonard.

Adrian John Hebron Vanrenen.

Robert James Reid Brown.

Charles Cecil Archibald Sillery.

Dated 21st March 1894.

Frank Rowley Metcalfe Charles de Rittich Mauduit.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Surgeon-Colonels.

George Cumberland Ross. Dated 1st January 1894.

William Pleace Warburton, M.D. Dated 17th January 1894.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Richard Careless Sanders, M.D. Dated 4th October 1893.

Benjamin Franklin. Dated 1st January 1894.

Robert Temple Wright, M.D. Dated 2nd January 1894.

George McBride Davis, M.D. Dated 17th January 1894.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, second grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant.

Apothecary, first grade, John Reid. Dated 3rd December 1893.

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the undermentioned officers from the half-pay list to the effective list:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Robert Hutchinson Campbell Tufnell. Dated 12th March 1894.

Lieutenant Lindsay Anstruther Forbes. Dated 20th January 1894.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Colonel George Cochet Chesnaye. Dated 17th January 1894.

Surgeon-Colonel John Richardson. Dated 19th May 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 578.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 3rd June 1894.

William Potter Newall.

William Francis Hungerford Grey.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 10th June 1894.

Juxon Henry Jones.

Dated 13th June 1894.

Charles Herbert.

Hudson Henry Ozzard.

George Atkins Collins.

William Charles Aslett.

Lumley Scobell Peyton.

Alfred William Lambart Bayly, D.S.O.

William Henry Jameson.

Arthur Adye.

John Archibald Henry Pollock.

Charles Grant Mansell Fasken.

Lionel Grafton Beckham.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 579.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified:

Dated 13th June 1894.

Colonel George Gordon Young.

Colonel Frederick Lance, C.B.

Colonel Edward Charles Garstin.

Dated 14th June 1894.

Colonel Edward James Watson.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 580.—Sub-Conductor George Hill, bar-rack master, Military Works Department, to be conductor, *supernumerary*;

Sub-Conductor John Hart, sub-engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, to be conductor;

Sergeant James Hunter, supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be sub-conductor,—

with effect from the 31st May 1894, *vice* Conductor Daniel Kirk, deceased.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 581.—First grade Apothecary George Francis Fox to be second grade senior Apothecary, and to rank as Honorary Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First grade Assistant Apothecary Arthur D'Cruz to be second grade Apothecary;

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Rivers Thomas Rodgers to be second grade Assistant Apothecary,—

with effect from the 22nd February 1894, *vice* second grade senior Apothecary H. J. son, retired.

No. 582.—First grade supernumerary senior Apothecary Robert Johnson (ranking as Honorary Captain) is absorbed in his grade;

First grade Apothecary Jeremiah Edmund Campbell to be second grade senior Apothecary, and to rank as Honorary Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First grade Assistant Apothecary Lawrence John Reilly to be second grade Apothecary;

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Harold Vernon Dewey to be second grade Assistant Apothecary,—

with effect from the 24th February 1894, *vice* first grade senior Apothecary F. W. Saunders, retired.

No. 583.—Sub-Assistant Apothecary William John Masterson to be second grade Assistant Apothecary from the 9th April 1894, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary J. C. Raddick, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 584.—*Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners*—

Subadar Rulya Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Faiz-ullah Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Panjáb Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sudh Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th May 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 585.—In G. G. O. No. 537 of 1894, Captain R. H. C. Tufnell should have been designated "Major."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 586.—The following volunteer medical officers are appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels under the provisions of cause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894:

Central Bengal Light Horse.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Charles John Walford Meadows (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles.

Honorary Surgeon Edward Butler Rutledge (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

Chhota Nagpur Mounted Rifles.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Frederick Robert Swaine (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon John Manook Zorab (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

No. 587.—The following volunteer medical officers are appointed Surgeon-Majors under

the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894:

Ghazipur Light Horse.

Honorary Surgeon Arthur Robert Wyatt Sedgefield (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service).

Gorakhpur Light Horse.

Honorary Surgeon James Moran (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service).

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeons Richard Glyn Griffith, Henry Hearsey Bathe, and James Stuart Brooke.

5th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers.

Surgeon-Lieutenant James Armstrong (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service).

Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon William Deane (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service).

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon James Farquharson Mac-laren (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service).

Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Honorary Surgeon George Michael Nixon (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service).

No. 588.—The following volunteer medical officers are appointed Surgeon-Captains under the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894:

Calcutta Naval Volunteers.

Honorary Surgeon Robert Forrest Dedrickson.

Ghazipur Light Horse.

Honorary Surgeon William George Patrick Alpin (Surgeon-Captain, Indian Medical Service).

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Honorary Surgeon Charles Lancaster Faulkner.

Honorary Surgeon David Picachy.

2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon John Emmanuel Panioty.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon Eli Crossley Tithrington Sutcliffe.

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon Charles Mactaggart (Surgeon-Captain, Indian Medical Service).

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon Walter Venis.

No. 589.—The following volunteer medical officers are appointed Surgeon-Lieutenants under the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894:

Behar Light Horse.

Honorary Surgeon Edwin Hindmarsh.

Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Surgeon John Lupton Hendley.

Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

Honorary Surgeon William James Simpson.

No. 590.—*Rangoon Volunteer Engineers—*

Harry Findlay, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, *vice* Ross, resigned.

No. 591.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Surgeon-Major George Francis Angelo Harris, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Major, *vice* M'Kay, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 592.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Lieutenant William Russell Steele to be Captain, *vice* Palmer, resigned.

No. 593.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Surgeon-Major William Hotson Cadge, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Major to complete the establishment.

No. 594.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Edward Spencer Blaker, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 595.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Second-Lieutenant O. Groote resigns his commission.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 596.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Frank Leigh resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th June, 1894.

No. 245.—Mr. R. E. Nelson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 30th April 1894, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. J. Richard, or until further orders.

The 11th June, 1894.

No. 246.—The following is published for general information :

No. 253 R.T., dated 7th June, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Sections 8 and 47 of the Indian Railways Acts of 1879 and 1890 respectively.

Public Works Department Notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, publishing the General Rules for all railways in India, and Public Works Department Circular No. 17 Railway, dated the 21st August 1880, promulgating those General Rules.

Government of India Resolution No. 467 R.T., dated the 15th August 1890, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 28th August 1890, under Public Works Department Notification No. 361, dated the 28th August 1890.

Government of India Resolution No. 0054 R.T., dated the 6th February 1893, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th February 1893, under Public Works Department Notification No. 57, dated the 9th February 1893.

Docket by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 1151, dated the 28th May 1894, forwarding letter from the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, No. 410 G, dated the 19th May 1894.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in India which have been published under Public Works Department Notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880—*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 18th September 1880—as modified in the case of the East Indian Railway and railways worked by it by the Government of India Resolution No. 467 R.T., dated the 15th August 1890, which was published under Public Works Department Notification No. 361, dated the 28th August 1890—*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 28th August 1890—may be made applicable to the Jherriah extension, including the Chanch branch, of the East Indian Railway from the date it may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for Indian Railways with the modifications cited in the foregoing observations to the Jherriah extension and Chanch branch of the East Indian Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules with the modifications cited in the foregoing observations, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th September 1880 and the 28th August 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the said railway.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The 12th June, 1894.

No. 247.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (s) of the second schedule to the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following articles shall be added to the said schedule,—namely, narcotic preparations of hemp.

No. 248.—Lieutenant W. D. Waghorn, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Willcocks on furlough, or until further orders

No. 250.—Mr. F. Morrison, Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Le M. Carey, I.S.C., on privilege leave.

No. 251.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified, in supersession of those notified in Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 37 and 130, dated the 25th January 1894 and the 15th March 1894 respectively.

Names.	From		To		Nature of promotion	With effect from
Fagan, A. M.	Executive Grade	Engineer, 3rd	Executive Grade	Engineer, 2nd	Permanent	16th August 1893.
Oliver, G. T. I.	Executive Grade	Engineer, 3rd	Executive Grade	Engineer, 2nd	Permanent	16th August 1893.
Stanley, I. G.	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 1st	Executive Grade	Engineer, 3rd	Temporary	1st September 1893.
Matadin Sukul	Assistant Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Engineer, 1st	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 2nd		23rd September 1893.
Muller, H. A. C.	Assistant Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i>	Engineer, 2nd	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 3rd		23rd September 1893.
Trapmann, A. G. R.	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 1st	Executive Grade	Engineer, 3rd	Temporary	23rd September 1893.
Cood, M. P.	Executive Grade	Engineer, 2nd	Executive Grade	Engineer, 1st	Permanent	1st October 1893.
Hornle, O.	Executive Grade	Engineer, 2nd	Executive Grade	Engineer, 1st	Permanent	1st October 1893.
Sutherland, J.	Assistant Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i> .	Engineer, 1st	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 1st	Permanent	9th October 1893.
Matadin Sukul	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 2nd	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 1st	Sub <i>pro tem</i> .	9th October 1893.
Trapmann, A. G. R.	Executive Grade, temporary rank	Engineer, 3rd	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 1st		14th October 1893.
Stanley, I. G.	Executive Grade, temporary rank	Engineer, 3rd	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 1st		19th November 1893.
Walsh, C. P.	Assistant Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Engineer, 2nd	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 3rd		19th November 1893.
Walling, H. O.	Executive Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i> .	Engineer, 3rd	Executive Grade	Engineer, 3rd	Temporary	16th December 1893.
Matadin Sukul	Assistant Grade, sub <i>pro tem</i> .	Engineer, 1st	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 2nd		16th December 1893.
Prasad Ishwari	Executive Grade, temporary rank	Engineer, 3rd	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 1st		29th December 1893.
Walling, H. O.	Executive Grade, temporary rank	Engineer, 3rd	Executive Grade	Engineer, 3rd	Permanent	6th January 1894.
Matadin Sukul	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 2nd	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 1st	Permanent	6th January 1894.
Bailey, R. J.	Executive Grade	Engineer, 2nd	Executive Grade	Engineer, 1st	Permanent	13th January 1894.
Gilliland, P. W.	Executive Grade, temporary rank.	Engineer, 3rd	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 1st		16th January 1894.
Griffin, J. V.	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 3rd	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 2nd	Permanent	26th January 1894.
Walsh, C. P.	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 3rd	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 2nd	Permanent	1st February 1894.
Light, L. A.	Executive Grade, temporary rank.	Engineer, 3rd	Executive Grade	Engineer, 3rd	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Cox, S.	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 2nd	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 1st	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Muller, H. A. C.	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 3rd	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 2nd	Permanent	2nd February 1894.
Gilliland, P. W.	Assistant Grade	Engineer, 1st	Executive Grade	Engineer, 3rd	Temporary	2nd February 1894.
Brij Mohan Lal	Executive Grade, temporary rank.	Engineer, 3rd	Executive Grade	Engineer, 3rd	Permanent	4th February 1894.

No. 252.—Mr. W. Connan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 7th May 1894, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. H. Nightingale, or until further orders

The 14th June, 1894.

No. 253.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotion to the Class of Superintending Engineer.

Name.	From	To	With effect from	To
Arundell, E. W	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	13th April 1894, after-noon.	Until further orders.

No. 254.—Mr J. Wallace, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is granted furlough for two days in extension of the leave notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 23, dated 17th January 1893.

No. 255—The following is published for general information

No. 124-I, dated 12th June, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Sind for 1892-93.

Read—

Letter No. 327-I, dated the 30th April 1894, from the Government of Bombay, forwarding the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1892-93, with a memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind, and the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of Irrigation Works in Sind for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept is 11, of which 4 are classed as Major Works and 7 as Minor Works. The Capital outlay on these works during and up to the end of 1892-93 is shown in the following statement :

	Number of works	DURING THE YEAR 1892-93						Total direct and indirect to end of 1892-93
		Works	Establishment.	Tools and Plant	Total direct charges	Indirect charges	Total direct and indirect charges	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major Works—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49)	4	1,61,159	40,290	1,353	2,02,802	5,641	2,08,443	88,38,696
Minor Works and Navigation—								
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43)	7	67,392	13,479	674	81,545	6,058	87,603	34,82,390
TOTAL	11	2,28,551	53,769	2,027	2,84,347	11,699	2,96,046	1,23,71,086

2. The Capital outlay on Major Works was incurred principally on the Eastern Nara, and there was also an expenditure on the Desert Canal and Unharwah Extension of Rs. 2,557 and Rs. 20,324 respectively.

The Capital outlay on Minor Works was, with the exception of Rs. 4,171 under indirect charges on the Mehrabwah, incurred solely on the Fuleli Canals, principally on the construction of regulators and inspection bungalows.

3. The recommendations of the Sind Irrigation Committee, referred to in paragraph 3 of last year's review, are gradually being given effect to, and several new projects have been submitted to the Local Government, notably that for the Jamrao Canal, which has now been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

4. The following is a statement of the mileage of main and branch canals and of river embankments for the whole province :

	Miles.
Main Canals ..	2,231
Branch Canals ..	3,657
River embankments	661

The length of main canals is less by 573 miles and of branch canals greater by 593 miles than that given in last year's report. The differences are due to more correct classification, while the net increase of 20 miles in the total length of main and branch canals is due to the resumption of the Karowah in Karachi District, to the taking over of the Mitnahwah in the Fuleli District, and to the addition of 2 miles to the length of the Desert Canal.

Sixteen miles of river embankments were constructed during the year, and the net increase in length of 2 miles only is accounted for by deductions made on account of eroded embankments in the Western Nara District

5. The actual financial results of the year for the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are shown in detail in the following statement. The aggregate figures for the works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept are also given :

Canals	Total direct and in direct capital outlay to end of 1892-93	GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED, 1892-93.			WORKING EXPENSES			Net Actual Revenue	Deduct receipts and charges on account of old Irrigation	Net Revenue attributable to outlay of Government Capital.	Per centage of return
		Irrigation Revenue	Miscellaneous Receipts	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MAJOR WORKS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	
<i>Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—</i>											
Desert Canal	12,64,045	1,77,962	312	1,24,274	1,04,077	3,364	1,07,441	20,833		20,833	7 65
Unharwah	3,59,422	47,559	3	47,562	15,332	347	15,679	31,693		31,683	8 81
Begari Canal	16,73,079	4,01,428	1,000	4,02,428	79,714	1,596	81,310	3,21,118	24,854	2,96,264	17 71
Eastern Nara Works	5,92,117	4,65,642	18,165	4,83,807	1,49,170	729	1,49,899	3,33,908	3,100	3,30,808	5 92
Total Major Works, 1892-93	88,84,636	10,42,191	19,480	10,61,671	3,48,293	6,016	3,54,309	7,07,542	227,954	6,79,588	7 65
Total for 1891-92	86,80,251	7,41,207	19,140	7,60,347	3,15,354	9,210	3,44,564	4,21,573	28,300	3,93,273	4 53
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION											
<i>Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—</i>											
Sukkur Canal	13,88,713	2,12,675	1,307	2,13,982	54,433	1,004	55,525	1,58,455	71,444	87,011	6 27
Ghar Canal	4,40,977	7,36,446	6,312	7,42,758	1,71,076	3,238	1,74,314	5,68,444	1,16,671	4,51,773	102 45
Mehrabwah	72,040	20,809	80	20,888	6,814	165	6,979	13,009	19,693	—5,784	
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	23,917	20,554	40	20,594	6,536	15	6,603	13,901	8,239	5,662	23 67
Marak Great Canal	2,01,553	1,19,397	390	1,19,777	56,471	1,509	57,980	61,797	16,032	25,765	12 78
Surfrazwah	1,24,680	44,196	313	44,509	21,470	593	22,063	22,446	10,995	11,461	9 19
Fuleli Canal	12,30,510	5,98,966	3,463	6,02,429	2,59,217	5,162	2,64,379	3,33,059	1,28,188	2,06,862	17 05
Total Minor Works and Navigation, 1892-93	34,92,390	17,53,040	11,895	17,64,935	5,76,017	11,916	5,87,933	11,77,002	23,91,252	7,85,750	22 56
Total for 1891-92	33,91,787	17,14,424	16,717	17,31,141	5,36,780	12,327	5,49,107	11,82,014	3,74,707	6,07,307	23 75
GRAND TOTAL, 1892-93	1,23,71,086	27,95,431	31,375	28,26,806	9,24,310	17,932	9,42,262	18,84,544	24,19,206	14,65,338	11 84
GRAND TOTAL, 1891-92	1,20,75,040	24,62,421	34,837	24,97,278	8,72,134	21,537	8,93,671	16,03,607	4,03,007	12,00,600	9 94
MINOR WORKS											
<i>Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1892-93.</i>		22,44,517	32,756	22,77,273	9,52,128	†	9,52,128	13,25,143			
<i>Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1891-92.</i>		21,45,418	28,140	21,73,558	9,74,554	†	9,74,554	11,99,004			
Agricultural Works, 1892-93	...	5,791	755	6,546	1,54,987	†	1,54,987	—1,48,441			
Agricultural Works, 1891-92		6,127	912	7,039	1,54,348	†	1,54,348	—1,47,309			

* Refunds deducted from Revenue

† Separate figures are not available

‡ These figures represent deduction on account of receipts and charges relating to old irrigation works accepted by the Government of India in Public Works Department letter No 74-1, dated 24th March 1893

6. The gross revenue derived from the Major Works during the year under review was greater by Rs. 2,95,734 than in 1891-92, and the increase in net revenue attributable to the outlay of Government Capital, after allowing for deductions on account of old irrigation and for an increase in working expenses, amounted to Rs. 2,86,315.

Three of the Major Works show a large increase in net revenue, and on the fourth, the Eastern Nara Works, the percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay rose from 5.68 per cent. in 1891-92 to 5.92 per cent. in 1892-93.

On Major Works as a whole the percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay was 7.65 as compared with 4.53 during 1891-92.

The net revenue attributable to Government Capital outlay derived from the Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was slightly less than during the previous year, while the Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept showed an improvement in net actual revenue of Rs. 1,26,141.

7. The interest charges during the year on the four Major Works amounted to Rs. 3,39,822 and up to the end of the year to Rs. 64,00,801. The balance of receipts after paying off the interest charges was Rs. 3,39,766 for the year under review, and amounted to Rs. 22,32,089 to the end of the year.

8. The following statement compares the assessments, the irrigated acreage, and the rate per acre of the year under review with the corresponding figures of the previous year :

CANAL.	AREA IRRIGATED.						ASSESSED WATER-RATES.				RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED.				
	1892-93.			1891-92.			1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		
	Government land	Jaghir.	Total	Government land.	Jaghir	Total	Government land	Jaghir	Government land	Jaghir.	Government land	Jaghir.	Government land	Jaghir.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I.—WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Major Works.															
Desert Canal .	58,331	36,825	95,156	31,777	28,353	60,130	99,004	26,826	17,203	28,340	1.70	1.00	0.54	0.99	
Unharwah .	23,277	..	23,277	19,293	..	19,283	42,003	..	15,578	..	1.20	...	0.81	...	
Begari Canal	159,850	32,674	192,524	146,426	29,293	174,719	3,15,605	29,594	2,72,799	25,521	1.97	0.90	1.86	0.90	
Eastern Nara Works .	238,558	4,884	243,442	204,955	6,996	211,951	4,65,170	2,151	4,17,817	3,897	1.95	0.44	2.03	0.41	
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS (a) .	479,986	74,383	554,369	402,441	63,642	466,083	9,21,997	68,561	7,23,397	56,758	1.92	0.52	1.80	0.89	
(b) Minor Works and Navigation															
Sukkur Canal .	86,535	2,223	88,758	67,103	2,240	69,343	2,15,331	1,170	2,17,565	1,206	2.49	0.52	2.49	0.54	
Ghar Canal .	245,034	10,519	255,553	232,277	7,092	239,369	7,30,811	3,837	7,09,245	2,685	3.00	0.36	3.05	0.38	
Mehrabwah .	11,059	192	11,251	13,168	199	13,367	20,544	1	24,274	1	1.86	...	1.80	...	
Alibhar Kacheri Canal .	9,501	1,471	10,972	9,250	1,572	10,822	19,906	67	16,495	692	2.09	0.32	1.78	0.44	
Marak Great Canal .	51,502	7,294	58,796	47,064	7,047	54,111	1,16,397	2,494	96,079	2,195	2.26	0.34	2.04	0.31	
Surfrazwah .	25,299	4,471	29,770	22,141	4,983	27,124	42,361	1,536	37,735	1,630	1.67	0.34	1.70	0.33	
Fuleli Canal .	274,544	57,430	331,974	269,926	55,009	324,935	5,75,586	24,329	5,67,062	23,231	2.09	0.42	2.10	0.45	
TOTAL OF MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION (b)	703,474	83,590	787,064	680,929	78,122	759,051	17,20,936	33,834	16,68,415	31,640	2.44	0.40	2.45	0.40	
TOTAL OF (a) AND (b) .	1,183,460	157,973	1,341,433	1,083,370	141,764	1,225,134	26,42,923	1,02,395	23,91,852	88,398	2.23	0.65	2.21	0.62	
I.—WORKS OF WHICH CANAL ACCOUNTS ARE NOT KEPT.															
Minor Works .	981,405	73,123	1,054,528	862,630	74,130	936,760	22,50,471	...	21,49,486	...	2.30	...	2.44	...	
GRAND TOTAL, EXCLUDING AGRICULTURAL WORKS.	2,164,865	231,096	2,395,961	1,946,000	215,914	2,161,914	49,02,394	1,02,395	44,96,338	88,398	2.26	...	2.31	...	

The area assessed on the Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept showed an increase of 116,279 acres as compared with the previous year. The total area irrigated on all works is the largest yet recorded, and this is mainly due to the rabi crop which exceeded the average of the past five years by 218,322 acres, while the kharif crop shows a fair increase of 38,999 acres over the average.

The inundation is described as having been unfavourable for kharif crops, which require water in June and July; but the high level reached in August and maintained well into September gave an excellent supply for rabi.

The maximum reading on the Bukkur gauge reached 16'—9" on the 18th August, and on the Kotri gauge the highest reading yet recorded, *viz.*, 21'—4", was reached on the 27th August.

The rainfall during the year was unusually heavy; the heaviest fall occurred in the end of July and beginning of August, and was of great assistance to the kharif crop.

Considerable damage was done by floods during the year, and to this is attributed the heavy remissions amounting to Rs. 2,50,770, to which reference is made in paragraph 16 of the Resolution by the Local Government.

9. The following table exhibits the areas cultivated under kharif and rab crops in Government jaghir and foreign territory :

		Kharif. Acres	Rabi. Acres.
Government land	...	1,633,041	534,918
Jaghir land	...	135,794	31,788
Foreign territory	...	54,010	9,504
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	1,822,845	576,210
		<hr/>	
		2,399,055	

The difference of 3,094 acres between the above figures and those contained in the table in paragraph 8 is due to the exclusion of Agricultural Works from the latter.

10. In paragraph 22 of his report the Superintending Engineer shows that if foreign and jaghir lands were assessed at the same rates as Government lands, the assessment would have been increased by Rs. 4,62,488. The question of obtaining an enhanced revenue from jaghir lands, which was alluded to in paragraph 11 of last year's review, is still under the consideration of the Local Government.

11. The balance of demands on Government lands remaining unrealized at the beginning of the year was Rs. 58,198, after allowing for adjustments in the Revenue Department, and the outstanding balance on these lands at the end of the year was Rs. 61,597.

12. The following statement shows the distribution of outlay on Revenue Account.

Canal	1892-93					1891-92
	New Works and Repairs	Establishment.	Tools and Plant	Indirect charges.	Total	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS						
<i>Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—</i>						
Desert Canal	70,040	33,892	145	3,364	1,07,441	1,17,030
Unharwah	8,190	7,091	51	347	15,679	9,500
Begari Canal	30,971	48,567	176	1,596	81,310	90,000
Eastern Nara Works	96,299	52,438	433	729	1,49,899	1,28,034
Total Major Works	2,05,500	1,41,988	805	6,036	3,54,329	3,44,564
Per acre irrigated . . . . .	..	..	.	.	0 62	0 74
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
<i>Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—</i>						
Sukkur Canal	25,236	29,035	162	1,092	55,525	43,541
Ghar Canal	74 150	96,676	250	3,238	1,74,314	1,57,889
Mehrabwah	3,581	3,233	—3	165	6,979	13,074
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	3,391	3,149	—4	157	6,695	7,986
Marak Creat Canal	33,852	22,652	—33	1,509	57,980	47,928
Surfrazwah	12,876	8,607	—13	593	22,063	24,913
Fuleli Canal	1,62,046	96,853	318	5,162	2,64,379	2,53,776
Total Minor Works	3,15,135	2,60,205	677	11,916	5,87,933	5,49,107
Per acre irrigated . . . . .	..	..	..	..	0 74	0 72
MINOR WORKS						
<i>Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept</i>						
	5,73,374	3,77 925	829	...	9,52,128	9,74,554
Per acre irrigated . . . . .	...	..	..	...	0 90	1 04
Agricultural Works	1,08,645	35,677	10,665	..	1,54,987	1,54,348

Rs. 36,382 were expended on extensions and improvements in the Begari and Eastern Nara Districts, and under this head Rs. 27,553 were expended on constructing a new mouth and an escape sluice and channel for the Desert Canals.

13. The aggregate outlay on repairs amounted to Rs. 9,80,215, which is less by Rs. 7,965 than during 1891-92.

14. The details of establishment charges are as follows :

			Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	Agricultural Works.	Total.	Percentage.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	...	...	21,379	} 1,52,971*	35,121*	3,12,234	38·27
Executive	...	...	1,02,763				
Collection	...	...	2,78,051	2,24,954	556	5,03,561	61·73
Grand Total	...	...	4,02,193	3,77,925	35,677	8,15,795	100·00

* Details not available.

Of the Major and Minor Works for which Capital Accounts are kept, the working expenses amounted to 33·4 per cent. of the total revenue after deducting from each the amounts due to old irrigation. The cost of Revenue management was 12·9 per cent. and of Maintenance, after deducting the maintenance charges due to old irrigation, to 20·5 per cent. of the total revenue.

15. The total expenditure on repairs includes a sum of Rs. 1,72,072 on account of establishment charged to works as against Rs. 1,87,201 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 89,311 were for supervising establishment and Rs. 82,761 for establishment engaged to watch canal banks and river embankments during the inundation.

16. The estimated value of the produce derived from irrigated land amounted to 451 lakhs of rupees. The following is a statement of the areas of the principal crops :

Kharif crops

						Acres.
Rice	..	...	...	...	...	630,509
Jowar	...	...	...	..	...	459,253
Bajra				...	...	480,083

Rabi crops

Wheat	314,123
-------	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	---------

All crops, with the exception of rice, show an increase over the figures for the preceding year.

17. The area irrigated by flow amounted to 956,613 acres and by lift to 310,768 acres. The double-cropped area was 123,421 acres.

The area irrigated during the kharif per cubic foot per second of canal head discharge varied from 29 to 50 acres.

18. As mentioned in paragraph 8 of this review, the inundation of 1892 was unfavourable for kharif and favourable for rabi crops. It is noted by the Superintending Engineer that the Indus took nearly three times as long in 1892 to discharge a flood of nearly the same volume as in 1887, and with an increase in level of 21 inches; but there is difficulty in forming any definite conclusion as to the cause of the phenomenon, though it is stated in paragraph 1 of the Resolution by the Local Government that the exceptional rainfall, which was about three times as heavy as that recorded in 1887-88, may afford a partial explanation.

19. The report was received by the Government of India on May 3rd, or about the same date as last year, which is considerably later than the date, 15th November, prescribed for its submission. It has as usual been well prepared, and the results

exhibited (a net revenue of 11·71 per cent. on the total Capital outlay to end of the previous year,—*vide* paragraph 33 of Local Government Resolution), especially in view of the character of the inundation, appear to the Governor General in Council highly satisfactory, and such as to indicate that good use has been made of the funds allotted to Sind irrigation. The Government of India concur in the opinion expressed in paragraph 40 of the Resolution by the Local Government as regards the administration of his charge by the Superintending Engineer and the praise awarded by him to the officers mentioned.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, and that copies of this Review, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded to the Governments noted in the margin in the Public Works Department for information.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

No. 256.—The following is published for general information :

No. 125-I., dated 12th June, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Baluchistan for the year 1892-93.

Read—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Baluchistan for the year 1892-93 forwarded with letter No. 2966, dated 2nd May 1894, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

OBSERVATIONS.—There are two Minor Works in Baluchistan of which both Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, *viz.*, the Shebo Canal and the Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

2. The Capital outlay on the two works during and up to the end of 1892-93 was as follows :

	Number of works.	DURING THE YEAR 1892-93.							
		Works.	Estab-lish-ment.	Tools and Plant.	Sus-pense account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges	Total direct and indirect charges	Total direct and indirect to end of 1892-93.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).	2	1,571	361	...	191	2,123	*140	2,263	15,53,099

* Includes indirect charges for 1891-92.

The outlay on the Shebo Canal during 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 2,186, including indirect charges incurred during the previous year, of which Rs. 1,571 was on Works and Rs. 361 on Establishment. No expenditure is shown as having been incurred on Tools and Plant during the year.

On the Khushdil Khan Reservoir there was no direct Capital outlay during the year, but an item of Rs. 77 incurred under indirect charges has been included in the Capital Account for the year under review.

3. The following statement shows the actual financial results of the year under review :

WORKS.	Total Capital outlay to end of year, including indirect charges.	GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED.			WORKING EXPENSES.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital at end of year.
		Irrigation revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Shebo Canal ...	6,56,317	21,557	73	21,630	11,301	(a) 1,148	12,449	9,181	1'40
Khushdil Khan Reservoir.	8,96,782	17,898	...	17,898	4,218	(a) 694	4,912	12,986	1'45
TOTAL ...	15,53,099	39,455	73	39,528	15,519	1,842	17,361	22,167	1'43
Figures for 1891-92	15,50,836	16,391	23	16,414	31,803	...	31,803	-15,389	...

(a) Includes indirect charges for 1891-92.

After two successive years of loss on working, both systems worked at a profit during the year under review.

The working of the Shebo Canal resulted in a net profit of Rs. 9,181, or 1'40 per cent. on the Capital outlay. The revenue realized from the Shebo Canal as shown in the margin of the report is exclusive of Rs. 73 under Miscellaneous Receipts, and the total revenue is therefore Rs. 21,630 instead of Rs. 21,557.

The net return from the Khushdil Khan Reservoir amounted to Rs. 12,986, or 1'45 per cent. on the Capital expended.

The Irrigation Revenue on both canals is collected in kind, and the returns derived are affected by the yields of the various crops. There were no arrears of revenue due from the villagers at the end of the year 1892-93, nor any remissions except in the case of Shadezai people, who pay one-sixth of the share of produce as Government revenue instead of one-fourth as the other villagers do.

The Government of India have recently sanctioned the payment of Rs. 12,400 as compensation to the Shadezai Maliks in consideration of which they would pay the same revenue as other irrigators. Until this arrangement comes into force, the area watered during the year by the Shadezai villagers should be reported.

On the Shebo Canal the yield per acre during the year was—wheat 3'35 maunds and barley 4'85 maunds against the previous year's yield of 4'32 and 8'25 maunds respectively. The revenue realized from cultivated lands, exclusive of those under the Forest Department, was Rs. 3'03 per acre, and Rs. 7,693 from

the lands under the Forest Department. The rate charged to the Forest Department was Rs. 5 per acre for 1,433 acres, which were watered throughout the year, and Rs. 3 per acre for 176 acres, which were partially watered, against the rate of Rs. 1'65 per acre shown in last year's report as charged to that Department. It is stated that the revenue realized per acre of wheat amounted to Rs. 2'21 and of barley to Rs. 1'9 against Rs. 3'17 and Rs. 4'65 realized during 1891-92.

The yield per acre is not only extraordinarily small, but appears to be decreasing; a careful investigation into the facts and causes of such decrease would seem to be necessary and desirable.

On the Khushdil Khan Reservoir, the yield per acre was 3'10 maunds of wheat and 6'02 maunds of barley against the preceding year's yield of 0'96 maund and 4'24 maunds respectively. The revenue realized was—wheat Rs. 2'38 per acre and barley Rs. 3'09 per acre against Re. 0'68 and Rs. 1'96.

4. The area irrigated by the Shebo Canal during the year amounted to 4,140'61 acres, including 41'5 acres of irrigation by the Forest Department. The Khushdil Khan Reservoir irrigated 6,327 acres in addition to 17½ acres irrigated under kharif crops. All irrigation is by flow.

5. The following table shows the details of the working expenses exhibited in the statement in paragraph 3 :

	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.	Indirect charges	Total working expenses	Area irrigated	Rate per acre.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
Shebo Canal . .	8,210	2,921	170	11,301	1,148	12,449	4,141	3'0
Khushdil Khan Reservoir.	3,399	781	38	4,218	694	4,912	6,344	0'8
TOTAL ...	11,609	3,702	208	15,519	1,842	17,361	10,485	1'6
Figures for 1891-92.	21,827	9,456	520	31,803	..	31,803	7,732	4'1

There was a considerable reduction in the charges for Revenue Establishment, and the reduction generally in the working expenses is satisfactory.

The outlay on repairs on the Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Reservoir amounts to Rs. 8,210 and Rs. 3,399 respectively.

6. The rainfall at Quetta and Shirinao respectively during 1892-93 was 18'37 and 16'09 inches as compared with 6'09 and 4'71 inches in the previous year. The rainfall at Khushdil Khan during the year was 13'29 inches and at Pishin 18'11 inches. A statement showing the monthly distribution of the rainfall would be of interest, and should in future be supplied.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, Public Works Department, for information and guidance.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab in the Public Works Department for information.

Also that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Also that the Review be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

The 15th June, 1894.

No. 257.—Mr. H. Bell, Chief Engineer, 1st Class, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th June 1894, under the provisions of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 258.—Mr. J. R. Bell, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, with the sub. *pro tem.* rank of Chief Engineer, 1st Class, *vice* Mr. H. Bell, retired.

No. 259.—Mr. C. Hill, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th May 1894.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 12th June, 1894.

No. 249.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary and officiating promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Date.
Wallis, E. F. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary.	22nd April 1894.
Madge, P. M. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	30th March 1894.
Foord, A. W. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	3rd May 1894.
Olphert, H. S. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary.	1st April 1894.
Styan, H. S. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	6th May 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 9th, 1894.

General Summary.—There have been no large or important changes in the pressure distribution during the past week. Its main feature was a trough of low pressure extending from the Punjab to Chota Nagpur, in which pressure was in largest defect in the Punjab extremity. This has been persistent throughout the week, the pressure changes from day to day making no material alteration in it. Winds have been fairly normal both in direction and intensity; but on the 9th they fell off unusually rapidly at the head of the Bay, indicating the possibility of the formation of a disturbance of some kind in the Bay area. Humidity increased in the Peninsula, and towards the close of the week in the Central and North-Western Provinces and Central India.

Rain continued in Burma and was more general in Bengal. It was, however, not so large in amount or so general in Burma as it had been for some time past. Temperature decreased considerably in West Bengal and Bihar, but increased steadily in North-West India, and averaged 6° in excess of the normal in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. Jacobabad registered $121^{\circ}0'$, the highest temperature reached this year, during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A.M. on the 5th June; but, as the monsoon sea winds extended their influence further inland, the hottest area was after this transferred to the Punjab, where the highest maximum temperatures were recorded at the close of the week.

The main feature of interest, however, has been the setting in of the monsoon on the Malabar Coast. A feeble advance of monsoon winds occurred on the 3rd, giving showery weather to stations on the West Coast. Rain continued on the 4th and 5th, but it was not till the 6th that the monsoon fairly set in, with a fall of 6.54 inches at Calicut and 4.21 inches at Cochin. The monsoon current progressed slowly during the next twenty-four hours, and did not reach Ratnagiri till the day after, where it gave 6.37 inches of rain. Squally weather prevailed off the coast, and the area of disturbance moving in front of the monsoon current north-westwards across the north of the Arabian Sea diminished its flow into the Bombay Coast districts, where the rainfall fell off considerably in amount on the 9th. The heaviest showers on this day were 3.2 inches at Karwar and 3.1 inches at Goa.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—The pressure changes were small, except in the Coromandel Coast districts, where pressure had increased briskly. Pressure was in excess in North Bombay and in considerable defect over nearly the whole of Northern India. Winds were less westerly than usual at the head of the Bay, and had increased in strength. They were light and unsteady in the Gangetic plain. Light rain had fallen in the West Coast districts, and light to moderate rain in Burma, Assam, and some parts of Bengal. Silchar received 2.8 inches, Moulmein 2.4 inches, Tavoy 2.09 inches, and Lashio 1.21 inches.

Monday.—Pressure had changed very irregularly, increasing slightly to briskly in Burma, North-Eastern India, and in parts of the Deccan, and falling slightly in South Madras and the West Punjab. Pressure was in considerable defect only in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. Easterly winds prevailed in the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces, and further south were generally from the west. Temperature had increased in all provinces except Madras. Falls of rain exceeding one inch were registered at Moulmein, Chittagong, Raichur, and Nellore.

Tuesday.—Irregular changes of pressure continued, more especially in the Deccan and North-Western Provinces; but they were small in amount, and did not make any important alteration in the pressure distribution. Temperature had again increased in North-Western and Central India, and a maximum temperature of 121° was registered during the preceding twenty-four hours at Jacobabad. The air was generally damper in the Peninsula, and cloud was extending northwards and eastwards into Rajputana and Central India. Rain was more general in Southern India, and showers were received at the majority of stations in Burma, Bengal, and Assam. Akyab received 4.66 inches, Cochin 2.25 inches, and several other stations amounts exceeding one inch.

Wednesday.—Pressure had given way at most stations, but the changes were again irregular, differing considerably at neighbouring stations. Rain had fallen generally and in large amounts in Malabar, showing that the monsoon had commenced in that area. Calicut received 6.54 inches, Cochin 4.21 inches, and Trichinopoly 2.89 inches. Rain also fell in Burma, Bengal, and Assam, Akyab reporting 3.95 inches, Jalpaiguri 2.57 inches, and Sibsagar 2.16 inches.

Thursday.—Pressure had risen briskly in the Central Provinces and the South-West Punjab and had fallen briskly in North and Central Bengal, and slightly in the Konkan. A feeble disturbance and depression such as usually accompanies the advance of the monsoon current was advancing northwards off the West Coast. Winds were cyclonic in direction at Karwar and Ratnagiri. Winds were strong at Calicut and Mysore, but were generally weaker on the Malabar Coast, and were not as strong as they usually are on the break of the monsoon. Moderate to heavy rain had fallen in Malabar, Bengal, and Assam. Calicut reported 7.5 inches, Silchar 3.05 inches, Dhubri 2.86 inches, Mymensingh 2.3 inches, and Mangalore 1.98 inches.

Friday.—Pressure had changed by smaller amounts on the West Coast than it usually does on the advance of the monsoon in the Arabian sea, and continued to change very irregularly elsewhere. Pressure was in slight excess in Burma and North-Eastern India, in moderate defect in the Punjab, and normal in Southern India. Winds were increasing on the Konkan and Kathiawar Coast, and their directions indicated the existence of squally weather and disturbed conditions off the Konkan Coast. Temperature had increased rapidly in the North-Western Provinces, and was 5° in excess there and in the Punjab. It had fallen rapidly in Bengal. Monsoon rainfall had extended northwards as far as Ratnagiri, which had received 6.37 inches. Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Mormugao, and Goa had each received 3 inches. Heavy rain had fallen in Bengal and Assam, where Mymensingh reported a fall of 5.25 inches and Silchar 2.2 inches.

Saturday.—The changes of pressure on the West Coast indicated that the area of disturbed squally weather was passing to the north-westwards across the north of the Arabian Sea, which diminished the monsoon rainfall on the West Coast, only Karwar and Goa reporting falls slightly exceeding 3 inches. Pressure had increased all over India, and was largely in excess in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, normal in Upper India, and in slight to moderate excess in the west and south of the Peninsula. Winds had fallen off in strength unusually rapidly at the head of the Bay. Temperature had again increased in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, where it was 6° in excess of the normal. Khushab registered the highest maximum temperature of the preceding twenty-four hours, *viz.*, 117·1°. Rain was more general in Burma and Bengal, but the falls were light to moderate in amount. Rangoon received 2·38 inches, Bogra 2·33 inches, and Dinajpur 2·24 inches.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE	June 1894							Mean variation of week.
	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	—1·6	—1·2	—0·4	—0·1	+0·4	+1·0	—0·6	—0·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·7	+1·8	—0·3	—0·1	+0·7	—1·8	—2·0	—0·1
Punjab	+2·9	+4·4	+4·0	+2·6	+2·1	+4·6	+5·5	+3·7
Bombay	+1·7	+3·1	+5·0	+4·5	+5·0	+4·7	+5·8	+4·3
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·3	+2·0	+2·2	+1·2	+0·3	—0·7	—2·4	+0·6
Central India and Gujarat	+4·2	+4·5	+3·1	+1·3	+0·3	+0·4	+1·1	+2·1
Sind and Rajputana	+2·2	+1·3	+2·6	+1·9	+0·8	+1·6	+0·1	+1·5
Madras	+2·1	+3·3	+3·6	+1·6	+1·7	+1·5	+2·4	+2·3
	+2·3	+0·5	+0·6	+0·6	—1·3	—0·6	+1·1	+0·5
Mean for whole of India	+1·8	+2·2	+2·3	+1·5	+1·1	+1·2	+1·2	+1·6

The extension of rain in Bengal and the setting in of the monsoon on the West Coast reduced temperature considerably in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, and the mean temperature of the week in those provinces and in Burma varied but little from the normal. Temperature was in moderate to considerable excess in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and on the last day of the week averaged 6° in excess of the normal in that area. As the monsoon winds extended inland, temperature in the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana decreased considerably, but the temperature of the last day of the week was markedly higher in all these provinces, probably due to the decline in the strength of the monsoon current on that day. The highest temperature recorded this year was at Jacobabad on the 5th, when the maximum temperature of the previous twenty-four hours rose to 121°. Very high day temperatures were recorded at many of the stations in the North-Western Provinces, Agra again registering 115° on the 9th, which was 8° higher than the normal temperature for the day.

The mean temperature of the whole of India was slightly to moderately in excess on every day of the week, the greatest excess being shown on the 4th and 5th. For the whole week it was $1\cdot6^{\circ}$ in excess of the normal.

Rainfall.—As will be seen from the table at the close, a new rainfall period, that of the south-west monsoon, commences this week. The variations from the normal of both the week and rainfall periods therefore correspond, and will be considered together.

The monsoon current which set in during the week on the West Coast has given heavy showers to Malabar, the Konkan, and the Bombay Deccan, but the average fall of the district in these areas during the week was not so large as the average fall in Tenasserim and Assam (Surma). The largest amounts received during the week at individual rain-gauge stations were reported from Tenasserim and Lower Burma, Assam (Surma), and Malabar. They are as follow :

Assam (Surma).—Cherra $24\cdot70$ inches, and Sylhet $19\cdot77$ inches.

Malabar.—Tellicherry $21\cdot40$ inches, Calicut $18\cdot47$ inches, Karkala $14\cdot84$ inches, and Cottayam $11\cdot83$ inches.

Tenasserim and Lower Burma.—Pyapon $15\cdot68$ inches, and Thaton $13\cdot08$ inches.

The monsoon set in on the West Coast on the 6th June with a fall of $6\cdot54$ inches at Calicut, $4\cdot21$ inches at Cochin, and $2\cdot89$ inches at Trichinopoly. During the next twenty-four hours the only heavy fall reported was $7\cdot5$ inches at Calicut. By the morning of the 8th the monsoon had advanced northwards as far as Ratnagiri, where the rainfall amounted to $6\cdot37$ inches. Five other stations received over 3 inches. The monsoon current, which had been somewhat deficient in strength from the commencement, now fell off considerably, and the rainfall of the next day was comparatively small in amount.

Heavy rain fell in Tenasserim and at Akyab, but in Burma generally the rainfall of the week was smaller in amount and not so general in character. Rain extended in Bengal to Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, and heavy rain fell in Cachar. Light showers fell in the North-Western Provinces, but, except in the submontane districts, where light rain was more general, the showers were chiefly local. No rain fell during the week in the whole of the Punjab (with the exception of a few very light showers in Gurgaon), in Sind, and West Rajputana.

Rainfall was in excess of the normal only in Tenasserim, Cachar, Northern Bengal, Eastern and Central Bengal, Chota Nagpur, North Bihar, the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Madras East Coast (North), and Central Madras. In the great majority of divisions it was hence in defect, the greatest absolute defect being in Arakan, where only $4\cdot95$ inches were received instead of the normal amount of $12\cdot30$ inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 9TH, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM JUNE 3RD TO JUNE 9TH, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, June 3rd to June 9th.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	10'32	9'42	+ 0'90	10'32	9'42	+ 10
	Lower Burma	3'93	4'50	— 0'57	3'93	4'50	— 13
	Central Burma	2'38	4'06	— 1'68	2'38	4'06	— 41
	Upper Burma	1'18	?	?	1'18	?	?
	Arakan	4'95	12'30	— 7'35	4'95	12'30	— 60
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	4'87	4'43	+ 0'44	4'87	4'43	+ 10
	Assam (Surma)	12'18	7'33	+ 4'85	12'18	7'33	+ 66
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3'04	3'52	— 0'48	3'04	3'52	— 14
	Deltaic Bengal	2'21	2'39	— 0'18	2'21	2'39	— 8
	Central Bengal	2'52	1'92	+ 0'60	2'52	1'92	+ 31
	North Bengal	5'41	4'55	+ 0'86	5'41	4'55	+ 19
	Orissa	0'59	1'15	— 0'56	0'59	1'15	— 49
	Chota Nagpur	1'05	1'02	+ 0'03	1'05	1'02	+ 3
	Bihar (South)	0	0'39	— 0'39	0	0'39	— 100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Do. (North)	1'11	0'87	+ 0'24	1'11	0'87	+ 28
	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0'21	— 0'21	0	0'21	— 100
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	0'45	0'38	+ 0'07	0'45	0'38	+ 18
	Oudh (South)	0	0'22	— 0'22	0	0'22	— 100
	Do. (North)	0'11	0'36	— 0'25	0'11	0'36	— 69
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0'07	0'18	— 0'11	0'07	0'18	— 61
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0'01	0'18	— 0'17	0'01	0'18	— 94
PUNJAB	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0'08	0'45	— 0'37	0'08	0'45	— 82
	Punjab (South)	0	0'20	— 0'20	0	0'20	— 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0'22	— 0'22	0	0'22	— 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0'26	— 0'26	0	0'26	— 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0'89	— 0'89	0	0'89	— 100
	Do. (North-West)	0	0'18	— 0'18	0	0'18	— 100
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Do. (West)	0	0'07	— 0'07	0	0'07	— 100
	Malabar	9'33	10'03	— 0'70	9'33	10'03	— 7
	Madras (South Central)	0'84	1'20	— 0'36	0'84	1'20	— 30
	Coorg	2'63	6'23	— 3'60	2'63	6'23	— 58
	Mysore	0'85	1'24	— 0'39	0'85	1'24	— 31
	Konkan	4'31	5'62	— 1'31	4'31	5'62	— 23
	Bombay Deccan	1'87	1'67	+ 0'20	1'87	1'67	+ 12
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Khandesh	1'44	1'46	— 0'02	1'44	1'46	— 1
	Berar	0'92	1'84	— 0'92	0'92	1'84	— 50
	Central Provinces (West)	0'78	1'00	— 0'22	0'78	1'00	— 22
	Ditto (Central)	0'45	0'60	— 0'15	0'45	0'60	— 25
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Ditto (East)	0'65	0'91	— 0'26	0'65	0'91	— 29
	Gujarat	0'63	0'49	+ 0'14	0'63	0'49	+ 29
	Kathiawar	0'03	0'21	— 0'18	0'03	0'21	— 86
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Sind	0	0'03	— 0'03	0	0'03	— 100
	Central India (East)	0'52	1'27	— 0'75	0'52	1'27	— 59
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0'12	0'65	— 0'53	0'12	0'65	— 82
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'21	— 0'21	0	0'21	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'89	0'72	+ 0'17	0'89	0'72	+ 24
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	2'25	2'22	+ 0'03	2'25	2'22	+ 1
	Hyderabad (South)	0'72	0'88	— 0'16	0'72	0'88	— 18
	Madras (Central)	0'85	0'68	+ 0'17	0'85	0'68	+ 25
	East Coast (Central)	0'44	0'69	— 0'25	0'44	0'69	— 36
	Ditto (South)	0'49	0'59	— 0'10	0'49	0'59	— 17
	Madras (South)	0'09	0'31	— 0'22	0'09	0'31	— 71

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 14th June 1894.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 9th June.*—Rainfall heavy on the West Coast, scattered showers in the Southern districts, and fair showers elsewhere. Ploughing and sowing proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvests still continue with fair outturn. Pasturage generally scarce, but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices continue at a high level with a slight rise in several districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency; more rain required in one district. Desert canal in Sind very low, causing anxiety to cultivators. Standing crops damaged by drought in part of one district; otherwise good. Preparation of lands for next season progressing in parts of seventeen and sowing in parts of thirteen districts. Agricultural stock poor in parts of three districts. Fodder insufficient in parts of two and water in parts of one district. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 935.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th June.*—There was general rain during the week, except in Behar, where rain was confined to the districts north of the Ganges. Agricultural prospects are improved and cultivation is in progress, but more rain is required in South Behar, Orissa, and parts of Chota Nagpur. Prospects of early rice, jute, sugarcane, and other standing crops are favourable. Cattle are generally in good condition, and the supply of fodder and water is generally plentiful. Prices continue high in the Eastern districts; elsewhere they are normal. Distress continues to be felt in parts of the Brahmanbaria subdivision of the Tipperah district.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Rain has fallen in all but four of the reporting districts. Irrigation of sugarcane and other crops continues. Extra crops doing well. Fields are being prepared for the summer crop sowings. Fodder and supplies sufficient. Prices generally low.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Rain has fallen in the Hissar district only. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops nearly over. Sowings of autumn crops in progress. Sugarcane and cotton crops are thriving in Sialkot. Condition of standing autumn crops average; extra spring crops are in good condition. Condition of cattle is generally reported good, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices rising in two districts and normal in four others; low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Rain fell throughout the provinces towards the end of the week, Khandwa and Saugor registering over 5 inches. Good falls in Damoh and the Satpura and Nagpur districts; lighter in the Nerbudda valley and Chhattisgarh. In Saugor the number on relief works, including municipal works, has doubled, standing now at 7,107, of whom, however, only 1,350 are men. In Damoh, the number has fallen to 1,700. No gratuitous relief. Saugor imported 51,400 maunds of grain and Damoh 14,200 maunds, of which 2,200 came by road from Saugor. Wheat has fallen again to 14 seers per rupee at Saugor, but has risen in Damoh to 11½ seers. Gram is at 18 seers in Saugor and at 16 seers in Damoh, and rice at 10 and 11½ seers respectively. Prices remain stationary in the adjacent districts. Wheat selling at 15 seers in Jabalpur, at 13 seers in Narsinghpur, and at 16 seers in Hoshangabad, and gram

at 24, 24, and 22 seers respectively. Export of oilseeds from Southern districts is contracting. Prospects for the autumn crop generally favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th June.*—Rainfall sufficient and general. In Lower Burma ploughing for main paddy crop progressing in the lower delta and the Tenasserim division. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy approaching completion, and ploughing and sowing of early wet-weather paddy and sesamum are general. Agricultural prospects favourable. Fodder and water-supply abundant. Prices show slight upward tendency, but are below normal.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th June.*—Weather seasonable. Rain has done slight injury to crops in Kamrup. Sowing of late rice seedlings and ploughing for late rice continue. Tea backward in Cachar. Condition of cattle good, except in parts of Kamrup. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th June.*—**MYSORE:** Good rain in parts. Standing crops in good condition. Rice harvested in some districts. Prices fallen in two districts.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing for rice continues. Sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) completed. Prospects of coffee and cardamom continue fair. Fodder and water for cattle ample. Prices continue normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th June.*—**BERAR:** Rainfall good. Weather very warm and often cloudy. Ploughing for autumn sowings in progress. Water-supply inadequate in Melghat taluka, and scarcity of fodder still prevails in the Akola and Ellichpur districts. Prices fluctuating in parts of the Akola and Wun districts only.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Reaping of hot-weather crops finished. Lands are being prepared for the sowing of autumn crops. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Rain fell throughout Central India, except in Bundelkhand and some parts of Gwalior. Autumn operations have been started. Latest reports from the affected districts in Gwalior and Bhopal show that at present no acute distress prevails. Relief works have been commenced in Gwalior, and the Bhopal and other Durbars in the Bhopal Agency are doing what is necessary to reduce the consequences of the failure of the wheat crops. Cattle are in indifferent condition in parts of Gwalior. Pasturage fairly good and sufficient in all parts. Prices of food-grains rising above normal in parts of Gwalior and Bhopal, fluctuating in parts of Bhopalwar, and normal in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Rainfall good at Abu and Kishengurh; slight in other parts. Agricultural operations and cattle generally satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Karauli and Dholpur, where it is reported scarce. Prices rising in four States, fluctuating in three, falling in three, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 12th June.*—Weather fine. Spring crops in good condition. Water ample for irrigation. Reaping of rapeseed and rice sowings completed. Prices stationary.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Slight rain. Weather stormy. Standing crops in fair condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th June.*—The first sowings of Indian-corn and rice have been partially saved by seasonable showers.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 3RD JUNE 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 2ND JUNE 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1894, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	WEEK ENDING 3RD JUNE 1893.			WEEK ENDING 2ND JUNE 1894.			Earnings from 1st January to 3rd June 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 2nd June 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
East Indian	619	1,634	10,61,905	650	1,683	10,53,338	626	2,29,02,843	2,48,18,753	19,15,910	...
Bengal-Nagpur	180	863	1,38,431	160	862	1,24,171	144	35,95,770	38,05,077	2,09,307	...
Indian Midland	145	752	1,02,353	136	752	1,37,826	183	25,32,505	27,78,206	2,45,701	...
Bezwa Extension	96	21	1,969	94	21	2,157	103	45,835	44,950	...	885
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	296	1,699	4,81,909	284	1,719	5,50,330	320	1,13,55,798	1,23,95,825	10,40,027	...
South Indian	157	1,043	1,89,112	181	1,042	1,56,057	150	35,28,931	31,28,516	...	4,00,415
Southern Mahratta (b)	109	1,156	1,31,983	114	1,164	1,56,811	135	26,74,252	28,96,373	2,22,121	...
Bengal and North-Western (c)	163	756	1,18,232	156	756	1,33,460	177	27,70,235	27,30,632	...	40,203
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Barpilly section)	74	223	15,045	67	215	14,302	67	3,56,304	4,43,283	86,979	...
Palanpur-Deesa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	17	1,110	65	...	17,999	17,999	...
TOTAL	272	8,147	32,40,939	275	8,231	23,29,562	283	4,97,62,473	5,30,59,014	32,96,541	...
State lines worked by the State.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
North Western (state) (d)	229	2,509	5,52,058	220	2,507	6,14,437	245	1,25,48,943	1,40,00,050	14,50,707	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	1,83,104	265	741	1,89,429	256	42,29,761	46,47,233	4,17,472	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	1,67,021	215	813	1,96,050	241	42,71,539	50,58,939	7,87,400	...
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	14,243	114	125	14,970	120	3,37,734	3,36,908	...	826
East Coast (state)	55	91	4,332	48	266	28,622	108	(f) 79,416	5,35,544	4,56,128	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Burma (state)	224	728	1,15,913	159	730	1,18,883	163	37,44,560	33,25,361	...	4,19,199
<i>Special gauges—</i>											
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	25	1,705	68	25	1,585	63	25,030	24,412	...	618
Cherra-Comanyganj (state provincial)	58	8	292	37	8	499	62	10,755	10,462	...	293
TOTAL	231	4,955	10,38,668	210	5,215	11,64,475	223	2,52,47,738	2,79,48,509	27,00,771	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	610	1,490	8,67,487	582	1,490	7,74,959	520	2,09,01,702	2,03,86,557	...	5,15,145
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	765	461	4,16,891	904	461	4,22,000	915	80,34,807	82,30,580	1,95,773	...
Madras	242	840	2,28,583	272	840	2,10,343	250	44,79,457	42,77,275	...	2,02,182
TOTAL	525	2,791	15,12,961	542	2,791	14,07,302	504	3,34,15,966	3,28,94,412	...	5,21,554
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	304	15,833	47,92,568	302	16,237	49,01,330	302	10,84,26,177	11,39,01,935	54,75,758	...
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	23,222	144	161	20,086	125	5,16,241	6,12,207	95,966	...
Tarkessur	277	22	5,332	242	22	5,984	272	1,42,163	1,52,396	10,233	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	10,438	156	67	8,570	128	1,73,455	2,10,454	36,999	...
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	11,129	143	78	8,949	115	2,20,403	2,28,576	8,173	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	237	51	14,213	279	51	14,413	283	2,61,430	2,58,645	...	2,785
TOTAL	155	379	64,334	170	379	58,002	153	13,13,692	14,62,278	1,48,586	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	43,975	132	333	65,322	196	12,82,873	13,23,627	40,754	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	103	13	1,632	126	13	1,510	116	31,040	31,314	274	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	124	108	13,020	121	108	19,999	185	2,96,675	3,51,144	54,469	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	104	331	36,890	111	362	30,517	84	7,45,250	6,77,493	...	67,757
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	80	93	6,744	73	93	9,730	105	1,70,699	2,01,272	30,573	...
Kolhapur	83	29	2,842	98	29	2,228	77	53,284	59,632	6,348	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	5,909	82	72	6,220	86	1,37,120	1,33,320	...	3,600
TOTAL	125	979	1,11,012	113	1,010	1,35,526	134	27,16,941	27,78,002	61,061	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
<i>Metre gauge—</i>											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	334	64,526	193	334	43,463	130	11,27,023	10,13,143	...	1,14,780
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	46	3,009	65	46	3,573	78	(i) 22,741	70,706	47,965	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	53	364	18,451	51	364	26,250	72	3,96,503	6,04,771	2,08,268	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Morvi	70	94	8,025	85	94	9,212	98	1,42,188	1,53,865	11,677	...
TOTAL	93	838	94,011	112	838	82,498	98	16,89,355	18,42,485	1,53,130	...
GRAND TOTAL	282	18,089	50,61,925	280	18,464	51,77,365	280	11,41,46,165	11,99,84,700	58,38,535	...

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings of the Bezwa-Godavari section from the date of opening, viz., 20th February 1893.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amrāoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangūd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) Total earnings from 12th April to 3rd June 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. IX OF 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	WEEK ENDING 3RD JUNE 1893.				WEEK ENDING 2ND JUNE 1894.				Earnings from 1st April to 3rd June 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 2nd June 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	Mean mile- age work- ed.	Earnings.		Mean mile- age work- ed.	Earnings.						
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.					
State lines worked by companies.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>												
East Indian	602	1,634	10,61,905	650	1,683	10,53,338	626	97,41,506	1,02,70,280	5,28,774	...	
Bengal-Nagpur	149	863	1,38,431	160	862	1,24,171	144	15,10,809	14,40,543	...	67,266	
Indian Midland	132	752	1,02,353	136	752	1,37,826	183	10,89,056	12,24,057	1,35,001	...	
Bezwada Extension	95	21	1,909	94		2,157	103	16,614	18,501	1,947	...	
<i>Metro gauge—</i>												
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	261	1,699	4,81,909	284	1,719	5,50,330	320	49,04,573	55,41,406	6,36,833	...	
South Indian	144	1,043	1,89,112	181	1,042	1,56,057	150	15,17,568	13,86,547	...	1,31,021	
Southern Mahratta (b)	100	1,156	1,31,983	114	1,104	1,56,811	135	12,32,679	13,50,092	1,18,013	...	
Bengal and North-Western (c)	132	756	1,18,233	156	756	1,33,460	177	12,15,483	12,78,733	65,250	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow- Bareilly section)	67	223	15,045	67	215	14,302	67	1,46,716	1,80,297	33,581	...	
Palanpur-Deesa	41				17	1,110	65		7,859	7,859	...	
TOTAL	250	8,147	22,40,939	275	8,231	23,29,562	283	2,13,79,004	2,27,07,975	13,28,971		
State lines worked by the State.												
<i>Standard gauge—</i>												
North Western (state) (d)	232	2,509	5,52,058	220	2,507	6,14,437	245	50,90,933	57,63,568	6,72,635	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	242	692	1,83,104	205	741	1,89,429	250	18,64,204	20,27,038	1,62,774	...	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metro and 2' 6" gauges)	309	777	1,67,221	215	813	1,06,050	241	16,69,629	18,68,226	1,98,597	...	
Bengal Central (e)	120	125	14,243	114	125	14,970	120	1,34,514	1,30,071	1,457	...	
East Coast (state)	66	91	4,332	48	260	28,642	108	(f) 51,808	2,64,611	2,12,803	...	
<i>Metro gauge—</i>												
Burma (state)	171	728	1,15,913	159	730	1,18,883	163	12,58,898	11,07,174	...	1,51,724	
<i>Special gauges—</i>												
Jorhat (state provincial)	49	25	1,705	68	25	1,585	63	11,756	10,020	...	1,736	
Cherra-Companyganj (state pro- vincial)	54	8	292	37	8	499	62	4,305	4,491	126	...	
TOTAL	225	4,955	10,38,668		5,215	11,04,475	223	1,00,86,167	1,11,81,199	10,95,032		
Lines worked by guaranteed com- panies.												
<i>Standard gauge—</i>												
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	510	1,490	8,67,487	582	1,490	7,74,959	520	95,35,933	81,35,234	...	12,00,699	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	4,10,891	904	461	4,22,000	915	39,72,035	39,78,582	6,547	...	
Madras	238	840	2,28,583	272	840	2,10,343	250	18,31,206	17,48,650	...	82,556	
TOTAL	449	2,791	15,12,961	542	2,791	14,07,302	504	1,51,39,174	1,38,62,466	...	12,76,708	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) .	277	15,893	47,92,568	302	16,237	49,01,339	302	4,66,04,345	4,77,51,640	11,47,295		
Assisted companies.												
<i>Standard gauge—</i>												
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	150	161	23,222	144	161	20,086	125	2,35,282	2,90,706	55,424	...	
Tarkessur	253	22	5,332	242	22	5,984	272	64,090	67,847	3,757	...	
<i>Metro gauge—</i>												
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Com- pany's section)	136	67	10,438	156	67	8,570	128	99,135	85,953	...	13,182	
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	11,129	143	78	8,949	115	97,653	90,110	...	7,543	
<i>Special gauge—</i>												
Darjeeling Himalayan	238	51	14,213	279	51		283		1,26,603	...	570	
TOTAL	161	379	64,334	170	379		153		6,61,219	37,886		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.												
<i>Standard gauge—</i>												
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	43,975	132	333	65,322	196	5,31,228	5,96,121	64,893	...	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	1,632	126	13	1,510	116	13,042	14,702	1,750	...	
Rajputana-Bhatinda	129	108	13,020	121	108	19,999	185	1,37,650	1,54,160	16,510	...	
<i>Metro gauge—</i>												
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec- tion) (h)		331	36,890	111	362	30,517	84	3,01,474	2,86,188	...	15,286	
The Gaekwar's Mohasna		93	6,744	73	93	9,730	105	76,607	81,693	5,086	...	
Kolhapur		29	2,842	98	29	2,228	77	21,490	29,113	7,623	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>												
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi		72	5,909	82	72	6,220	86	64,514	60,797	...	3,717	
TOTAL	115	979	1,11,012	113	1,010	1,35,526	134	11,40,005	12,22,864	76,859		
Lines owned and worked by native states.												
<i>Metro gauge—</i>												
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Por- bandar	118	334	64,526	193	334	43,463	130	5,52,421	4,58,828	...	93,593	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	60	46	3,009	65	46	3,573	78	(i) 22,741	32,157	9,416	...	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	54	364	18,451	51	364	26,250	72	1,57,257	2,48,938	91,681	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>												
Morvi	67	94	8,025	85	94	9,212	98			6,140	...	
TOTAL	81	838	94,011	112	838	82,498	98			13,644		
GRAND TOTAL	257	18,089	50,61,925	280	18,464	51,77,365	280	4,91,68,408	5,04,44,092	12,75,684		

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rudram railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(d) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(e) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khimgaon, and Amraoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yessantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) Total earnings from 12th April to 3rd June 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1894.

* Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1897.

	Per annum.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	R 15 0 0
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Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.
U A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 21st June 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1519 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 16th June 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 169 of 1894.—James Richard Bell, of Waltair, Vizagapatam, Railway Engineer, and William Henry Deakin of Worcester, England, Signal-Engineer, for "The B.D.C. Interlock," for conjointly operating and controlling Railway signals in conjunction with switches.

No. 170 of 1894.—Hugh Thompson Reid, of 9 Mill Street, Conduit Street, London, England, Mercantile Agent, for "Improvements in oil and gas engines."

No. 171 of 1894.—William Barker Mason, care of E. Eaton Esq., 27 Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C., wholesale Druggist, for "An improved composition for producing vapour for disinfecting and therapeutic purposes."

No. 172 of 1894.—William Barker Mason, care of E. Eaton, Esq., 27 Martin's Lane,

London, E.C., wholesale Druggist, for an "improved vapourising apparatus."

No. 173 of 1894.—Alexander St. George Ashe, of Nos. 46-47, McLeod Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, for a Camp-bed and Kit-box combined, to be called "The Sportsman's Indispensable Bed and Kit-box combination."

No. 174 of 1894.—Elisha S. Keeler, of Topeka, Kansas, Agricultural Implement manufacturer, for a seed drill and planter, to be known as "The Keeler Seeder."

No. 175 of 1894.—George Kift Winter, M.Inst. C. E., M. I. E. E., Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arkonam, for improvement of railway signalling.

No. 1520 P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment

of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 209 of 1893.—Thomas Bell, and John Richardson, both of the firm of Robey and Company, Globe Works, Lincoln, in the County of Lincoln, England, for "Improvements in portable petroleum or liquid fuel engines." (Specification filed 5th June 1894.)

No. 338 of 1893.—Christian Erdbrink, Engineer, of Paderborn, in the Province of Westphalia, Kingdom of Prussia, German Em-

pire, for "Improvements in blast-pipes for Locomotives." (Specification filed 7th June 1894.)

No. 53 of 1894.—Amyas Morse, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, North Western Railway, Lahore, for securing the safe working of facing points and signals to be called "Morse's point and signal locking bar." (Specification filed 5th June.)

No. 1521 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 69 of 1889.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for "Improvements in stoves or air-heating apparatus. (From 25th July 1894 to

24th July 1895.)

No. 228 of 1890.—William Kendall, of Norfolk Island, South Pacific, Carpenter, for "An improved claw hammer." (From 10th July 1895 to 9th July 1896.)

No. 1522 P.—Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have, respectively, failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 260 of 1889.—Mr. George Valentine Morey's invention for "Improvements in machines for making heddles or harness for looms." (Specification filed 15th March 1890.)

No. 325 of 1889.—Mr. George Rose's invention for "Improvements in, and connected with, oil spray lamps for lighting and heating purposes." (Specification filed 12th March 1890.)

No. 332 of 1889.—Mr. Charles Henry Logan's invention for "Improvements in secondary batteries." (Specification filed 14th March 1890.)

No. 336 of 1889.—Mr. Robert Goodbody's invention for "An im-

proved method of lubricating engines, and separating or softening the incrustation in boilers." (Specification filed 17th March 1890.)

No. 2 of 1890.—Mr. Robert Florent Neuninger's invention for "Combined smelting and reverberatory furnace and an apparatus for catching the dust and condensing the fumes from the furnace" (Specification filed 13th March 1890.)

No. 3 of 1890.—Mr. James Holms Pollock's invention for "Improvements in the wet method of extracting gold from ores and in apparatus to be used therewith." (Specification filed 11th March 1890.)

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.**NOTICE.***Calcutta, the 16th June, 1894.*

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Monday, the 2nd, till Monday, the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 18th June, 1894.*

No. 11.—Mr. L. G. Fink, M.B., C.M., is temporarily appointed as an Uncovenanted Medical Officer, and posted to Burma.

W. R. RICE, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 19th June, 1894.*

No. 19.—Major J. R. Hobday, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th July, 1894.

H. R. THUILLIER, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT-REVENUE BRANCH.**ERRATUM.**

In Survey of India Department, Revenue Branch, Notification No. 3, dated 31st May, 1894, granting privilege leave to Mr. A. J. Gibson, published in the *Gazette of India*, No. 22, dated 2nd June, 1894, Part II, page 515, for "privilege leave for three months" read "privilege leave for one month."

CHAS. STRAHAN, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,

Deputy Surveyor-General,

In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Quetta, the 12th June, 1894.*

No. 4042.—This Office Notifications Nos. 3599 and 3600, dated the 30th May, 1894, are hereby cancelled, and the following substituted:—

Mir Shams Shah, Officiating Native Assistant, Khojak Pass, is granted one month's privilege leave, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd April, 1894.

Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Officiating Tehsildar, 2nd grade, and Tehsildar of Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant, Khojak, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mir Shams Shah, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd April, 1894.

No. 4043.—Mir Shams Shah returned from the privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties, with effect from the afternoon of 3rd May, 1894, relieving Kazi Muzaffar Khan.

The 13th June, 1894.

No. 4083.—Consequent on the appointment of Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Officiating Tehsildar, 2nd grade, to officiate as Native Assistant, Khojak Pass (*vide* this Office Notification No. 4042, dated 12th June, 1894), the following promotions are made in the graded list of Tehsildars in Baluchistan, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd April, 1894:—

- (1) Lala Hari Ram, Tehsildar, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, and Tehsildar, Barkhan, is appointed to officiate as Tehsildar, 2nd grade.
- (2) Munshi Agha Jan, Tehsildar, 4th grade, and Tehsildar, Hindu Bagh, is appointed to officiate as Tehsildar, 3rd grade.
- (3) Muhammad Rafiq Khan, Naib Tehsildar, Pishin, is appointed to officiate as Tehsildar, 4th grade, and is posted to Quetta.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, Lieutenant,

for First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.**NOTIFICATION.***Abu, the 11th June, 1894.*

No. 2141-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant, No. 740, Muhammad Nazir, attached to the Erinpura Irregular Force, availed himself of sixty days' leave on full pay from the 1st April to 30th May, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,

Rajputana.

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 18th June, 1894.

No. 4234.—Captain W. A. Watson, of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted accumulated privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 20th July, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

R. L. KENNION, *Lieut.,*
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

**CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
AJMERE-MERWARA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 15th June, 1894.

No. 625.—The Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, is pleased to direct, under Section I of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1876, that the said Act shall come into force in the district of Ajmere-Merwara on the present date.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,
First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 9th June, 1894.

No. 2048—34-84.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Johnson, M.D., delivered over, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Dobson, M.B., assumed, charge of the office of the Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 5th June, 1894.

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major,*
First Assistant Resident.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 18th June, 1894.

No. 7.—Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, Traffic Candidate, is granted, under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, three months' extraordinary leave, without allowances, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. BOUGHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Manager, N. W. Railway.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th June, 1894.

No. 30.—Lieutenant G. Lubbock, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted language leave for three months, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 32, with effect from the 12th June, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th June, 1894.

No. 991-I.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 4th June, 1894, *vice* Mr. G. R. Taylor, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, deceased :—

Mr. G. W. Schœneman, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to the 3rd grade.

Mr. Sudder Hussain, B.A., to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*

The 21st June, 1894.

No. 1008-I.—The following sub. *pro tem.* appointments are made, *vice* Mr. Cursetji Sorabji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, deceased :—

Mr. Chhotalal Motiram, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to be 2nd grade.

Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to be 3rd grade.

Mr. Erachshaw Kavasji Karanjavala to be 4th grade.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 1012-I.—Mr. F. W. Tytler, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade, with effect from the 4th June, 1894, until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 19th June, 1894.

Anderson, Graham.	Hoodok Badoul, H.,	Nelson, Geo. (Agent,
Berryman & Co.	Indian Company	West Indian
Cross-King & Co.	for the Export of	Trading Coy.).
(Book-sellers.)	Drugs.	Rehle, Carl.
D'Costa, F.	Larnis & Co.	Rumely, E. A.
Ditmar Bros.	Lawson, C., & Co.	Stoutt, Mrs.
Gow, Mr.	Madiley & Co.	Tilley, Mrs. L.
Hall, J. B.	(Watch-maker).	Turnbull & Co.
Howard, B.,	Mitchell and Waller.	Winter, A.
Professor.		White Smith & Co.
		Wool & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Bailey, G. W.	Higgs, J. A.	Sagehomme, Leon.
Barklie, R. Clegg.	Higgins, E. A.	Sage, Mr.
Bieder, Monsieur.	Howard, J.	Saunders, R.
Bounaud, G. A.	Hulton, Eustace.	Scotson, E.
Brandenburg, Mons.	Imhoff, A.	Schwartz, Miss F.
Burgess, R.	Johnson, Capt. T. S.	Skuarcom, Jean.
Burno, Miss A.	Kochler, Alice, Mrs.	Smale, J. A.
Chazal, Edgar de.	Koibe, Gotthold.	Smith, Miss M. G. C.
Cohen, J. E.	Lacey, E.	Speyht, Edwin.
Crake, D. H.	Lacey, E. T.	Stephenson, P. L.
Dame, Frank M.	Liddell, F. A.	Stracey, Mr.
Deighton, A.	Lindgeon, Oscar.	Stuart, Elyston.
Dight, J. T.	Lock, J. G. C.	Taylor, Mrs. Davis.
Dion, Mrs. N.	Lutmann, F.	Taylor, E. E.
Doyle, Mrs.	Mackintosh, G. W.	Taylor, G. G. B.
Drewitz, H.	Mann, J. C.	Thorp, Henry.
Dudley, Mrs.	Mason, Mrs. A.	Thurston, E.
Editor, I. M.	Mason, F.	Townsend, Mrs.
Exchange.	Mellor, J.	Trahan, Mrs.
English, M. A.	Michael, H. M. M.	Trehern, F. H.
Eppenstien, P. D.	Minck & Hind.	Ufford, Charles.
Fischelsohn, E.	Murphy, E.	Van Tassell, Mrs. E.
Gaythorne, Miss D.	Pitman, J. D.	Vodoz, A.
Glewis, G. M.	Plunkett, W. S.	Walcott, R. L.
Goh Daigoro,	Randolph, C. G.	Wall, John.
Monsieur.	Raubal, Guido.	Walshe, Mrs. N.
Gorman, J. C.	Rayner Francis.	Watson, L. P.
Griffen, Maurice.	Redmond, W.	Weidle, K.
Grossmann, John.	Reich, L. R.	Weiss, Max.
Harris, H.	Richardson, Lt. J. J.	William, G. E.
Harris, J. G.	Rosenzweig, Mrs. B.	Witham, Geo.

Registered Letters.

Arnal, Antoinette.	Fillatran, Paul.	Vera, L.
Cruner, M. K.	Teall, C.	Wittenboker, J. E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, W.	Harrison, Miss R.	Persey, C. W.
Ascherfort, Mrs.	Howard, P.	Rozzurick, Bellina.
Anton.	Hon Haw, R.	Rozet, Miss C.
Abdul Huck Sahib.	Hirsch, Jacob.	Reister, Mrs. Rebin.
Aldham, C. J.	Illsley, H. J.	Rosnistkey, Mrs. S.
Allen, E. H.	Inglis, A. R.	Robertson, C. C.
Burke, Miss M.	Jehangir, P.	Rao Sahib, C. V. S.
Beville, Harry.	Khambatta.	Summers, V.
Signal, C. W.	Johnson, Mrs. A. J.	Spena, Reg.
Biges, E.	Johnson, Charles.	Sieberg, O. H. O.
Baldwin, W.	Kadir Baksh.	Sharpe, V. S.
Beer, Alf. C.	King, Josiyrk.	Sandford, J. R.
Bailey, C.	Kanruther, J. F. S.	Saunders, R.
Basten, N.	Lislie, N.	Smith, Geo.
Baker, M.	Lad, B. P.	Stoffer, J.
Brown, Mrs. G. A.	Leao, Capt. A. W.	Seed, W. J.
Carr, J. P.	D.	Thomas, Mrs. S.
Concale, Gunner C. J.	Longly, J. M.	Tate, Mrs.
04185.	Legat, Mrs.	Tina, Miss Rosa.
Cohen, Anna.	Luximon Naidoo.	Vaingartin, A.
Chrestrim, Miss A.	Montanlard, L. P.	Vamgari, H.
J.	Mirza Wajir H.	Van Moos, C.
Crawford, Surgn.-	Khan.	Vanspall, Miss M.
Major.	Moorhouse, R.	A.
Dundee, J. C.	Mark, Franz.	Wood, Ed. S.
Dwarknath Joshi.	Mehamed, Grief,	Walling, G. W.
Fendall, W.	Miss.	Wright, Barton.
Fakeer Mahomed.	Martin, E. C.	Wilson, Lady S.
Gillon, Miss.	Moor, Mrs. C.	Williams, E. H.
Goldie, A. G.	Nunn, W.	Walls, Miss E. F.
Golstrin, Solomon.	Owen, Chas.	Williams, Capt. N.
Harding, D. Lyon.	Peltz, N.	Willcox, H. W.
Hanson, Revd. P. R.	Pinchasik, S.	White, Mr.
Heller, Max.	Prato, Sign. D. H.	Wilson, Gordon.
Holdsworth, Mrs.	Pathiarun, H. O.,	Xydia, Pa.
E. J.	Leone.	Xavier, Mrs.
Harrison, J. R.	Patherson, S. W.	Zilz, Klara,

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th June, 1894.

Sirca, Revd. K. C.

The 23rd June, 1894.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1894.	
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom.	26th June	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	25th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	26th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	26th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	23rd "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	23rd "	Ditto.
Australasian Colonies	29th "	Via Bombay and Tuticorin.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	30th "	Per French Str. <i>Bridan</i> .
Straits, China, and Japan	26th "	Per Steamer <i>Wingsang</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	29th "	Per Steamer <i>Goa</i> .
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	26th "	Per Steamer <i>Pundua</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	27th "	Per Steamer <i>Kistna</i> .

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, dated at Ahmednagar; this 19th day of June, 1894.

Number, Rank, and Name,	Place of Enlistment,—
—No. 4062, Private	Hounslow.
Allred Peters.	Parish and County in which
	Born,—Birmingham.
Age,—24 years 11 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—17th June, 1894.
Height,—5 feet 4½ inches.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Ahmednagar.
Colour of—	Marks,—None.
Complexion, fair; Hair,	Dress,—Khaki, regiment-
red; Eyes, blue.	als.
Trade,—Baker.	Under 2 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—20th	
January, 1893.	

_____, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Middlesex Regt.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The following graves in the Quetta Cemetery being out of repair, notice is hereby given that all persons interested in the preservation of these monuments should communicate, without delay, with the Chaplain of Quetta, with a view to the necessary repairs being executed. This advertisement will appear three times, and if after a due interval no person come forward to undertake the repairs, any grave not repaired will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Rule XIX, Notification of Government of India, Home Department, No. 103, dated Simla, 20th June, 1885:—

The graves are those of—

- (1) Sergeant Mill, Department Public Works,—died 17th October, 1879.
- (2) Lieutenant Radcliffe, A. Battery, IV Brigade, Royal Artillery,—died 27th July, 1881.
- (3) Lieutenant Hugh Rose Ross, Royal Artillery,—died 12th January, 1879.
- (4) Brigadier-General Joseph Hume Henderson, late Commandant, 24th Bombay Infantry,—died 27th June, 1881.
- (5) Captain Montague Stewart Saunders, late 20th Hussars,—died 30th August, 1881.
- (6) Acting Bombardier J. McEwan, Royal Artillery,—died 30th September, 1880.
- (7) Captain Ernest Wenman Perry, late Her Majesty's 40th Regiment,—died 20th June, 1879.
- (8) Lieutenant-Colonel Rodk. Stevenson, late 2nd-in-Command, Poona Horse,—died 24th April, 1880.
- (9) Captain H. H. Showers, son of the late Major-General St. G. D. Showers,—died 29th March, 1880.

Chaplain of Quetta.

The 28th May, 1894.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows:—

1 Pound tin.	R16, or, post free, R16-12
1/2 " "	R 8, " " R 8-8
1/4 " "	R 4, " " R 4-8

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

ইন্ডোনেসের গবর্নমেন্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন ।

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য। যথা—

১ এক পোন্ড টিন .	১৬ বা ডাকসাতল বিনা ১৬০০
১ আধ " "	৮ বা ডাকসাতল বিনা ৮০০
১ পিকি " "	৪ বা ডাকসাতল বিনা ৪০০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোবাইন ও সিন্‌কোবাই ডাইন নামক অগুরুত্ব কারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূরক বিশাল হয় নাই তাহার গারান্টি দেওয়া বাইতেছে। ইহা মনন মূল্যে কেবল গবর্নমেন্টের কর্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা বাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটই শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের হুগারিকোটেজের নিকট পাওরা বাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাখা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওরা বাইতে পারিবে

Catalogue of Books printed at Thomason College Press and procurable from Thomason College Book Depot.

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It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are not available at the College Book Depot, but can be obtained from the Superintendent, Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.

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Royal Octavo with numerous Plates.

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Section VI.	Buildings (1891), R1-8
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MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

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* Date of Edition on sale.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1894.

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For the National Bank of India, Ltd.,
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Sub-Manager.
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No. 25.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1894.

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[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1894—continued

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District.	Wheat		Rice, Best Sort		Rice, Common		Jawar or Cholam (Sorghum vulgare).		Baira or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoides).		Marua or Ragi (Eleusine indica).		Kangri or Italian Millet (Setaria italica).		Gram, Chenna, Chula, Kadaly or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum).		Maize (Zea Mays)		Amar, or Tur, Cadian Pea (Cajanus maritimus).		Pinkwood.		Salt	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Jabulna	23	23	48	45	10	10	40	38	28	29	23	23	23	23	44	44	39	35	23	23	100	100	10	10
Hyderabad	23	23	33	33	10	10	31	31	25	25	23	23	23	23	37	37	39	35	23	23	110	110	12	12
Secunderabad	24	24	37	37	11	11	34	34	25	25	23	23	23	23	36	36	40	36	23	23	280	280	13	13
Warangal	24	24	35	35	9	9	34	34	24	24	23	23	23	23	33	33	24	24	23	23	120	120	10	10
Belgaum	22	22	34	35	12	12	29	30	21	24	23	23	23	23	31	31	29	29	23	23	80	80	10	10
Shirur	24	24	36	36	11	11	33	33	24	24	23	23	23	23	33	33	25	25	23	23	120	120	10	10
Chitambar	23	23	40	40	10	10	32	32	22	22	23	23	23	23	36	36	24	24	23	23	160	160	10	10
Chitambar	23	23	42	42	11	11	25	25	22	25	23	23	23	23	34	34	33	33	23	23	82	82	12	12
Chitambar	27	27	37	40	10	10	32	35	20	22	23	23	23	23	37	37	43	43	23	23	120	120	12	12
Chitambar	27	27	48	48	9	9	32	34	24	22	23	23	23	23	37	37	43	43	23	23	120	120	12	12
Chitambar	26	26	48	48	10	10	30	30	25	25	23	23	23	23	35	35	40	40	23	23	100	100	13	13
Chitambar	25	25	40	40	10	10	29	29	22	22	23	23	23	23	32	32	40	40	23	23	120	120	12	12
Chitambar	31	31	48	48	12	12	32	32	26	26	23	23	23	23	36	36	40	40	23	23	120	120	12	12
Chitambar	26	26	43	47	10	10	27	28	17	17	23	23	23	23	33	33	43	43	23	23	100	100	12	12
Chitambar	19	17	26	22	8	9	18	18	18	18	20	20	20	20	21	21	27	27	23	23	90	90	9	9
Chitambar	18	16	24	22	12	12	11	11	12	12	21	21	21	21	19	19	27	27	23	23	120	120	10	10
Chitambar	22	22	38	45	12	12	32	32	31	31	23	23	23	23	33	33	32	32	23	23	130	130	13	13
Chitambar	25	25	47	47	12	12	33	33	25	25	23	23	23	23	34	34	31	31	23	23	95	95	13	13
Chitambar	28	28	40	40	11	11	28	28	25	25	23	23	23	23	35	35	28	28	23	23	110	110	14	14
Chitambar	32	32	46	45	13	13	35	35	33	33	23	23	23	23	32	32	30	30	23	23	120	120	14	14
Chitambar	29	29	38	37	8	8	33	33	20	20	23	23	23	23	31	31	37	37	23	23	70	70	13	13
Chitambar	24	24	40	40	11	11	31	31	22	22	23	23	23	23	29	29	30	30	23	23	90	90	11	11
Chitambar	23	23	44	45	9	9	23	23	25	25	23	23	23	23	26	26	34	34	23	23	86	86	11	11
Chitambar	30	30	54	57	12	12	25	25	37	37	23	23	23	23	34	34	40	40	23	23	205	205	50	50
Chitambar	33	33	45	46	9	9	32	32	34	34	24	24	24	24	45	45	30	30	23	23	160	160	13	13
Chitambar	27	27	37	37	11	11	40	40	18	18	40	40	40	40	37	37	37	37	23	23	160	160	11	11
Chitambar	19	19	34	38	12	12	26	26	24	24	13	13	13	13	27	27	32	32	23	23	90	90	12	12
Chitambar	38	38	48	48	10	10	46	45	59	59	9	9	9	9	59	59	60	60	23	23	90	90	50	50
Chitambar	30	30	48	48	8	8	38	38	29	29	23	23	23	23	45	45	30	30	23	23	125	125	44	44
Chitambar	22	22	32	36	14	14	21	22	25	25	23	23	23	23	24	24	15	15	23	23	110	110	12	12
Chitambar	19	19	33	40	6	6	34	34	25	25	20	20	20	20	29	29	15	15	23	23	100	100	26	26
Chitambar	15	15	...	...	9	9	20	20	15	15	23	23	23	23	20	20	...	...	23	23	91	91	14	14
Chitambar	15	15	...	...	10	10	18	18	17	17	23	23	23	23	21	21	...	...	23	23	128	128	12	12
Chitambar	13	13	...	...	13	13	16	16	18	18	23	23	23	23	30	30	...	...	23	23	116	116	18	18
Chitambar	19	19	...	...	10	10	10	10	25	25	23	23	23	23	30	30	...	...	23	23	135	135	11	11
Chitambar	18	18	...	...	9	9	10	10	24	24	23	23	23	23	25	25	...	...	23	23	213	213	10	10
Chitambar	18	18	25	26	7	7	25	25	15	15	23	23	23	23	20	20	25	25	23	23	71	71	17	17

[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAHIA OR CUMBU (I. ensiformis synononum).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGHI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SIVAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Caryus indicus).		FIRWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Madras—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	11 5	11 5	•	•	•	•	20 6	20 6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	136 2	136 2	12 10	12 10	12 10
S. Canara	9 6	9 6	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	•	•	•	•	19 5	19 5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	121 8	121 8	13 5	13 5	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	12 5	11 8	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	12 11	12 11	18 3	18 3	15 14	15 14	23 0	23 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	12 3
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	9 10	9 10	16 14	16 14	15 6	15 6	17 5	17 5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0	11 0
Salem	8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13	12 11	12 11	19 10	19 10	16 6	16 6	24 3	24 3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	145 13	145 13	13 8	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	12 8	12 8	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	23 11	23 11	20 11	20 11	23 5	23 5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	9 10	9 10	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	11 14	11 14	24 3	24 3	22 10	22 10	23 5	23 5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	11 13	11 13	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 6	10 6	19 0	19 0	18 10	18 10	23 10	23 10	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3	12 3
Kannad	11 6	11 6	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	24 0	24 0	20 11	20 11	23 8	23 8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	145 13	145 13	12 2	12 2	12 2
West Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	•	•	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	12 6	12 6	•	•	•	•	21 10	21 10	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	86 8	86 8	10 2	10 2	10 2
Vinayapattam	12 0	12 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	21 10	21 10	23 13	23 13	24 3	24 3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	72 14	72 14	11 11	11 11	11 11
Godavari	10 13	9 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	14 0	14 0	15 6	15 6	22 14	22 14	25 8	25 8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	133 11	133 11	11 6	11 6	12 8
West Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 14	7 11	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	•	•	27 13	27 13	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3	13 3
Nellore	9 10	9 10	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	14 13	14 13	20 10	20 10	•	•	21 2	21 2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13	12 13
West Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 6	11 6	11 10	11 5	11 5	11 5	12 8	12 2	17 5	17 5	17 13	17 13	20 14	20 14	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	103 0	97 3	13 2	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	•	•	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 10	10 10	•	•	13 3	12 8	20 10	19 3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	108 14	108 14	13 3	13 3	13 3
N. Arcot	8 8	7 11	9 6	10 5	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 5	20 0	18 3	16 8	16 8	23 2	22 3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	160 13	160 13	11 11	11 11	11 11
S. Arcot	7 0	7 6	12 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	14 0	14 0	20 3	17 11	17 11	19 14	19 14	21 2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	7 6	7 6	13 11	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 0	14 0	15 14	15 3	14 8	14 8	21 4	21 2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	12 14
Tiruchopoly	6 10	6 10	12 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	12 8	12 11	17 8	18 14	22 3	21 0	21 0	21 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	143 6	143 6	12 10	12 10	12 10
Southern—																										
Tamilnad	9 3	9 3	12 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	13 3	13 3	•	•	•	•	23 3	23 3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	58 5	58 5	13 14	13 14	13 14
Madras	8 8	8 8	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 10	10 10	19 6	19 6	17 10	17 10	23 3	23 3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10	13 10
Mysoor—																										
Mysore	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	12 0	12 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	9 4	9 4	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Tank	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	224 0	224 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	•	•	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	•	•	•	•	32 0	32 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
Kodur	•	•	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	•	•	•	•	32 0	32 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Channarayana	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	•	•	•	•	40 0	40 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	272 0	272 0	10 8	10 8	10 8
Channarayana	12 1	12 10	8 15	9 7	9 7	9 7	12 14	12 10	28 14	27 5	24 0	24 0	36 12	36 12	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8	9 8
Goorg—																										
Goorg	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	•	•	•	•	30 0	29 8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	10 0
Aden	7 0	7 0	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	56 0	56 0	32 0	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch).STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1894-95 and of the twenty-three preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE TWO MONTHS, APRIL AND MAY.																										
YEAR.	BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					YEAR.				
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.							
1871-72	1,66	11,62	3,51	16,79	1,46	4,93	88	7,27	18	15	24	57	57	2,06	2,88	5,51	25	73	6,01	6,99	4,12	19,49	23,61	13,52	37,13	1871-72
1872-73	2,17	9,94	4,21	16,32	91	7,09	98	8,98	18	16	72	1,06	66	2,19	2,23	5,08	67	87	8,22	9,76	4,59	20,25	24,84	16,36	41,20	1872-73
1873-74	1,57	9,48	2,67	13,72	98	5,94	86	7,78	15	9	22	46	78	2,11	2,71	5,60	62	80	9,04	10,46	4,10	18,42	22,52	15,50	38,02	1873-74
1874-75	1,64	10,45	2,21	14,30	1,16	5,08	88	7,12	22	8	22	52	56	2,39	2,68	5,03	74	1,10	6,95	8,79	4,32	19,10	23,42	12,34	35,76	1874-75
1875-76	1,67	12,73	2,95	17,35	1,23	6,50	2,31	10,04	18	20	54	92	63	2,33	2,79	5,75	79	71	11,94	13,44	4,50	22,47	26,97	20,53	47,50	1875-76
1876-77	2,28	10,33	1,73	14,34	1,41	6,75	38	8,54	23	9	7	39	95	2,13	1,31	4,39	97	92	8,50	10,39	5,84	20,22	26,06	11,99	38,05	1876-77
1877-78	2,61	12,61	2,20	17,42	1,89	8,17	43	10,49	45	15	12	72	92	1,41	34	2,67	98	1,08	7,14	9,20	6,85	23,42	30,27	10,23	40,50	1877-78
1878-79	2,31	12,38	1,98	16,67	1,55	7,80	49	9,84	39	9	8	56	1,02	1,85	82	3,69	1,45	1,21	7,94	10,60	6,72	23,33	30,05	11,31	41,36	1878-79
1879-80	1,75	11,13	1,37	14,25	1,75	6,38	55	8,68	46	11	7	64	85	1,38	73	2,96	1,31	94	9,82	12,07	6,12	19,94	26,06	12,54	38,60	1879-80
1880-81	2,26	8,39	1,02	11,67	1,68	7,60	44	9,72	88	16	7	1,11	95	1,67	1,68	4,30	85	1,29	9,10	11,24	6,62	19,11	25,73	12,31	38,04	1880-81
1881-82	2,52	9,27	1,97	13,76	1,89	7,56	51	9,96	84	22	10	1,16	75	1,64	1,55	3,94	1,30	1,30	11,24	13,84	7,30	19,09	27,29	15,37	42,66	1881-82
1882-83	2,55	4	2,26	4,85	2,07	—36	45	2,16	62	2	16	80	86	...	67	1,53	1,80	1	1,3,64	15,45	7,90	—29	7,61	17,18	24,79	1882-83
1883-84	2,51	...	3,09	5,60	1,99	12	29	2,40	74	...	12	86	84	...	1,00	1,84	1,65	4	13,49	15,18	7,73	16	7,89	17,99	25,88	1883-84
1884-85	2,17	7	1,59	3,83	2,01	11	43	2,55	89	2	13	86	89	3	1,42	2,34	1,51	3	9,27	10,81	7,47	26	7,73	12,84	20,57	1884-85
1885-86	2,16	3	2,05	4,24	2,03	12	23	2,38	82	...	19	1,01	92	1	38	1,31	1,16	2	11,15	12,33	7,69	18	7,27	14,00	21,27	1885-86
1886-87	2,20	3	2,00	4,23	2,00	12	35	2,47	73	2	25	1,00	1,14	1	86	2,01	1,64	—2	10,79	12,41	7,71	16	7,87	14,25	22,12	1886-87
1887-88	1,96	7	2,19	4,22	2,73	10	42	3,25	98	2	19	1,19	1,50	...	86	2,36	2,27	...	11,51	13,78	9,44	19	9,63	15,17	24,80	1887-88
1888-89	2,39	64	2,97	6,00	2,72	1,11	45	4,28	91	17	16	1,24	1,66	15	75	2,56	1,77	17	6,91	8,85	9,45	2,24	11,69	11,24	22,93	1888-89
1889-90	2,27	1,15	2,24	5,66	2,97	95	53	4,45	1,08	20	20	1,48	1,68	...	1,02	2,70	1,48	54	11,54	13,56	9,48	2,84	12,32	15,53	27,85	1889-90
1890-91	2,37	90	2,79	6,06	2,89	1,87	45	5,21	1,19	8	25	1,52	2,08	15	76	2,99	1,63	1	12,74	14,38	10,16	3,04	13,17	16,99	30,16	1890-91
1891-92	2,73	1,15	2,36	6,24	3,10	1,56	31	4,97	1,53	38	19	1,53	1,66	38	61	2,65	1,43	17	12,19	13,79	9,88	3,64	13,52	15,66	29,18	1891-92
1892-93	2,76	1,71	2,24	6,71	2,98	1,66	41	5,05	90	5	20	1,15	1,83	9	65	2,57	1,86	7	7,50	9,43	10,33	3,64	13,52	15,66	29,18	1892-93
1893-94	2,56	1,01	2,81	6,38	3,01	2,22	49	5,72	1,07	21	13	1,41	1,48	28	73	2,49	1,57	1	10,42	12,00	9,69	3,73	13,42	14,58	28,00	1893-94
1894-95	2,62	6,25	2,28	11,45	3,20	14,54	50	18,24	91	1,73	16	2,50	1,79	1,97	1,19	4,95	1,48	1,24	13,37	16,09	10,30	25,73	36,93	17,59	53,53	1894-95

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 25.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General —

Nothing for publication.

PART V—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22 —

Nothing for publication.

PART VI—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No 25.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 21st June, 1894.

No. 329.—The services of Colonel T. A. Scott, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 29th August 1894.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 333.—Mr. J. Kelleher is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 4th August 1894.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th June, 1894.

No. 674.—Under the provisions of Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the

Governor General in Council is pleased to remove from office the following Notary Public, whose appointment for the Town of Mandalay in Upper Burma was announced in Home Department Notification No. 1807, dated the 11th December 1888.

Mr. E. M. Pascal.

No. 677.—*Erratum.*—In rule 10 of the rules regarding Notaries Public published in Home Department Notification No. 489, dated the 11th May 1894, for "January 1887" read "July 1894."

POLICE.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 338.—The services of Lieutenant W. N. Campbell, I.S.C., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 21st June, 1894.

No. 156.—The Reverend J. H. Parry, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 22nd April 1894.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 158.—The Reverend A. S. Dyer, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 7th July 1894.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 20th June, 1894.

No. 1554—51.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following addition to the Rules relating to Colonial Emigration published with Department of Revenue and Agriculture Notification No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886:

In Form No. 44 appended to Rule 127 of the said Rules, after and below the words "Bodily marks" insert the words "Occupation in India."

SURVEYS.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 1724—114.—Colonel C. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Surveyor-General, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd July 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

During Colonel Strahan's absence on leave, Colonel W. H. Wilkins, Assistant Surveyor-General, will officiate as Deputy Surveyor-General.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Ootacamund, the 19th May, 1894.

No. 180.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and with the previous sanction of the

Governor General in Council, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased to extend the Madras Forest Act, 1882, to the Rampa country and to the Dutsarti and Guditeru muttahs in the Golconda hills, being scheduled districts in the Gódvári district.

By order,

J. F. PRICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th June, 1894.

No. 987-G.—Captain H. Daly, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, acted as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, substantive *pro tempore*, from the 18th April to the 29th May, 1894, inclusive.

The 18th June, 1894.

No. 992-G.—The following promotions are made in the Infantry of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the 20th May, 1894:

Jemadar Pitha to be Subadar, *vice* Hirka, deceased.

Havildar Teja to be Jemadar, *vice* Pitha, promoted.

The 21st June, 1894.

No. 1003-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Thomas Withey Cuffe as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay.

No. 1006-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. A. Orme as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein.

No. 1015-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. A. Mactaggart as Consular Agent for France at Chittagong.

No. 2068-I.—Captain W. L. Conran, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 26th July, 1894, or date of departure.

No. 2070-I.—Whereas by agreement made with the Sir Desai of Sávantvádi on the 15th day of September, 1838, the Governor-General in Council possesses the rights of levying sea customs at the port of Bánda and of establishing nákas on the Sávantvádi-Goa Frontier and levying customs thereat under such rules as may be deemed fit by the British Government;

In exercise of these rights and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders :

- (a) duties of customs on goods imported at the said port or crossing the said frontier into the Sávantvádi State shall be levied at the rates prescribed in the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894) as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments ;
- (b) the provisions of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) and of Act XXIX of 1857 (*an Act to make better provision for the collection of land-customs on certain foreign frontiers of the Presidency of Bombay*), so far as they may be suitable and as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments, are hereby applied to the said port of Bándá and the said Sávantvádi-Goa Frontier ;
- (c) for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Acts VIII of 1878 and XXIX of 1857, any of the Courts of the Political Agency in the Sávantvádi State may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court ;

(d) the said Courts shall exercise the powers conferred on Magistrates by the said Acts ;

(e) the administration of the Sea and Land Customs establishments at the said port and frontier shall be vested in the Collector of Salt-revenue for the time being of the Bombay Presidency, who shall exercise with respect to the said establishments the same powers as he may exercise for the time being in the Bombay Presidency, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 2071-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) as applied to the port of the Bándá and the Sávantvádi-Goa Frontier by Finance Department notification No. 171, dated the 12th January, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into the Sávantvádi State, either at the said port or across the said frontier, of country liquor produced or manufactured in any part of the Indian possessions of His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 3133-A.—In the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 21, dated the 1st February 1894, published in the Notification in this Department, No. 1047-A., dated the 27th idem, it was stated that the official rate of exchange for the year 1894-95 had been fixed at 1s. 3½d. the rupee, "subject to a revision hereafter if it should be deemed necessary in consequence of the actual rate varying greatly from the official rate for any considerable length of time." It is hereby notified that it has now been decided that the rate shall be revised quarterly during the current financial year, and that the Secretary of State has fixed the rate for the quarter ending 30th September 1894 at 1s. 1½d. the rupee.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th June, 1894.

No. 3067-P.—Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Officiating Comptroller, India Treasuries, is granted privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, with effect from 10th July 1894.

Mr. R. N. Ray is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, India Treasuries, during the absence of Mr. G. H. R. Hart on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 3151-P.—Mr. D. J. Burbridge is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, with effect from 15th June 1894.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
OPIUM.

The 19th June, 1894.

No. 3088.—With reference to clause (3) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2679 of 26th June 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* of 1st July 1893, it is hereby notified for general information that in each of the three months, October, November, and December 1894 (in lieu of the number of chests therein notified), 3,105 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, of which 1,595 chests will be Benares opium and 1,510 chests Patna opium.

No. 3089.—It is hereby notified—

- (1) that in the calendar year 1895 not more than 37,260 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 3,105 chests in each month of the year;
- (2) that of the quantity to be offered for sale each month, not more than 1,595 chests will be Benares opium and not more than 1,510 chests Patna opium; and
- (3) that no reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' previous notice.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.*Simla, the 22nd June, 1894.***APPOINTMENTS.****COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.**

No. 597.—Lieutenant G. B. Gough, Indian Staff Corps, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 27th April 1894. (Joined his appointment on the 5th June 1894.)

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 598.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :

Lieutenant-Colonel A. DeC. Rennick, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, Punjab, (m. c.) for one year, under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 599.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Captain I. Eardley-Wilmot, Indian Staff Corps, 18th Bengal Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, for one year. Pension service—17th year commenced 1st May 1894.

No. 600.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Captain C. Jackson, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for four months.

Captain G. S. McD. Elliot, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for three months.

Surgeon-Major W. Conry, M.B., 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) till 11th January 1895.

Captain J. H. Smith, Deputy Commissary, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 601.—The following extracts are published for general information :

Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated the 26th May 1894, pages 3115, 3116, and 3117.

WAR OFFICE,

26th May, 1894.

* The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's

Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, *vis.*,—

General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

Honorary Major-General Sir Charles Henry Palliser, K.C.B., retired full-pay, late Indian Staff Corps.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, *vis.*,—

Honorary Major-General James Mansfield Nuttall, C.B., retired full pay, late Indian Staff Corps.

General James Abbott, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

General Robert Cadell, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery.

General Henry Hastings Affleck Wood, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-General Henry Brackenbury, C.B., Royal Artillery, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, *vis.*,—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Horace Moule Evans, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Francis James Caldecott, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, Indian Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Francis Eddowes Hastings, Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Charles McInroy, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Francis William Ward, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Colonel on the Staff (for Royal Artillery), Bengal

Colonel (with the local rank of Brigadier-General) John Jopp, Indian Staff Corps, commanding a second class district in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel (with the local rank of Brigadier-General) Edmund Henry Eyre, Indian Staff Corps, Quartermaster-General, Madras.

INDIA OFFICE,
26th May, 1894.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:

To be a Knight Commander.

Major-General Oliver Richardson Newmarch, C.S.I., Military Secretary at the India Office.

INDIA OFFICE,
26th May, 1894.

The Queen has [been graciously pleased] to nominate and appoint—

* * * * *

Colonel Frank William Chatterton, Commandant, Administrative Battalion, Calcutta Volunteers, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy of India.

* * * * *

Major Ivar MacIvor, Indian Staff Corps.

to be Companions of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

WAR OFFICE,
26th May, 1894.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in the Army:

To be Field-Marsbals.

General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, *Bart.*, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps. Dated 26th May 1894.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 29th May 1894, page 3122.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 29th May, 1894.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Lalor is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 15th February 1894.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Alfred Cooper Lord is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 15th February 1894.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Alexander J. C. Birch is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st April 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 602.—Store Sergeant Francis Mackenzie to be sub-conductor, with effect from the 12th

April 1894, *vice* Sub-Conductor John R.P. Evans, deceased.

No. 603.—Store Sergeant Francis Maher to be sub-conductor, with effect from the 21st April 1894, *vice* Sub-Conductor James Jones, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 604.—Conductor Joseph J. Horton-Bennett to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Edwin Walmsley, office of the Director-General of Ordnance in India, to be conductor, seconded;

Sub-Conductor Francis Naylor to be conductor;

Store Sergeant Robert T. Welsh to be sub-conductor,—

with effect from the 23rd May 1894, to complete the establishment on augmentation.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 605.—3rd Bengal Cavalry—

Risaldar Mangal Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Bahal Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Hanwant Singh to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, and Dafadar Gulab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Maluk Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th May 1894.

No. 606.—7th (*The Duke of Connaught's Own*) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Adhar Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Jag-datt Singh, deceased, with effect from the 25th May 1894.

No. 607.—19th (*Punjab*) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Bahawal-Bakhsh to be Subadar and Havildar Madat to be Jemadar, *vice* Fateh-uddin, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd May 1894.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 608.—6th Punjab Infantry—

Jemadar Sher Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Debi Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Het Ram, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th May 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 609.—The following extract from the supplement to the *London Gazette*, dated 26th May 1894, regarding the extension to India of the grant of the volunteer officers' decoration, is published for general information:

Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated the 26th May 1894, page 3115.

WAR OFFICE,
26th May, 1894.

EXTENSION OF THE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION WARRANT TO THE COLONIES AND INDIA:

VICTORIA, R. I.

Whereas by Our Royal Warrant of the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, We were graciously

pleased to institute a new Decoration for the purpose of rewarding the long and meritorious services of Officers of proved capacity in Our Volunteer Forces in Great Britain ;

And whereas it has been represented to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for War, on the recommendation of Our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies acting on behalf of the several Governments of Our Colonies, and of Our Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, that the extension of the grant of this Decoration for Long Service to Our Volunteer Forces throughout Our Empire would be highly valued by them ;

Now, to attain this end, We have extended, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors do extend, the grant of this Decoration to the Officers of the Volunteer Forces throughout Our Empire under the same terms and conditions as those on which it is granted to Officers in Our Volunteer Force by Our Royal Warrant of the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, except that in the case of India eighteen years' service shall be the qualifying period : Provided always that the power of conferring the Decoration upon an Officer, or of removing the name of an Officer from the Registry of individuals upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred, shall be exercised on Our behalf with the same force as if exercised by Us, by the Governor-General of India, the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, or by the Governor of the Colony or Dependency according as such Officer shall have served in a Volunteer Force of India or of such Colony or Dependency ; and the name of an Officer so granted the Decoration or removed from the Registry shall be published in the *Official Gazette of India* or of the said Colony or Dependency, as the case may be.

And We do further Ordain that Officers who have given qualifying service in the Volunteer Forces of any portion of Our Empire shall be entitled to reckon such service as part of the qualifying service required for this Decoration.

And We reserve to Ourselves, Our Heirs, and Successors full power of altering, annulling, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these Regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under the Royal Sign Manual.

Given at Our Court at *Balmoral*, this twenty-fourth day of *May*, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, in the fifty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(Sd.) *H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.*

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 610.—*Rangoon Volunteer Artillery—*

William Henry Arthur St. John Leeds, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 611.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Frederick John Orchard Stephenson, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, *vice* Brough, deceased.

No. 612.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Mark Collins, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Spencer, promoted.

James Alfred Freeman, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Dowle, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 613.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Frederick William Barham Taylor and George Charles Blaker, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants to complete the establishment.

No. 614.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Surgeon-Captain George Tucker Thomas (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service) to be Surgeon-Major under the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894.

No. 615.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Surgeon-Major William Coates, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Major, with effect from the 25th May 1894, to complete the establishment.

No. 616.—The following volunteer medical officers are appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels under the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894 :

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Oswald Baker (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Surgeon-Major Hugh Johnstone (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Surgeon-Captain Edward Lawrie (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

No. 617.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Edward Simmons, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Mulock, resigned.

No. 618.—*Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Surgeon-Lieutenant William Rice Edwards (Surgeon-Captain, Indian Medical Service) to be Surgeon-Captain, under the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 619.—*Assam Valley Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Walter Herbert St. John Mildmay to be Lieutenant, *vice* Macrae, resigned.

No. 620.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Ernest Handscomb Spencer to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. Y. Spencer, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 621.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Robert James Alfred Seymour Elliott to be Major, *vice* Roberts, resigned.

Captain Francis Loraine Petre to be Major to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 622.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major D. T. Roberts resigns his commission.

No. 623.—*Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Francis Gyde Heaven resigns his appointment as commandant.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 624.—Major H. E. Tyler, Royal Engineers, Inspector of Submarine Defences, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 11th April 1894.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1894.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 9th and the 22nd June 1894:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, attached to (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.	Second-Lieutenant H. N. Wilde	11th June 1894	Murree.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 2nd and the 22nd June 1894.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs.	a.	p.
Arthur FitzGerald Fenton.	Lieutenant.	1st Bengal Cavalry.	11th March 1890.	Intestate	212	14	5

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th June, 1894.

No. 260.—Mr. N. B. Copley, of the Subordinate Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to the Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, in Class III, Grade 2, of that Establishment as a supernumerary.

No. 261.—Mr. J. J. Connolly, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of that Railway in the 3rd Class of Examiners during the absence of Mr. R. K. Williams on privilege leave.

No. 262.—The services of Colonel C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., Chief Engineer, 1st Class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 28th June 1894, under Article 684 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 263.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. V. Corbett, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Irrigation Branch, with effect from the 28th June 1894, *vice* Colonel C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., who has vacated that appointment.

The 21st June, 1894.

No. 264.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Estab-

lishment of State Railways, Stores Department, with effect from the 1st April 1894 :

Names.	From	To
Patterson, J. H. L. .	Class II, Grade 3 .	Class II, Grade 2.
McInerny, M. .	Class II, Grade 4 .	Class II, Grade 3.
Keatinge, S. A. J. .	Class III, Grade 1 .	Class II, Grade 4.
Keatinge, D. E. .	Class III, Grade 4 .	Class III, Grade 3.

No. 265.—Mr. J. W. Callaghan, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to the Provincial Engineer Service of the Public Works Department, and is graded as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 266.—Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Local Administrations List, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 12th November 1893.

No. 267.—Mr. C. E. Hubbard, Accountant, 1st Grade, attached to the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts of that Railway from the 6th to the 10th June 1894 inclusive.

No. 268.—Mr. H. Rigg, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, June 16th, 1894.

General Summary.—The advance of the monsoon current has given rain to the greater part of India during the week, but the amounts received in most districts have not been large. The heaviest showers were received in the West Coast districts, Burma, Bengal, and the Central Provinces. Very little rain has fallen in the Punjab, and the highest temperatures of the week have in consequence been registered there and at Jacobabad in Sind, where also practically no rain has been received. The rainfall in the North-Western Provinces has been chiefly local in character, but it caused a large reduction of temperature, which has been from 3° to 6° in defect during the greater part of the week.

A depression commenced forming in South-Eastern Bengal on the 12th and had intensified by the 13th, and commenced moving westwards during the day. By the morning of the 14th its centre lay to the north of Jessore. It advanced about 200 miles westwards during the next twenty-four hours, and was near Chaibassa by 8 A.M. on the 15th. By Saturday morning it had moved as far as Sutna, its centre being a little to the south of that station. In its progress across the country it gave moderate rain to the districts over which it passed, but the falls were not as heavy as might have been anticipated. On Wednesday pressure gave way rapidly in Gujarat, remained stationary or rose slightly during the next two days, and fell briskly again on Saturday, when pressure was a sixth of an inch in defect at Surat and Bombay. The abnormal conditions thus established appeared to indicate the formation of a depression in that area, such as occasionally is formed on the advance of strong monsoon winds across the Bombay Coast, and hence the probability of more or less heavy rain in Gujarat, Mahi Kantha, and the Panch Mahals. But up to the end of the week no important change had taken place either in the strength of the winds or the character of the rainfall.

Winds have been fairly normal both in direction and intensity over the greater part of India, and temperature has been in defect in most provinces. The mean temperature of the week for the whole of India showed a large fall as compared with that of the previous week, being 1.8° in defect of the normal, while last week it was 1.6° in excess.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had decreased in the Peninsula and Bengal by small amounts, and had increased in the Gangetic plain and Central India. It was in considerable excess in the North-Western Provinces North-Eastern India, Orissa, and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Winds were still abnormal in direction at Bombay and Veraval due to the disturbed area passing across the north of the Arabian Sea. Temperature had decreased over the whole of North-Western and Central India, and humidity had increased largely in the North-Western Provinces, the South Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India. Rain had fallen on the coast and at several of the stations in the interior. Ratnagiri received 3.99 inches, Mormugao 3.73 inches, Goa 3 inches, Karwar 2.61 inches, Moulmein 2.15 inches, and several other stations amounts exceeding one inch.

Monday.—Pressure changes were irregular, and the distribution of pressure remained practically unaltered. Moderate monsoon winds prevailed on the West Coast, and were fairly normal in direction at Bombay and Veraval, the disturbance in the Arabian Sea having ceased to exert any influence on them. Temperature continued to decrease rapidly in North-Western India, and was 4° in defect in

the North-Western and Central Provinces, where moderate to heavy rain had fallen during the previous twenty-four hours. Rain had fallen generally over the greater part of India. The largest amounts were recorded in the Konkan, Central Provinces, Circars, Orissa, the South-East Punjab, and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces. Ratnagiri received 5·39 inches, Saugor and Bombay amounts exceeding 4 inches, and Mangalore, Mormugao, Khandwa, Chanda, Chakrata, and Delhi amounts exceeding 3 inches. Several other stations reported falls between 1 and 3 inches.

Tuesday.—Pressure had fallen over nearly the whole of India, the fall being brisk to rapid in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and Upper Burma, and a belt of low pressure stretched from Sind to West and South Bengal. Pressure was in considerable excess in the Punjab and was in slight defect in South-East Bengal, where a shallow depression was shown with a feeble but well marked cyclonic circulation of winds. Temperature had decreased everywhere, except in Bengal, and was in defect over nearly the whole of India. Showers of rain were reported from all provinces except the Punjab plains, Sind, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces showers were local rather than general. Tavoy received 4·08 inches, Karwar 3·93 inches, Mormugao 3·93 inches, Goa 3·70 inches, and several other falls were reported between 1 and 3 inches in amount.

Wednesday.—Pressure had fallen rapidly in Bengal, Cachar, and Arakan, intensifying the depression in South-East Bengal, where pressure was nearly a quarter of an inch below the normal. Pressure was in more or less defect over nearly the whole of India owing to an accompanying rapid fall in North-Western India, where high pressure conditions had given way. Pressure was more than one-sixth of an inch in defect in Gujarat, and winds had a cyclonic tendency in that area. Temperature had increased rapidly in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, but was still in defect over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain had fallen at Akyab (4·69 inches) and Chittagong (3·13 inches), and several falls of over 2 inches were reported from Burma and the West Coast districts.

Thursday.—The Bengal depression had drifted westwards, and its centre was a little to the north of Jessore. Pressure had fallen briskly in the South-West Punjab and Upper Sind, and a shallow depression covered that area. Steep gradients prevailed, especially over the Bay of Bengal. The threatened depression in Gujarat had not developed any further, but the winds continued to show a cyclonic tendency. Temperature was in slight excess in the Punjab and in general defect elsewhere. Chittagong continued to receive heavy rain (4·0 inches), and Barisal reported a fall of 4·43 inches. Light to moderate rain fell generally in Burma, Bengal, Assam, the West Coast districts, and Central India. Light local showers were also received in the North-Western and Central Provinces. Silchar, Rajkot, and Veraval reported falls between 2 and 3 inches.

Friday.—Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly in North-Western India, and was normal or in slight excess in that area. The Bengal depression had moved about 200 miles westward with its centre near Chaibassa. Temperature continued in slight excess in the Punjab, and was either normal or in defect elsewhere. Rain fell generally in Burma, Bengal, the West Coast districts, the Central Provinces, and Central India, but the falls were not as large as they had been for some days past. The heaviest showers were 2·96 inches at Rajkot and 2·25 inches at Akyab.

Saturday.—The depression had advanced as far as Baghelkhand and the adjacent districts of the North-Western and Central Provinces, and its centre was a little to the south of Sutna. It had apparently partially filled up during the previous twenty-four hours. Pressure had again fallen briskly in Gujarat and the Konkan and was largely in defect in North Bombay, and winds had shifted at Surat and Ahmedabad, indicating a renewed cyclonic tendency in Gujarat. Winds were very light in Lower Burma, several of the coast stations reporting calms at 8 A.M. Temperature changes were small, except in Bengal, where temperature had risen slightly, and in the Central Provinces, where it had fallen

briskly. Rain was heavier in Burma and the Central Provinces. Falls exceeding 2 inches were reported from Tavoy (5·1 inches), Rajkot (4·57 inches), Saugor (4·36 inches), Akyab (2·45 inches), and Raipur (2·21 inches).

Temperature.—The Punjab received rain on the 11th, which caused a rapid decrease of temperature on that day and the day following; but, as practically no rain fell in that province during the rest of the week, temperature rose again, and was in slight excess of the normal on the last three days of the week. Temperature was also in excess on most days of the week in Sind, but in East Rajputana, where an unusually large amount of rain had fallen, temperature was reduced to largely below the normal. On the 12th the deficiency in this area for the previous twenty-four hours amounted to 7·7°. Temperature has been most largely in defect throughout the week in Central India and the North-Western and Central Provinces. The variations from the normal have been smallest in Burma, Bengal, Assam, and Madras. The mean temperature for the week was normal in Burma, the Punjab, and Madras. It was in slight defect in Bengal and Assam, Bombay, Sind, and Rajputana, and was most in defect in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces and Berar, and Central India and Gujarat.

The mean temperature for the whole of India was normal on the 10th, decreased rapidly till the 12th, when it was 4° below the normal, and continued in defect to the end of the week. For the whole week it was 1·8° in defect.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE.	June 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	—0·7	—0·5	—1·6	—1·2	—1·4	—0·2	+0·3	—0·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·1	—1·6	—0·2	—0·1	—1·5	—2·4	—1·4	—1·0
Punjab	+1·5	—4·2	—5·7	—3·1	—1·9	—3·8	—3·4	—2·9
Bombay	+4·9	—2·2	—6·1	—2·0	+1·0	+1·7	+1·1	—0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·8	—1·6	—4·3	—2·2	—1·8	—0·1	+0·2	—1·5
Central India and Gujarat	—1·1	—4·1	—5·5	—5·1	—3·0	—1·8	—3·5	—3·4
Sind and Rajputana	—0·3	—3·3	—5·2	—5·4	—4·5	—4·8	—5·7	—4·2
Madras	—1·3	—2·9	—4·2	—3·2	—0·7	—0·2	—0·1	—1·8
	+1·7	—1·2	—2·8	—1·6	—0·3	+0·4	—1·1	—0·7
Mean for whole of India	+0·4	—2·4	—4·0	—2·7	—1·6	—1·2	—1·5	—1·8

Rainfall.—The table at the close shows that every division of the country received rain during the past week. The largest average falls for the district were recorded in Tenasserim with an average fall of 15·73 inches, Arakan 13·69 inches, and the Konkan 12·79 inches. The rainfall of the week was generally in defect in Bengal, Oudh, Malabar, and Madras. The largest absolute excess was in the Konkan and Tenasserim, and the largest absolute defect in Cachar.

For the period ending 16th June the rainfall was in defect in Bengal, Central Burma and Arakan, Oudh, the submontane and north-western districts of the Punjab, Berar, Khandesh, Malabar, Mysore, Coorg, and Madras. The largest excess expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall of the period was in Kathiawar and Gujarat, where moderately heavy rain fell during the week, Karva registering a fall of over 4 inches on the 11th and Pardi (also in Gujarat) receiving a total of over 18 inches during the week.

Several stations in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Tenasserim, and Akyab have received large amounts of rain during the week. The largest amounts are the following: Rajapur (Ratnagiri) 23·63 inches, Colaba (Alibag) 20·45 inches, Thaton (Tenasserim) 18·92 inches, Bavda (Kolhapur) 18·37 inches, Rathedaung (Akyab) 18·22 inches, and Pardi (Gujarat) 18·21 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 16TH, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM JUNE 3RD TO JUNE 16TH, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, June 3rd to June 16th.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	15'73	10'66	+ 5'07	26'05	20'08	+ 30
	Lower Burma	5'12	4'23	+ 0'89	9'05	8'72	+ 4
	Central Burma	3'96	3'73	+ 0'23	6'34	7'80	- 19
	Upper Burma	0'56	?	?	1'73	?	?
	Arakan	13'69	14'35	- 0'66	18'64	26'65	- 30
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	4'13	5'71	- 1'58	8'99	10'14	- 11
	Assam (Surma)	4'18	9'50	- 5'32	16'36	16'84	- 3
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1'97	4'00	- 2'03	5'01	7'52	- 33
	Deltaic Bengal	3'53	2'66	+ 0'87	5'74	5'04	+ 14
	Central Bengal	1'89	2'61	- 0'72	4'41	4'53	- 3
	North Bengal	2'37	6'52	- 4'15	7'78	11'07	- 30
	Orissa	2'81	1'68	+ 1'13	3'40	2'82	+ 21
	Chota Nagpur.	3'90	1'85	+ 2'05	4'95	2'86	+ 73
	Bihar (South)	1'63	1'46	+ 0'17	1'65	1'85	- 11
	Do. (North)	1'85	2'26	- 0'41	2'96	3'13	- 5
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1'19	0'97	+ 0'22	1'19	1'18	+ 1
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	1'22	1'39	- 0'17	1'85	1'52	+ 22
	Oudh (South)	0'67	0'80	- 0'13	0'68	1'03	- 34
	Do. (North)	0'64	0'94	- 0'29	0'76	1'30	- 42
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1'03	0'74	+ 0'29	1'10	0'92	+ 20
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0'93	0'43	+ 0'50	0'94	0'62	+ 52
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	2'23	0'93	+ 1'30	2'32	1'47	+ 58
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0'44	0'17	+ 0'27	0'44	0'36	+ 22
	Do. (Central)	1'22	0'24	+ 0'98	1'22	0'42	+ 190
	Do. (Submontane)	0'39	0'36	+ 0'03	0'39	0'62	- 37
	Do. (Hill Districts)	2'43	1'43	+ 1'00	2'43	2'31	+ 4
	Do. (North-West)	0'33	0'29	+ 0'04	0'33	0'47	- 29
	Do. (West)	0'37	0'12	+ 0'25	0'37	0'19	+ 95
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	7'14	9'18	- 2'04	16'47	19'21	- 14
	Madras (South Central)	0'60	1'56	- 0'96	1'44	2'76	- 48
	Coorg	7'50	6'23	+ 1'27	10'13	12'46	- 19
	Mysore	0'60	1'22	- 0'62	1'34	2'38	- 44
	Konkan	12'79	6'95	+ 5'84	17'10	12'57	+ 36
	Bombay Deccan	1'91	1'28	+ 0'63	3'78	2'95	+ 28
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0'92	1'19	- 0'27	2'36	2'65	- 11
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	2'51	1'81	+ 0'70	3'44	3'65	- 6
	Central Provinces (West)	2'05	1'72	+ 0'33	2'84	2'73	+ 4
	Ditto (Central)	2'19	1'73	+ 0'46	2'65	2'33	+ 14
	Ditto (East)	3'36	1'97	+ 1'39	4'01	2'87	+ 40
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	4'59	0'87	+ 3'72	5'22	1'36	+ 284
	Kathiawar	4'52	0'49	+ 4'03	4'55	0'70	+ 550
	Sind	0'07	0'03	+ 0'04	0'07	0'06	+ 17
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	1'51	1'65	- 0'14	2'04	2'92	- 30
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1'92	0'72	+ 1'20	2'04	1'37	+ 49
	Rajputana (West)	1'52	0'51	+ 1'01	1'52	0'72	+ 111
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	1'45	1'13	+ 0'32	2'33	1'85	+ 26
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0'75	2'36	- 1'61	3'00	4'59	- 34
	Hyderabad (South)	0'41	1'12	- 0'71	1'14	2'00	- 43
	Madras (Central)	0'04	0'74	- 0'70	0'78	1'41	- 45
	East Coast (Central)	0'81	0'64	+ 0'17	1'25	1'33	- 6
	Ditto (South)	0'09	0'43	- 0'34	0'58	1'02	- 43
	Madras (South)	0'04	0'27	- 0'23	0'09	0'64	- 86

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 21st June 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 16th June.*—Rainfall good in Circars and seasonable on the West Coast; light showers in most other districts. Cultivation and sowing in progress generally. Most of the standing crops are good, but need rain in parts. Irrigation water still scanty. Pasturage scarce, but fodder sufficient. Prices remain at high level, and are rather dearer in some of the Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency; more required in two districts. Preparation of lands for next season progressing in parts of ten districts and stopped in one owing to continual rain. Sowing general, but retarded in parts of four districts owing to deficiency or excess of moisture. Agricultural stock poor and fodder insufficient in parts of two districts. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Numbers on relief works : Baroda, 1,127.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th June.*—The monsoon rains have commenced over the province, and present agricultural prospects are favourable. Cultivation is now general and well forward. Sowings of early rice and jute are nearly complete. The sowing of other autumn crops and of winter rice is in progress. Sugarcane and indigo have benefited by the rain in Bihar. The millets are being harvested with good outturn. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. The price of common rice is generally normal, except in the Eastern districts, where it is still high. In Tipperah distress continues to be reported from the Bramanbaria sub-division, and also to some extent from the Sadr sub-division.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Rain has been general during the week. Preparations for the autumn crops are in active progress. In two districts sowings have begun. Supplies are ample. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Rain fell over the whole province. Harvesting of spring crops nearly over. Ploughings and sowings of autumn crops commenced. Irrigation of sugarcane and cotton in progress. Extra spring crops in good condition. Prospects of autumn crops good. Slight hail fell in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, but no damage has been caused. Cattle in good condition, and fodder sufficient throughout the province. Prices rising in Delhi, continue high in Umballa and Rawalpindi, normal in four other districts, and low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Rain has been general; light in the Nagpur country, and heavier in the Nerbudda valley and Chhattisgarh.

Saugor has again registered as much as 5 inches. In Saugor the numbers on relief works have risen to 7,700, of which 1,566 are men. In Damoh they have fallen and are now only 1,333. No gratuitous relief. Both districts continue to import largely, Saugor receiving 26,400 maunds at three out of the five stations in the district, and Damoh receiving by road 17,200 maunds. Cart freights to Damoh have nearly trebled. Prices remain stationary at Saugor, where wheat sells at 14 seers and gram at 18. In Damoh they have risen, and are respectively $10\frac{5}{8}$ and $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers. In the adjacent districts they are stationary, wheat selling at 15 seers in Jabalpur, at $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Narsinghpur, and at 16 seers in Hoshangabad, and gram at 24, 24 and $22\frac{1}{2}$ seers respectively. Prospects for the autumn harvest continue to be generally favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th June.*—Rainfall general, except in two districts. In Lower Burma ploughing for the main paddy crop is general, but is delayed in one district by cattle-disease. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy is almost completed. Transplanting and sowing of early wet-weather paddy progressing, and ploughing for main wet-weather paddy and other crops commenced. Standing crops in good condition, but some damage from floods is reported in one district. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices low with rising tendency.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th June.*—Weather warm. Sowing of late rice seedlings and ploughing for late rice progressing. Tea backward in Cachar and Nowgong. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder abundant, except in parts of Sylhet, and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th June.*—MYSORE: Slight rain throughout the Mysore State. Crops and prospects good. Prices slightly risen in three districts.

COORG: Rainfall heavy. Sowing of rice commenced. Prospects of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*), coffee, and cardamom fair. Fodder and water for cattle abundant. Prices continue normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th June.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather warm and cloudy. Land under preparation for autumn sowings. Cotton sowing commenced in five districts. Fodder reported insufficient in Akola and Ellichpur. General rise in the price of food-grains in Wun.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall slight. Lands are being prepared for the sowing of autumn crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Rain fell in all parts of Central India during the week; more rain wanted in Baghelkhand and parts of Gwalior. Autumn operations in progress nearly everywhere. Agricultural stock indifferent in Gwalior; in fair condition elsewhere. Pasturage good and sufficient generally. Prices of food-grains rising slightly in parts of Gwalior and Bhopal; at normal in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Rainfall generally good throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations commenced in some States.

Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices rising in four States, falling in one, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 19th June.*—Rain at end of week. River rising. Reaping of barley commenced in some places. Prices still tending to fall.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Weather stormy with heavy rain. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th June.*—Weather showery. Prospects good, but crops require more rain.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	TOTAL OF MONTH.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	9	475	335	...	...	...	9	475	335
Bombay ...	...	...	...	10,18,072	8,66,265	5,83,656	...	...	...	10,18,072	8,66,265	5,83,656
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,183	23,743	60,261	33,183	23,743	60,261
Bengal ...	8,060	9,713	7,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,060	9,713	7,085
N.-W. P. & O. ...	27,793	18,921	38,911	14,990	20,373	11,735	...	...	...	42,783	39,294	50,646
Punjab ...	...	13,156	5,224	349	4,150	8,215	850	44,632	25,602	1,199	61,938	39,041
Cent. Provs. ...	3,547	2,368	1,411	11,787	10,667	19,998	...	...	...	15,334	13,035	21,409
Berar ...	2,451	1,022	...	3,03,380	2,02,323	1,36,374	...	...	...	3,03,381	2,03,345	1,36,374
Assam ...	1,676	4,312	2,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,676	4,312	2,172
Raj. & C. I. ...	6,145	3,749	6,748	1,13,089	1,31,228	1,15,196	...	...	...	1,19,234	1,34,977	1,21,944
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	1,490	3	294	...	...	...	1,490	3	294
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	110	...
TOTAL ...	49,672	53,241	61,551	15,23,166	12,35,594	8,75,803	34,033	68,375	85,863	16,06,871	13,57,210	10,23,217
WHEAT—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bombay ...	...	...	...	4,25,982	6,87,260	2,26,636	...	...	...	4,25,982	6,87,260	2,26,636
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,656	82,110	1,47,134	1,41,656	82,110	1,47,134
Bengal ...	2,36,919	93,261	52,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,919	93,261	52,900
N.-W. P. & O. ...	6,17,198	2,87,347	1,30,969	3,03,180	3,349	...	...	...	...	9,20,378	2,90,666	1,30,969
Punjab ...	4,257	1,215	12,699	56,359	...	20,978	3,79,616	1,650	2,72,726	4,40,232	2,865	3,15,403
Cent. Provs. ...	909	15,172	378	12,34,480	6,91,108	1,72,165	...	...	...	12,35,449	7,06,280	1,72,543
Berar ...	...	...	...	1,63,968	12,134	12,000	...	...	...	1,63,968	12,134	12,000
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	1,266	...	...	2,26,371	1,96,480	31,618	...	...	...	2,27,637	1,96,480	31,618
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	2	1,223	...	...	...	...	2	1,223	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	8,60,609	3,96,995	1,96,946	24,10,342	15,91,554	4,72,401	5,21,272	83,760	4,19,860	37,92,223	20,72,309	10,89,207
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	23,054	21,050	...	...	...	...	23,054	21,050
Bombay ...	...	...	...	2,59,584	3,14,232	3,48,516	...	...	...	2,59,584	3,14,232	3,48,516
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	3,93,868	8,94,066	5,91,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,93,868	8,94,066	5,91,101
N.-W. P. & O. ...	4,25,237	3,93,676	3,35,537	55,177	1,09,307	1,31,108	...	...	...	4,80,414	5,02,983	4,66,645
Punjab ...	1,477	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	1,477	82	...
Cent. Provs. ...	90,779	37,255	71,761	3,57,238	6,74,802	2,71,492	...	...	...	4,48,017	7,12,057	3,43,253
Berar ...	...	...	6,150	2,64,301	2,83,776	1,56,561	...	...	...	2,64,301	2,83,776	1,62,711
Assam ...	9,203	400	3,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,203	400	3,588
Raj. & C. I. ...	69,030	21,169	36,311	4,11,205	3,26,787	4,66,144	...	...	...	4,80,235	3,47,956	5,02,455
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	88,796	82,838	90,956	...	...	...	88,796	82,838	90,956
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	126
TOTAL ...	9,89,594	13,46,566	10,44,448	14,36,301	18,14,878	14,85,953	...	...	...	24,25,895	31,61,444	25,30,401
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	8	28	24	...	...	...	8	28	24
Bombay ...	...	...	...	50	21	18	...	...	...	50	21	18
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	515	534	480	515	534
Bengal ...	1,993	29	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,993	29	14
N.-W. P. & O. ...	37	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	37	3	6
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	11	554	291	11	554
Cent. Provs. ...	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	7
Berar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,030	37	14	67	49	55	771	526	1,088	2,868	612	1,157

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE :

Simla, the 20th June, 1894.

OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of April 1894, and from 1st January to 30th April 1894, periods of the years 1892 and 1893.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.												
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles, and whence exported.
1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
...	27	475	2,544	27	475	2,544	COTTON, RAW— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	242	22,63,183	18,71,193	19,07,467	...	...	...	22,63,183	18,71,193	19,07,720
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,341	96,146	2,47,192	1,30,341	96,146	2,47,192
37,260	49,440	27,910	...	19	...	...	...	...	37,260	49,459	27,910
1,29,679	1,20,074	3,14,888	1,16,880	1,89,811	2,31,383	...	...	...	2,46,550	3,09,885	5,46,271
1	38,714	41,073	927	60,225	61,608	9,646	1,66,225	1,44,588	10,574	2,65,164	2,47,359	
5,601	3,887	7,784	47,538	72,338	1,03,887	...	...	...	53,139	76,225	1,11,671
9,345	1,306	4,034	12,05,694	6,73,949	8,86,916	...	...	...	12,15,039	6,75,255	8,90,950
12,977	25,645	19,966	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,977	25,645	19,976
8,385	8,603	23,502	3,79,024	5,16,092	5,63,091	...	...	...	3,87,409	5,24,695	5,86,593
...	...	...	1,844	1,365	703	...	...	...	1,844	1,365	703
...	...	...	...	474	40	...	...	...	...	474	40
2,03,248	2,47,669	4,39,399	40,15,117	33,85,941	37,57,749	1,39,987	2,62,371	3,91,780	43,58,352	38,95,981	45,88,928	TOTAL.
...	90	90	WHEAT— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	...	7,16,659	10,90,299	4,66,835	...	...	...	7,16,659	10,90,299	4,66,895
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,01,121	2,33,518	6,37,150	5,01,121	2,33,518	6,17,150
4,39,359	1,58,071	79,830	...	1	...	...	...	...	4,39,360	1,58,071	79,830
11,99,899	6,80,975	4,59,505	8,78,208	1,17,333	1,118	1,353	...	...	20,79,460	7,98,308	4,60,623
8,093	1,215	1,88,123	2,57,275	12,250	1,87,007	16,05,376	41,925	16,06,881	18,70,744	55,390	19,82,101	
3,285	89,757	27,797	22,24,312	14,98,153	6,78,244	...	...	...	22,27,597	15,87,910	7,06,041
...	...	...	2,95,191	24,994	16,332	...	...	...	2,95,191	24,994	16,332
...	
1,578	1,856	...	5,26,526	4,28,331	2,46,685	...	...	...	5,28,104	4,30,187	2,46,685
...	...	...	2	1,675	...	...	...	...	...	1,675	...
...	
16,52,214	9,31,874	7,55,255	48,98,174	31,73,035	15,96,461	21,07,850	2,75,443	22,44,031	86,58,238	43,80,352	45,95,747	TOTAL.
...	48,421	89,767	48,421	89,767	LINSEED— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	...	6,79,961	7,98,208	12,39,839	...	...	...	6,79,961	7,98,208	12,39,839
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	550	8,06,282	12,97,753	12,78,126
8,06,264	12,97,753	12,78,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,33,366	5,74,455	6,86,590
6,70,821	4,60,331	5,17,696	62,545	1,14,124	1,68,894	...	...	...	1,537	127	1,297
1,477	...	686	...	115	...	60	12	611	9,03,060	11,02,804	11,61,682	
1,42,949	52,404	3,03,095	7,60,111	10,50,400	8,58,587	...	...	...	8,60,638	6,27,709	10,98,528
...	...	...	8,60,638	6,27,709	10,87,848	...	...	...	10,857	1,722	4,497
10,857	1,722	4,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,16,665	4,55,357	8,16,458
1,15,728	40,098	96,483	5,00,937	4,15,259	7,19,975	...	...	...	3,24,739	2,71,430	4,44,014
...	...	...	3,24,739	2,71,430	4,44,044	...	...	...	...	18	212
...	...	...	...	18	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,48,096	18,52,308	22,11,263	31,88,949	33,25,684	46,09,166	67	12	1,161	49,37,112	51,78,004	68,21,590	TOTAL.
...	263	683	771	263	683	771	INDIGO— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	...	374	368	388	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21	...	1,852	4,815	2,244	1,852	4,815	2,244
7,450	6,190	6,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,450	6,190	6,574
3,864	549	3,144	39	141	141	...	...	...	3,903	690	3,285
...	...	248	5	3	1	1,842	1,774	1,591	1,847	1,777	1,840	
...	5	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
11,314	6,744	9,966	1,231	1,789	1,931	3,694	6,589	3,835	16,239	15,122	15,732	TOTAL.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 10TH JUNE 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 9TH JUNE 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1894, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile during the 1st-half of 1893.	WEEK ENDING 10TH JUNE 1893.				WEEK ENDING 9TH JUNE 1894.				Earnings from 1st January to 10th June 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 9th June 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings.							
		Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	619	1,634	10,50,948	643	1,683	10,21,646	608	2,39,53,69	2,58,42,39	18,88,708			
Bengal-Nagpur	180	863	1,35,749	157	562	1,18,305	137	37,11,519	39,31,191	1,99,07			
Indian Midland	145	752	1,03,138	137	75	1,31,158	174	26,15,643	29,09,364	2,73,721			
Bezawada Extension	90	21	1,709	8	21	2,144		47,544	48,196	652			
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	296	1,699	4,61,681	272	1,719	5,58,130	321	1,18,17,47	1,29,65,54	11,48,062			
South Indian	157	1,043	1,69,501	10	1,042	1,57,341	151	30,98,732	32,87,245	..	4,11,487		
Southern Mahatta (b)	109	1,156	1,47,859	128	1,104	1,61,452	131	28,22,111	30,57,423	2,35,312			
Bengal and North-Western (c)	162	756	1,21,543	161	756	1,30,630	173	28,91,778	28,60,662		31,116		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74		16,398	73	215	16,760	78	3,72,692	4,60,004	88,212			
Palanpur-Deesa				17		910	54		19,119	19,119			
Mayavaram-Mutupet				54		4,149	77		(d) 33,95	33,950			
TOTAL	272	8,147	22,08,716	271	8,285	23,04,625	276	7,10,71,15	7,54,15,99	34,44,805			
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (e)	229	2,509	6,04,044	241	2,507	6,44,039	257	1,31,52,98	1,45,99,05	14,45,065			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	1,65,882	241	741	1,94,316	262	43,95,64	45,51,495	4,55,852			
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	251	777	1,60,935	219	81	1,08,450	244	44,41,474	52,53,255	8,11,781			
Bengal Central (f)	120	125	15,240	122	125	16,070	120	1,52,981	1,52,975				
East Coast (state)	55	91	5,016	55	160	20,134	99	(g) 84,432	5,62,714	4,78,282			
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	224	728	1,22,500	168	730	1,21,123	171	38,67,060	34,50,484		4,16,576		
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	25	1,174	50	25	1,730	6	26,501	26,157		347		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	51	8	282	35	8	494	61	11,037	10,046		91		
TOTAL	231	4,955	10,84,382	5,215	12,06,645	231	2,63,32,12	2,91,07,08	27,74,961				
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	610	1,490	9,05,281	605	1,430	7,13,480	479	7,18,06,78	2,11,24,29		6,82,696		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	765	461	3,56,675	774	461	1,13,000	539	83,91,482	80,48,575	2,57,023			
Madras	242	840	2,02,365	241	840	1,05,14		40,51,522	41,57,587	2,24,235			
TOTAL	575	2,791	14,64,321	525	2,791	13,21,194	473	43,80,28	42,30,37	6,40,908			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
Assisted companies.	304	15,833	47,57,419	209	16,291	48,12,764	237	21,83,596	1,87,53,454	55,69,856			
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	11	20,918	139	161	21,836	136	5,17,159	6,34,043	96,884			
Tarkessur	277	22	5,583	254	22	5,507	204	1,47,740	1,56,203	10,457			
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	8,241	123		9,454	141	1,81,696	2,22,359	40,662			
Dibru-Sadiya	126	71	11,043	142		17,465	224	2,31,416	2,40,893	15,447			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling Himalayan	237	51	13,415	263		13,559	260	2,74,845	2,72,204		2,641		
TOTAL	155	179	59,200	156	379	65,121	180	13,72,892	5,33,701	1,60,809			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	173	333	55,651	176	333	61,326	208	3,41,524	13,91,911	50,387			
The Gaekwar's Ptd.	103	13	1,213	95	13	1,510	116	32,273	33,205	932			
Rajpura-Bhatinda	124	104	13,020	121	108	12,959	147	3,09,025	3,67,003	57,308			
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (i)	104	331	40,622	123	362	39,879	110	7,85,872	7,17,389		68,483		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	80	93	6,377	62	93	9,840	106	1,77,076	2,12,123	35,047			
Kolhapur	83	29	2,963	102	29	2,448	84	56,252	62,131	5,879			
Special gauge—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	5,379	75	72	4,920	68	1,42,499	1,40,201		2,294		
TOTAL	125	979	1,28,250	131	1,010	1,43,732	142	8,45,191	9,23,967	78,776			
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Port-bandar	148	334	61,102	183	334	41,617	125	1,80,025	0,54,760		1,34,265		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	46	2,761	60	46	3,091	67	(j) 25,502	73,797	48,295			
Jodhpur-Bikaner	53	364	21,444	59	364	24,200	60	4,17,947	6,31,072	2,13,125			
Special gauge—													
Morvi	70	94	7,998	85	94	9,985	106	1,50,186	64,316	14,130			
TOTAL	93	818	93,305	838	78,893	94	7,81,660	9,23,945	41,285				
GRAND TOTAL													
	282	18,089	50,38,174	279	18,518	23,510	277	91,84,339	1,51,35,067	9,50,728			

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guptakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April to 9th June 1894.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Total earnings of the Bezawada-Godavari section from the date of opening, viz., 20th February 1893.

(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khimgaon, and Amritoli railways.

(i) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yeasvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(j) Total earnings from 12th April to 10th June 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. X OF 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week i: 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 10TH JUNE 1893.		WEEK ENDING 9TH JUNE 1894.		Earnings from 1st April to 10th June 1893.		Earnings from 1st April to 9th June 1894.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mile-age worked.	Earnings. Total. Per mile open per week.	Mean mile-age worked.	Earnings. Total. Per mile open per week.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
State lines worked by companies.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
East Indian	602	1,634	10,50,848	643	1,683	10,23,646	608	1,07,92,354	1,12,93,926	5,01,571	...
Bengal-Nagpur	149	863	1,35,749	157	862	1,18,305	137	16,52,558	15,75,651	...	76,901
Indian Midland	132	752	1,03,133	137	752	1,31,158	174	11,92,194	13,55,215	1,63,021	...
Bezwada Extension	95	21	1,709	81	21	2,144	102	18,323	21,801	3,478	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>											
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	261	1,699	4,61,681	272	1,711	5,58,130	321	53,66,254	61,11,122	7,44,868	...
Southern Indian	14	1,043	1,69,801	163	1,041	1,57,341	151	16,87,369	15,45,270	...	1,42,093
Southern Mahratta (b)	100	1,156	1,47,859	128	1,164	1,61,452	139	13,80,538	15,11,741	1,31,203	...
Bengal and North-Western (c)	13	756	1,21,543	161	756	1,30,630	173	13,35,026	14,09,301	74,275	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	67	223	16,388	73	215	16,760	78	1,63,104	1,97,911	34,807	...
Palanpur-Deesa	41				17	910	54		8,971	8,971	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet					54	4,149	71		(d) 33,951	33,950	...
TOTAL	250	8,147	22,08,716	271	8,285	23,04,625	278	2,35,87,720	2,50,64,955	14,77,235	
State lines worked by the State.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
North Western (state) (e)	232	2,509	6,04,044	241	2,507	6,44,038	257	56,94,97	63,52,971	6,57,994	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	242	692	1,65,882	240	741	1,94,316	202	20,30,140	22,31,301	2,01,161	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	309	777	1,69,935	219	813	1,98,450	244	18,39,561	20,62,542	2,22,981	...
Bengal Central (f)	120	125	15,249	122	125	16,070	129	1,49,763	1,52,141	2,372	...
East Coast (state)	66	91	5,010	55	266	26,434	99	(g) 50,821	2,91,781	2,34,959	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>											
Burma (state)	171	728	1,22,500	168	730	1,25,123	171	13,81,398	12,32,297	...	1,49,101
<i>Special gauges—</i>											
Jorhat (state provincial)	49	25	1,474	59	25	1,730	69	13,230	11,765	...	1,465
Cherra-Companiganj (state provincial)	54	8	282	35	8	484	61	4,647	4,975	328	...
TOTAL	225	4,955	10,84,382	219	5,215	12,06,645	231	1,11,70,549	1,23,39,771	11,69,222	
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	510	1,490	9,05,281	608	1,490	7,13,480	479	1,02,41,214	88,72,964	...	13,68,250
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	635	401	3,50,675	774	461	4,13,000	896	43,28,710	43,90,507	67,797	...
Madras	238	840	2,02,365	241	840	1,95,014	232	20,33,571	19,28,962	...	1,04,609
TOTAL	449	2,791	14,64,321	525	2,791	13,21,494	473	1,66,03,495	1,51,98,433	...	14,05,062
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) .	277	15,893	47,57,419	299	16,291	48,32,704	297	5,13,61,764	5,26,03,159	12,41,395	
Assisted companies											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	150	161	20,918	130	161	21,836	136	2,56,200	3,12,542	56,342	...
Tarkessur	253	22	5,583	254	22	5,807	204	69,673	73,054	3,381	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	136	67	8,241	123	67	9,454	141	1,07,376	97,957	...	9,519
Dinru-Sadiya	130	78	11,043	142	78	17,465	224	1,08,696	1,08,427	...	269
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	235	51	13,415	203	51		266	1,40,588	1,40,162	...	426
TOTAL	161	379	59,200	156	379		190	6,82,513	7,32,642	50,129	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	58,651	176	333	69,326	209	5,89,879	6,64,405	74,526	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	1,233	95	13	1,510	110	14,275	16,683	2,408	...
Rajputana-Bhatinda	129	108	13,020	121	108	15,859	147	1,50,670	1,78,595	27,925	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (i)	95	331	40,622	123	362	39,820		3,42,096	3,26,084	...	16,012
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	75	93	6,377	69	93	9,840		82,984	92,544	9,560	...
Kolhapur	77	29	2,968	102	29	2,448		24,458	31,612	7,154	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	67	72	5,379	75	72	4,920		69,893	67,482	...	2,411
TOTAL	115	979	1,28,250	131	1,010	1,43,732	142	12,74,255	13,77,405	1,03,150	
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
<i>Metro gauge—</i>											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	118	334	61,102		334	41,617	125	6,13,523	5,00,445	...	1,13,078
Jetalsar-Rajkot	60	46	2,761		46	3,091	67	(j) 25,502	35,248	9,746	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	54	364	21,444		364	24,200	66	1,78,701	2,75,239	96,538	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Morvi	67	94	7,998		94	9,985	106	70,304		8,593	...
TOTAL	81	838	93,305		838		94	8,88,030		1,799	
GRAND TOTAL	257	18,089	50,38,174	279	18,518		277	1,42,06,582	1,56,03,035	3,96,453	

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(d) Total earnings from the 2nd April to 9th June 1894.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Total earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section.

(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khimgaon, and Amraoti railways.

(i) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yessantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(j) Total earnings from 12th April to 10th June 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



The Gazette of India, EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1894.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE. PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 3257.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

I.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock-Certificates" issued in lieu thereof:]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on November 1st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.
2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, of tendering their Notes for reduction of interest from 4 per cent to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895.
3. The reduced loan thus constituted will be known as the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, and no part of it will be paid off or discharged before August 1st, 1904, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be given by the Governor General of India in Council in the *Government Gazette*.
4. Notes may be tendered for reduction of interest at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury, to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed :

" This Note (or Stock-Certificate) is tendered for reduction of interest in terms of Notification of June 30th, 1894."

5. On Notes so tendered (in addition to any interest already due and payable on them) interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation, namely :

(1) Two Rupees per Rs. 100 falling due on August 1st, 1894 ;

(2) Eight annas per Rs. 100, being the difference of interest accruing up to July 31st, 1895.

6. Every Note so tendered will be enfaced in the following terms before it is returned to the proprietor :

" The interest payable on this Note is reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the principal amount will not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

7. All future payments of interest on any Note so enfaced will be made on the usual half yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

8. When a Note so enfaced comes in ordinary course under renewal, it will be renewed in its original form, save that—

(1) For " four per cent." will be substituted " three-and-a-half per cent."

(2) A clause will be added at the end—" The Governor General in Council hereby engages that this Note shall not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

9. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this notification a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 4 cannot be given by noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury (as the case may be), and the tender be legally signed before noon of Saturday, August 18th, 1894.

10. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per Rs. 100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for reduction of interest.

11. The Secretary of State will issue a notification in London stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

II.

No. 3258.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

[In the following Notification " Notes" means " Promissory Notes of the Government of India" and includes " Stock-Certificates issued in lieu thereof " and " Loan Certificates with coupons attached."]

Notice is hereby given that proprietors of Notes of any of the following Four per cent. Loans, namely :

Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55,

" " " 1st May 1865,

Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879,

may tender their Notes before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for reduction of interest from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895, on the same terms as are notified with respect to the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 in Notification No. 3257 of this date.

2. Clauses 3 (except for the substitution of the proper year or date for "1842-43"), 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the said Notification apply to tenders made under this Notification. In the case of Loan Certificates with coupons attached, each outstanding coupon will be stamped "Interest reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent." before the certificate is returned to the proprietor.

3. On Notes tendered under this Notification the following differences of interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation:—

(a) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55, on account of difference of interest from June 30th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and eight and a half pie per Rs. 100;

(b) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865, on account of difference of interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, ten annas per Rs. 100;

(c) On Notes of the Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879 on account of difference of interest from July 16th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and four pie per Rs. 100; besides the regular payment of interest at four per cent. per annum due on July 16th, 1894.

4. All future payments of interest will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

5. The Secretary of State will issue a corresponding Notification in London stating the terms on which Notes of the three loans abovementioned will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

III.

No. 3259.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

It is hereby notified that—

Until further orders no transfers may be made between one Four per cent. Loan and another, and no Stock Certificates of one such loan may be issued in lieu of Notes of another:

Provided that—

(1) Notes of the 4 per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865. Upon such notes the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash, and the new Note will be issued for the balance only. The payment in adjustment of interest will be made as provided in clause 3 (b) of Notification No. 3258 of this date.

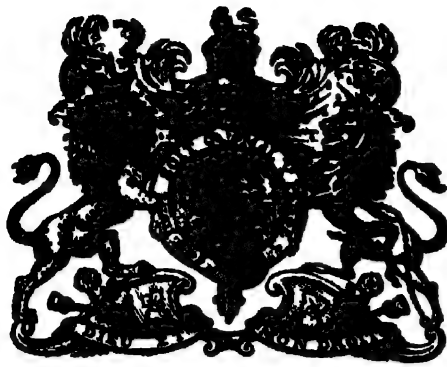
(2) Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865. The adjustment payment in this case will be fifteen annas and six pie per Rs. 100, being as nearly as possible the excess of four per cent. interest from March 31st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the old Note over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the new Note.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

*Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
INDIA, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

NOTICE.

The 24th March, 1894.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 31st March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to 'the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

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WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 28th June 1894.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1526 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 23rd June 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No 176 of 1894.—George Kift Winter, M. Inst. C. E., M. I. E. E., Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arkonam, and George Bliss Winter, A. I. E. E., Assistant Engineer, Nilgiri Railway, Coonoor, for improvements in block working, more especially applicable to Single Lines

No 177 of 1894.—Henry Livingstone Sulman of London, England, Analytical Chemist, for improvements in or relating to the treatment of ores.

No. 178 of 1894.—Henry Glass (Gardener), care of E. Eaton, 27 Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C., for improvements in or relating to Iron Structures.

No 179 of 1894 —Gerbacio Protacio Appleyard of Grafton House, Halifax, in the County of York, England, Gentleman, and Louis Pohlmann Foster of Heath Royde, Halifax, aforesaid, Gentleman, for improvements in Fasteners for

stretching and for securing card clothing to the Flats of carding engines.

No 180 of 1894.—Willars and Robinson, Limited, of Ferry Works, Thames Ditton, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineers, for improvements in metallic joints for boilers and other apparatus.

No. 181 of 1894 —Jean Reuse of Enghien, Belgium, Sculptor, for a new or improved machine for the manufacture of cigars.

No. 182 of 1894.—Daniel McGill, of Wellington, New Zealand, temporarily of London, England, Engineer, for an improved method of and means for the compression of air or other gases.

No. 183 of 1894.—Cecil James Dissent, Deputy Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital and School, of No. 137 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, for an improved Bakery to be called the "Universal Continuous Bakery."

No. 1527 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the

No. 285 of 1893.—John Wallace of 27 Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, Engineer, for "improvements in folding Camp beds and in the method of constructing them." (Specification filed 22nd March 1894.)

**SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.
MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.**

*Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the Quarter ending
31st March, 1894.*

Agents for Sale of Maps.

AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.

ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.

LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Booksellers.

LONDON.—Mr. Edward Stanford, 26 & 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S. W.

MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.

MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.

MUSCOOREE.—The Muscooree Book Society, Baring Institute.

NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.

POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-Zincographic Department.

RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.

RANGOON.—Messrs. Miles, Standish & Co.

SIMLA.—Mrs. E. Corstorphane, Simla Fancy Repository.

CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid*.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service*, except on cash payment.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
				Uncoloured.	Coloured	
				R s.	R s.	
ATLAS OF INDIA.						
Sheet No 79	1"= 4M.		40" x 27	2 0	2 0	With additions to 1892.
Sheet No. 12 N. E.	1"= 4M.		26" x 17	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1891. With additions to 1892.
Sheet No. 23 N. E.	1"= 4M.		26" x 17'	0 12	0 12	
Sheet No. 25 S. E.	1"= 4M.		26" x 17'	0 12	0 12	
Sheet No. 90 N. W.	1"= 4M.		26" x 17'	0 12	0 12	
Sheets Nos. 105 N. E. and 126 N. W.	1"= 4M.		26" x 17			
GENERAL MAPS.						
Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind)	1"= 32M.		32" x 25		1 12	With additions to Railways to 1893.
India (with Hills)	1"= 128M.		27" x 24		2 0	
PROVINCIAL MAPS.						
Upper Burma	1"= 64M.		13" x 9"	0 4		With additions and corrections to January, 1894.
Bengal (with Hills)	1"= 80M.		9" x 13	0 4		
DIVISIONAL MAPS.						
Allahabad, No. II	1"= 4M.		30" x 25"		2 8	Revised up to 1st April, 1892.
Pegu (Burma) Sheets Nos. 1 and 3	1"= 4M.		40" x 27"	1 0	1 4	With additions to Railways up to 1881.
DISTRICT MAPS.						
Nadia (Bengal)	1"= 4M.		31" x 25"	1 0	1 4	With additions and corrections to May, 1892.
Palamau (Bengal)	1"= 4M.		34" x 30"	1 8	1 12	
Bhamo (Burma)	1"= 8M.		36" x 25"	1 4	1 8	
STANDARD MAPS.						
BENGAL,—						
Sheets Nos. 221 and 247	1"= 1M.		40" x 25"	1 8	12	
BOMBAY,—						
Half Degree Sheet No. IX, North Sheets Nos. 43 and 57 (Rajputana) and 68 and 85 (Bombay)	1"= 2M.		40" x 25"	1 8	12	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
				Uncoloured.	Coloured.	
				R a.	R a.	
STANDARD MAPS—continued.						
CENTRAL PROVINCES SURVEY,—						
Sheet No. 26 N. W.-1 (Part of District Betul)	4"= 1M.	1	42" x 28"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet Nos. 23 S. E.-1 and S. E.-3 in one (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4"= 1M.	1	42" x 28"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 23 S. E.-4 (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4"= 1M.	1	42" x 28"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 24 N. E.-2 (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4"= 1M.	1	42" x 28"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 24 N. E.-4 (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4"= 1M.	1	42" x 28"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet Nos. 34 S. W.-1 and N. W.-3 in one (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4"= 1M.	1	42" x 28"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 34 S. W.-3 (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4"= 1M.	1	42" x 28"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 34 N. E.-3 (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4"= 1M.	1	42" x 28"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 35 N. W.-1 (Part of District Hoshangabad)	4"= 1M.	1	42" x 28"	1 8	1 12	
UPPER BURMA,—						
Sheet No. 263	1"= 1M.	1	40" x 25"	1 8	1 12	
NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER,—						
Sheet No. 23 S. W. (8th Edition)	1"= 4M.	1	40" x 25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 22 (5th Edition)	1"= 8M.	1	40" x 25"	1 8	1 12	
SOUTH-EASTERN FRONTIER,—						
Sheets Nos. 1 S. W. (4th Edition) and 4 S. E. (4th Edition)	1"= 4M.	2	40" x 25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 1 (4th Edition)	1"= 8M.	1	40" x 25"	1 8	1 12	
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.						
Mandalay and Environs (Extract from Sheets Nos. 260 and 261 of Upper Burma Survey)	1"= 1M.	1	30" x 22"	0 8	0 12	With boundaries.
Mandalay and Environs (Extract from Sheets Nos. 260 and 261 of Upper Burma Survey)	1"= 1M.	1	30" x 22"	0 8	0 12	Without boundaries.
Calcutta, Sheets Nos. N 15, N 16, N 17	1"= 50ft.	3	30" x 22"	0 8	0 12	
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.						
Kheri	1"= 8M.	1	16" x 12"	0 6	.	Engraved.
Muzaffarpur	1"= 8M.	1	16" x 12"	0 6	.	Do.
Puri	1"= 8M.	1	16" x 12"	0 6	.	Do.
Lohardugga	1"= 16M.	1	16" x 12"	0 6	.	Do.
INDEX MAPS.						
Relative Positions of Gold Mining and Prospecting Grants, District Katha	1"= 2M.	1	34" x 26"	1 0	1 4	
STATISTICAL MAPS.						
India showing Tracts under Rice Cultivation	1"= 64M.	2	40" x 25"	...	5 0	
India showing Tracts under Cotton Cultivation	1"= 64M.	2	40" x 25"	...	6 8	
India showing Tracts under Sugar Cane Cultivation	1"= 64M.	2	40" x 25"	...	4 8	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Aden (Part of Arabia)	1"= 4M.	1	40" x 25"	1 8	1 12	
Gold Mining Grants near Kyauk Paya, District Katha, Sheet No. 1	8"= 1M.	1	34" x 26"	1 0	1 4	
Gold Mining Reserve on Na Maw Chaung, District Katha, Sheet No. 2	8"= 1M.	1	34" x 26"	1 0	1 4	
Gold Mining Grants near Leksaw, District Katha, Sheet No. 3	8"= 1M.	1	34" x 26"	1 0	1 4	
Kyaukpazat Prospecting Grant near Pa Den Gon, District Katha, Sheet No. 4	8"= 1M.	1	34" x 26"	1 0	1 4	
Man Daw Prospecting Grant near Pin Lon, District Katha, Sheet No. 5	8"= 1M.	1	34" x 26"	1 0	1 4	
Portion of boundary between Nepal and the N.-W. Provinces along the Sarda River, Sheets Nos. 1, 2, and 3	2"= 1M.	3	34" x 26"	1 8	1 12	
MADRAS FOREST SURVEY,—						
Anaimalai Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 1, Thunakadavou; 2, Panachi; 3, Amaravati; and 4, Anaimalai; Udumalpet and Pallachi Taluks, Coimbatore District	4"= 1M.	16	40" x 27"	1 8	1 12	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—concluded.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
				Uncoloured.	Coloured.	
				<i>R</i> <i>a.</i>	<i>R</i> <i>a.</i>	
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.						
MADRAS FOREST SURVEY,—continued.						
Coimbatore Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Bolamampati Valley; 4, Thadagam; 5, Gopaneri; 6, Kempam, Palaiyam, Thekkampati, and Kandiyur; 7, Nellithorai and Sundapati; and 10, Small Sholakarai; Coimbatore Taluk, Coimbatore District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"	1 8	1 12	
Coimbatore Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 8, Odarthorai; 9, Mothur and Peththi Kuttai; Coimbatore and Satyamangalam Taluks, Coimbatore District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"	2 0	2 8	
No. 16, Tekadi Leased Forest, Palghat Taluk, Malabar District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"	1 8	1 12	
Shevaroy Hills Reserved Forests, Salem Taluk, Salem District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"	1 8	1 12	
No. 29, Ayyalur Reserved Forests, Block No. 2, Pannantani, Dindigul and Melur Taluks, Madura District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"	1 0		
No. 29, Ayyalur Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 3, Biringikaradu; 7, Parayankaradu; 11, Bodamalai, and 13, Sigankaradu; Dindigul Taluk, Madura District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"		1 4	
No. 29, Ayyalur Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 6, Pannamalai; 9, Perumal Koilkaradu; and 14, Nachikaradu, Dindigul Taluk, Madura District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"		1 4	
No. 29, Ayyalur Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 8, Thopasamimalai; and 10, Memgilkaradu; and 12, Silakaradu; Dindigul Taluk, Madura District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"	2 8	3 0	
No. 20, Nagamalai Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 1, Vattilapati, 2, Mannadimangalam; 3, Kodimangalam, and 4, Vikramangalam; Dindigul, Madura, and Tirumangalam Taluks, Madura District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"	1 8	1 12	
No. 91, Nagaramalai Reserved Forest, Salem Taluk, Salem District.	4"= 1M.		27" x 20"	0 8	0 10	
No. 10, Palni Hills, Northern Slopes, West Reserved Forest, Block No. 7, Karadikuttu, Palni Taluk, Madura District.	4"= 1M.		30" x 22"	0 12	0 14	
Nos. 37 and 39, Kodangikuttu and Sendurai Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 1, Ottaran Kuttu; 2, Kaluvadimalai; 3, Vatamalai; 4, Mangalapattikaradu; 5, Sirangattupattikaradu; and 6, Malaiyandikuttu; Melur Taluk, Madura District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"	1 8	1 12	
No. 40, Rangamalai Reserved Forest, Blocks Nos. 1, Rangamalai, and 2, Karumalai; Dindigul Taluk, Madura District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"	1 8	1 12	
No. 42, Rajadani Reserved Forest, Blocks Nos. 1, Ambukaradu; 2, Rajadani; and 3, Valayapati; Dindigul Taluk, Madura District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"	1 0	1 4	
No. 31, Nallativanpati Reserved Forests, Tirumangalam Taluk, Madura District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"	1 0	1 4	
No. 32, Kondarankimalai Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 1, Kandarankimalai; and 2, Kuchukaradu, Palni Taluk, Madura District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"	1 4	1 8	
No. 18, Sirumalai Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 3, Sirumalai, N. W. Slopes; 5, Sirumalai, N. E. Slopes; Dindigul Taluk, Madura District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"		1 4	
No. 36, Nadumandalam Reserved Forests, Blocks Nos. 1, Methugamalai; 2, Nedunkuttu; 3, Sethur Nedumalai; 4, Chinnapattikaradu, and 5, Chittra kuttu; Melur Taluk, Madura District.	4"= 1M.		40" x 27"		1 4	

T. A. POPE,

Offg. Asst. Surveyor-General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,
The 1st April, 1894

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 23rd June, 1894.

No. 1726-S.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, after consulting the Municipal Committee of Ajmere, is pleased to issue, under section 10 (2) of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the following amended Election

1. No. 907-A.S., dated 26th April 1887.
2. No. 1568-S., dated 8th July 1887.
3. No. 2642-S., dated 13th July 1888.

Rules for observance in the Ajmere Municipality in supersession of the Rules originally issued under his office Notifications cited in the margin.

I.—For the purposes of representation the Ajmere Municipality shall be divided into four wards which shall respectively return the number of representatives named below :—

- (A) The city, sub-divided into eight sub-wards or mohallas, nine representatives, of whom not more than six shall be Hindus and not more than three shall be Muhammadans.
- (B) The Kaisarganj, including Cavendishpura, two representatives, of whom one shall be Hindu and the other Muhammadan.
- (C) The Railway, three representatives, of whom two at least shall be Europeans or Eurasians.
- (D) The Suburbs, three representatives, of whom two at least shall be Europeans or Eurasians.

The City ward shall comprise the following sub-wards :—

- (1) Madar Gate to Agra Gate, bounded on the east by city wall, and on the west by Naya Bazar and Purani Mandi, having one representative.
- (2) From Agra Gate to the Delhi Gate, bounded on the east by Naya Bazar up to the Chaupar, on the west by Dargah Bazar, having one representative.
- (3) From Naya Bazar Chaupar up to the Nalla Bazar *via* Ghiwala Gali and Gali Khajanchian, on the south from Gali Khajanchian up to the Dargah Bazar, having two representatives.
- (4) Kayestha Mohalla, Purani Mandi up to Gali Khajanchian, having one representative.
- (5) From Madar Gate up to Usri Gate, bounded on the north by Nalla Bazar and on the west by Ghasiti and Diggi Bazar, having one representative.
- (6) From Ghasiti to Langar Khana Gate, including Nawab-ka-Bera and Raigar Mohulla, having one representative.
- (7) Lakhan Kotri, from Delhi Gate to Durgah, bounded on the east by Dargah Bazar, and on the south by Nalla Bazar and Chauk Surat Ram, having one representative.
- (8) Khadim Mohulla, Shorgar Mohulla, Durgah, Lakhan Kotri Silawat Mohulla and Indar Kot, having one representative.

The Kaisarganj ward shall comprise of Kaisarganj and Cavendishpura.

The Railway ward shall comprise all residing in the Railway lines.

The Suburbs wards shall comprise all others living in Municipal limits, not included in above-mentioned wards.

II.—Every male inhabitant of the Municipality, who is not less than 21 years of age, shall be qualified to vote for the election of representatives for the ward in which he is registered as an Elector. Provided that he has been a resident of Ajmere Municipality for at least six months previous to the date of preparation or annual revision of the electoral list, and is —

- (a) the owner of house property situate within the limits of the Municipality, of which the value is not below ₹1,500; or
- (b) the occupier of premises whereof the rent actually is or the rack rent may be estimated to be not less than ₹150 a year; or
- (c) a servant of the Government of India or of any Railway Company whose monthly salary is not less than ₹100 or whose pension is not less than ₹50 per mensem;
- (d) being a resident of the ward is assessed to an Imperial or Municipal tax in a sum not less than ₹25 a year;
- (e) advocate or licensed pleader or licensed mukhtar;
- (f) a graduate of any University.

III.—Every person so qualified shall be entitled to be registered as an Elector unless he has been convicted of any offence or subject to any order of a criminal court which, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, implies a defect of character, which unfits him to be an Elector.

IV.—No person shall be an Elector for more than one ward. Any person who is qualified under Rule II to be an Elector for more than one ward shall be at liberty to choose in respect of which of the wards for which he is qualified to vote he will exercise his privilege.

V.—Every Elector is qualified to be a candidate for election as representative for any one ward. Provided that he—

- (a) does not hold any place of profit in the gift or disposal of the Municipal Board, or
- (b) has not been prescribed by the Government from being employed in its service.

VI.—It shall be open to the District Magistrate for reasons to be recorded by him at the time to remove any name from the List of Electors.

Registration of Electors.

VII.—The List of Electors shall be revised annually, copies of the revised lists shall be published after signature by the District Magistrate, by being posted at the District Kutchery, the Municipal Office, the City Police Station and conspicuous places in each ward. With the list shall be published a notice stating that the roll of Electors will be finally settled on a specified date not being later than twenty-one days from the date of publication of the notice, and inviting persons desiring the addition, or removal from the list of any name or names, to present applications to that effect, accompanied by the reasons on which the applications are based, not later than four days previous to the date in question.

VIII.—On the date fixed under Rule VII, the District Magistrate, or some officer appointed by him, shall take into consideration all petitions which may have been presented, and shall amend the list as may appear necessary with reference to the above rules.

IX.—All orders passed by the District Magistrate under Rules VI and VIII shall be final. An appeal shall lie to the District Magistrate from any order passed under Rule VIII by any officer appointed by him.

X.—The revised lists shall be finally completed by 1st November, and shall come into operation on 15th idem, and shall continue in operation until a new list shall have been completed.

Nomination of Candidates.

XI.—Every candidate for the office of Municipal Commissioner shall be nominated in writing.

XII.—The nomination paper shall be subscribed by two Electors of the ward, as proposer and seconder, and by three other Electors of the ward as assenting to the nomination.

XIII.—Each candidate shall be nominated by a separate nomination paper, but the same proposer and seconder may subscribe any number of nomination papers not exceeding the number of persons to be elected for the ward.

XIV.—The nomination paper shall be in the following form :—

Municipality of Ajmere. Election of to be held on the day of 189 .

We, the undersigned, being Electors registered in the ward-roll for the said ward, hereby nominate the following person as a candidate at the election :—

Name.	Description.	Abode.	Occupation.

A. B.

C. D.

We, the undersigned, being Electors registered in the ward-roll for the said ward, hereby assent to the nomination of the above-named person as a candidate at the said election.

E. F.

G. H.

I. J.

XV.—Every nomination paper subscribed as aforesaid, shall be delivered personally at or forwarded in a registered cover by the candidate or by his proposer or seconder to the District Magistrate's Office, fourteen days at least before the election day and before 4 P.M. of the last day for delivery of nomination papers.

XVI.—As soon as may be after the nomination paper has been delivered the Secretary to the Municipality shall send notice of the nomination to the person nominated and inscribe his name in a list which shall be fixed up in the Head Municipal Office.

XVII.—The list of candidates shall be completed by 7th December and shall be published immediately after that date, by the District Magistrate in the way provided in Rule VII for the publication of Lists of Electors.

Election of Candidates.

XVIII.—The date on which the elections are to take place shall be fixed by the District Magistrate and shall be not later than one week after the distribution of the lists prescribed in Rule XVII.

The District Magistrate shall fix one or more polling places for each ward, and shall appoint one or more officers to conduct the elections at each polling place. Provided that no person, not being a Gazetted Officer, shall be appointed as polling officer who is an Elector for the ward in which the polling place is situated, or is a candidate for election in any ward.

XIX.—The polling place shall be open on the day of election from 7 to 11 A.M., and from 2 to 5 P.M. It shall be competent for the District Magistrate to keep the poll open for two successive days at the hours stated in this rule.

XX.—On the day of election each intending voter shall, as he arrives at the polling place, received a printed voting paper in the following form:—

Vote for the election of a Municipal Commissioner for the Municipal District (or ward) of

Name of candidate voted for	Signature or mark of voter.	Address of voter, with his number on the list of Electors.

In my presence.

Polling officer.

XXI.—Every Elector shall be at liberty to vote for any number of candidates not exceeding the number of representatives fixed for his ward.

XXII.—In all cases votes must be given in person. If a voter is able to read and write he shall fill up and sign the voting paper in the presence of the polling officer; otherwise the paper shall be filled by the polling officer or by one of his assistants under his direction at the voter's dictation, and the latter shall affix his mark thereto. No vote shall be received by the polling officer from any person whose name is not on the revised list of voters last published.

XXIII.—The polling officer shall satisfy himself of the identity of persons tendering votes, and may refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing the vote of any person who declines to answer any reasonable question put to him for this purpose, or whose identity is not established to his satisfaction.

XXIV.—Each person whose vote is allowed by the polling officer shall drop his voting paper, in the presence of the polling officer, into a box which has been previously sealed with the Municipal seal in the presence of the District Magistrate and Chairman of the Municipality. Boxes for this purpose shall be provided by the Municipality. As the paper is placed in the ballot box, the polling officer shall check off the Elector's name in the ward roll.

XXV.—At the close of the day's voting the ballot boxes shall be brought to the District Magistrate or to a subordinate Magistrate appointed for the purpose, by whom they shall be opened on the morning following the close of the poll, and the votes counted.

XXVI.—When the votes have been counted, the District Magistrate shall declare the result of the elections.

XXVII.—The newly-elected Municipal Commissioners shall come into office on 1st April following a general election.

After a bye-election a member may take his seat on the Committee as soon as his election has been approved.

Penalties.

XXVIII.—Every person who—

- (1) alters any roll list, or other document in contravention of these rules, or
- (2) wilfully makes a false answer to a question put to him under Rule XXIII of these Rules, or
- (3) practices fraud, intimidation, personation or bribery at an election, or
- (4) obstructs, or in any way interferes with the examination and counting of votes by a returning officer, or
- (5) when a summons or notice in connection with an election petition has been issued for, service, or served on him, commits any such contempt as is described in sections 172, 173, 174, 175, 178, 179, or 181 of the Indian Penal Code, or
- (6) defaces, injures, disturbs or removes any copy, notice or other document fixed up under these rules on the Municipal Hall or in a ward, or
- (7) being required by these rules to do any act, or take any proceeding, neglects or refuses to do or take it,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

H. F. WHITE, M.A., C.E.,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Simla-Merwara in the P. W. D.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Ser.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS
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R a. p.

FOUND IN THE DELHI DISTRICT.

Old Mogul Rupees.

244	Muhammad Shah, Type Sahib Qiran (date on top line).	Silver	1 8 0		
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FOUND IN THE SIBSAGAR DISTRICT.

Old Mogul Rupees.

249	Aurangzeb . . .	Silver	1 8 0		
250	Muhammad Shah . . .	Do.	1 8 0		

These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 4th May, 1895.

G. DAVIDSON, Major, R.E.,

Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 27th June, 1894.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT-REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1894.

No. 20.—Mr W. C. G. Barckley, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th May, 1894.

The 23rd June, 1894.

No. 21.—Under authority of Revenue and Agricultural Department letter No. 1735—98, dated 22nd June, 1894, a portion of the 2 months and 15 days' privilege leave granted to Lieutenant G. P. Lennox-Conyngham, R.E., in Notification No. 986, dated 26th July, 1893, *vis.*, from 1st to 18th October, both dates inclusive, is commuted into special leave, under Rule 16A, Chapter V, of the Public Works Department Code.

H. R. THUILLIER, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor-General of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th June, 1894.

No. 5-R.—Mr. F. S. Bell, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of 20th June, 1894.

CHAS. STRAHAN, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,

Deputy Surveyor-General,

In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st June, 1894.

No. 13.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian

Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 30th March, 1894 :—

NAME.	From	To
J. Y. Shakespear	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

**AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER
IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 19th June, 1894.

No. 4212.—With reference to Military Department's Notification No. 486, dated the 25th May, 1894, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, M.B., I.M.S., Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer for Baluchistan, availed himself of the furlough therein granted in the forenoon of the 8th June, 1894, making over charge of his duties to Surgeon-Major P. A. Weir, M.B., I.M.S.

The 22nd June, 1894

No. 4282.—Khan Bahadur Mir Allahdad Khan, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Bolan Pass, is granted three weeks' privilege leave, under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th June, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 4283.—Consequent on the grant of three weeks' privilege leave to Khan Bahadur Mir Allahdad Khan, Mirza Abdullah Khan, Sherazi, Mir Munshi in the Office of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Bolan Pass, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 4286.—With reference to Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 443 F., dated 3rd May, 1894, Mr. Reuther, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, assumed charge of the Baluchistan Forest Circle in the afternoon of the 26th March, 1894, relieving Mr. C. F. Elliott, transferred to the Punjab.

By Order,

W. SIRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 20th June, 1894.

No. 4296.—Captain J. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent in Bundelkhand, is granted three months' privilege leave, with

effect from the 15th July, 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,
*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

The 26th June, 1894.

No. 4445.—Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley, Boundary Settlement Officer in Western Malwa, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 1st July, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Lieut.,*
*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 19th June, 1894.

No. 2219-G.—Lieutenant Colonel C. Ransford, General List, Infantry, Officiating Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the 11th instant.

No. 2226-G.—It is hereby notified that Captain R. A. Cole, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command of the Erinpura Irregular Force, assumed officiating command of the Meywar Bhil Corps, on the forenoon of the 30th May, 1894.

No. 2228-G.—It is hereby notified that Captain R. A. Cole, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the office of Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, from Captain C. H. Dawson, on the forenoon of the 30th May, 1894.

No. 2230-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 963-G., dated the 12th June, 1894, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes assumed the appointment of Officiating Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the 26th May, 1894, and continues to discharge the duties of Wing Officer and Adjutant in addition, until further orders.

By Order,

O. V. BOSANQUET,
*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th June, 1894.

No. 18-A.—Lieutenant F. F. N. Rees, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is placed in charge in the Agra Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st May, 1894.

H. H. AUSTIN, *Lieut., R.E.,*
Director General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st June, 1894.

No. 31.—Mr. R. C. Williams, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4 of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. C. E. Vining on furlough, or until further orders.

The 22nd June, 1894.

No. 32.—Mr. J. G. M. O'Hara, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted language leave for three months, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 32, with effect from the 15th July, 1894, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

• POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th June, 1894.

No. 1028-I.—Mr. R. N. Vear is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, until further orders.

Mr. A. C. Isaac is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, until Mr. Vear joins.

The 27th June, 1894.

No. 1063-I.—Lala Balmukund is appointed to be Deputy Postmaster, Simla, with effect from the 1st June, 1894.

No. 1069-I.—Mr. Yeshwant Ramchandra Sengit is appointed to be Superintendent, Postal Press, Bombay, with effect from the 1st July, 1894, *vice* Mr. Vaman Keshav, retired.

The 29th June, 1894.

No. 1094-I.—Mr. G. R. Peter, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 28th June, 1894.

No. 1096-I.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 4th June, 1894, until further orders, consequent on the

confirmation of Mr. G. W. Schoeneman as Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, and the appointment of Mr. Sudder Hussain, B.A., as sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade:—

Mr. J. A. O'Brien, Superintendent of Post Offices 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. C. G. D'Santos, Manager, Money Order Department, Madras General Post Office, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 25th June, 1894.

Alexander, Miss Mary.	Henken & Co.	Newton & Co.
Anderson, Graham.	Hoodok Badoul, H.	North-Western
Beynon & Co.	Juster, Ignat.	Trading Co.
(Chemists).	Kamar, L.	Paxton & Co.
Colley & Co.	Kemp, J. P., & Co.	Ross, Mr. (Manager,
Cross-King & Co.	(Book-sellers).	Jute Mills).
(Book-sellers).	Madeley & Co.	Spencer, F. H.
Darling, N., & Co.	(Watch-makers).	Thomas, E. T., &
Earle, Lady E.	McCoy, W. L.	Co.
Hall, J. B.	Nelson, Geo. (Agent,	Tilley, Mrs. L.
Harris, Miss W.	West Indian	Trading Coy.).

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alexander, C.	Hewitt, W. R.	Richardson, Lt. J.
Bailey, G. W.	Higgs, J. A.	J.
Barklie, R. Clegg.	Higgins, E. A.	Rowland, H.
Binder, Monsieur.	Howard, J.	Saunders, R.
Brandenburg, Mous.	Imhoff, A.	Scotson, E.
Brown, G. J., Mrs.	Johnson, Capt. T. S.	Skuarcom, Jean.
Brown, S.	Kochler, Alice, Mrs.	Smale, J. A.
Burgess, R.	Kolbe, Gotthold.	Speyht, Edwin.
Burno, Miss A.	Liddell, F. A.	Stephenson, P. L.
Cohen, J. E.	Lindgaon, Ocar.	Stracey, Mr.
Dame, Frank M.	Lock, J. G. C.	Stuart, Elyston.
Deighton, A.	Mackintosh, G. W.	Taylor, Mrs. Davis.
Dight, J. T.	Mann, I. C.	Taylor, E. E.
Dion, Mrs. N.	Marcowich, Miss	Taylor, G. G. B.
Doyle, Mrs.	Adela.	Thorp, Henry.
Drewitz, H.	Mason, Mrs. A.	Thurston, E.
Dudley, Mrs.	Mason, F.	Townsend, Mrs.
Editor, I. M.	Mellor, J.	Treherne, F. H.
Exchange.	Mertin, C. J.	U'ford, Charles.
Entwistle, E.	Michael, H. M. M.	Van Tassell, Mrs.
Eppenstein, P. D.	Mack & Hind.	E.
Fischelsohn, E.	Minto, J.	Vodoz, A.
Gaythorne, Miss D.	Murphy, E.	Walcott, R. L.
Glewis, G. M.	Norton, F. B., Mrs.	Wall, John.
Goh Daigoro,	Pitman, J. D.	Walshe, Mrs. N.
Monsieur.	Plunkett, W. S.	Watson, L. P.
Gorman, J. C.	Randolph, C. G.	Weilde, R.
Griffen, Maurice.	Rayner, Francis.	Weiss, Max.
Grossmann, John.	Redmond, W.	William, G. E.
Harris, J. G.	Reich, L. R.	Witham, Geo.

Registered Letters.

Arnal, Antoinette	Fillatran, Paul.	Vera, L.
Bonderoff, H.	Ostonsja, Olaf.	Warwick, A. R.
Brennan, J.	Teall, C.	Wittenboker, J. E.
Crunet, M. K.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office

Anderson, W.	Haw, R.	Rosniskey, Mrs. S.
Ascherfort, Mr.	Hirsch, Jacob.	Rao Sahib, C. V. S.
Aldnam, C. J.	Inglis, A. R.	Roper, Miss.
Allen, C. H.	Johnson, Mrs. A. G.	Storr, S.
Bignall, C. W.	Johnson, Charles.	Summers, P.
Baldwin, W.	Kadir Bakh.	Spena, Reg.
Beere, Alf. C.	King, Joseph.	Sieberg, O. H. O.
Bailey, C.	Kanreuther, F. S.	Sharpe, F. S.
Baker, F.	Lad, B. P.	Sandford, J. R.
Carr, G. P.	Leao, Capt. Am. D.	Saunders, R.
Cole, Gnr C. 94185.	Longley, J., Mr.	Smith, Geo.
Cunningham, G.	Legat, Mrs. E.	Stoffer, J.
H.	Montanlord, L. P.	Seed, W. G.
Cohen, Anna.	Mirza Wajid H.	Thomas, Mrs. S.
Chrestien, Miss A.	Khan.	Thomas, A. H.
J.	Moorhouse, R.	Tate, Mrs.
Davidson, Y. L.	Mork, Franz.	Vaingartin, A.
Dundee, J. C.	Melamed, Grief,	Vaingan, H.
Dwarkanath Jhosi.	Miss.	Von Moos, C.
Eidelman, J.	Martin, E. C.	Vanspall, Mrs. M.
Fendall, W.	Moore, Mrs. C.	A.
Gillon, Mr.	Nunn, W.	Wagner, Mrs. R.
Goldie, A. L.	Owen, Chas.	Wood, Rd. S.
Haiding, D. Lyn.	Pinchasik, S.	Wilson, Lady S.
Harrison, Revd. P.	Prato, Sign. D. O.	Williams, E. H.
R.	H. Loone.	Welsn, Miss E. F.
Heller, Max.	Pathiarun, H. O.	Williams, Capt.
Holdsworth, Mrs. E.	Patterson, P. W.	Wilcox, H. W.
J.	Roxezurick,	White, Mr.
Harrison, J. R.	Sellina.	Wilson, Gordon.
Harrison,	Reiter, Mrs.	Xydias, Ph.
Howard, P.	Rebema.	Xavier, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 26th June, 1894.

Sircar, Rev. K. C.

The 30th June, 1894.
SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1894.	
Egypt, Europe, America, through United Kingdom.	3rd July	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay
Ditto ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	2nd "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	3rd "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	7th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	7th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	30th June	Per French Str. <i>Bridan</i> .
Colombo	10th July	Per P. and O. Steamer <i>Bengal</i> .
Straits, China, and Japan	3rd "	Per Steamer <i>A. Apcar</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	6th "	Per Steamer <i>Landaura</i> .
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	3rd "	Per Steamer <i>Malda</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	4th "	Per Steamer <i>Katoria</i> .
Port Blair	12th "	Per Steamer <i>Shahjehan</i> .

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows:—

1 Pound tin, R16, or, post free, R16-12	
½ " R 8, " R 8-8	
¼ " R 4, " R 4-8	

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

**বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেন্টের সিন্ধুকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত
বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন ।**

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৬ বা ডাকখাতল বিনা ১৬-১২
½ আধ "	৮ বা ডাকখাতল বিনা ৮-৮
¼ শিকি "	৪ বা ডাকখাতল বিনা ৪-৮

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Eastern Circle.

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2. The subjects for examination, and the marks to be allotted to each, will be—

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English language—	
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Colloquial	50 "

3. Candidates will be required to obtain not less than 50 per cent. of the number of marks in each subject, and not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in all subjects, to be considered as qualified.

4. The names of those candidates who have passed satisfactorily will be recorded in a register in order of merit, and they will be eligible for appointments as opportunities occur on production of a certificate signed by a Civil or Presidency Surgeon of their physical fitness in every way for the public service. No candidate, not already in Government employ, will be retained on the register after he has attained the age of 25 years.

5. A candidate will be required to produce the following documents *before* he will be permitted to present himself for examination:—

- (a) satisfactory evidence that he is not less than 18 and not more than 25 years of age;
- (b) a certificate of good moral character, attested by two trustworthy persons.

6. Candidates desirous of presenting themselves for examination should apply *by letter only* in their own handwriting to the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Kōila Ghāt Street, and forward at the same time certificates (a) and (b) enumerated in paragraph 5.

7. Candidates who may be selected for examination will be so informed by the Controller, and advised of the date and place of examination. Candidates who may not be selected *will not be communicated with, nor will any enquiries made by them be replied to.*

C. F. THOMAS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Controller of Military Accounts,
Eastern Circle

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1894.

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The upper half of Government Promissory Note, No. 032661, of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1879, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Laxumibai, widow of Yeshwantrao Gopalrao Mairal, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the

above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress, after two years from the date of the last advertisement.

LAXUMIBAI,

*Widow of Yeshwantrao Gopalrao Mairal,
Of Baroa.*



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1894.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE. PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 3257.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

[In the following Notification " Notes " means " Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes " Stock Certificates " issued in lieu thereof :]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on November 1st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, of tendering their Notes for reduction of interest from 4 per cent. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895.

3. The reduced loan thus constituted will be known as the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, and no part of it will be paid off or discharged before August 1st, 1904, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be given by the Governor General of India in Council in the *Government Gazette*.

4. Notes may be tendered for reduction of interest at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury, to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed :

" This Note (or Stock Certificate) is tendered for reduction of interest in terms of Notification of June 30th, 1894."

5. On Notes so tendered (in addition to any interest already due and payable on them) interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation, namely :

- (1) Two Rupees per Rs. 100 falling due on August 1st, 1894 ;
- (2) Eight annas per Rs. 100, being the difference of interest accruing up to July 31st, 1895.

6. Every Note so tendered will be enfaced in the following terms before it is returned to the proprietor :

“ The interest payable on this Note is reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the principal amount will not be discharged before August 1st, 1904.”

7. All future payments of interest on any Note so enfaced will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

8. When a Note so enfaced comes in ordinary course under renewal, it will be renewed in its original form, save that—

- (1) For “ four per cent.” will be substituted “ three-and-a-half per cent.”
- (2) A clause will be added at the end—“ The Governor General in Council hereby engages that this Note shall not be discharged before August 1st, 1904.”

9. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this notification a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 4 cannot be given by noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury (as the case may be), and the tender be legally signed before noon of Saturday, August 18th, 1894.

10. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per Rs. 100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for reduction of interest.

11. The Secretary of State will issue a notification in London stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

No. 3258.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

[In the following Notification “ Notes ” means “ Promissory Notes of the Government of India,” and includes “ Stock Certificates issued in lieu thereof ” and “ Loan Certificates with coupons attached.”]

Notice is hereby given that proprietors of Notes of any of the following Four per cent. Loans, namely :

Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55,
 „ „ „ 1st May 1865,
 Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879,

may tender their Notes before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for reduction of interest from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895, on the same terms as are notified with respect to the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 in Notification No. 3257 of this date.

2. Clauses 3 (except for the substitution of the proper year or date for "1842-43"), 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the said Notification apply to tenders made under this Notification. In the case of Loan Certificates with coupons attached, each outstanding coupon will be stamped "Interest reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent." before the certificate is returned to the proprietor.

3. On Notes tendered under this Notification the following differences of interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation:

(a) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55 on account of difference of interest from June 30th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and eight-and-a half-pies per Rs. 100;

(b) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865 on account of difference of interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, ten annas per Rs. 100;

(c) On Notes of the Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879 on account of difference of interest from July 16th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and four pic per Rs. 100; besides the regular payment of interest at four per cent. per annum due on July 16th, 1894.

4. All future payments of interest will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

5. The Secretary of State will issue a corresponding Notification in London stating the terms on which Notes of the three loans abovementioned will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

No. 3259.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

It is hereby notified that until further orders no transfers may be made between one Four per cent. Loan and another, and no Stock Certificates of one such loan may be issued in lieu of Notes of another:

Provided that—

(1) Notes of the 4 per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865. Upon such Notes the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash, and the new Note will be issued for the balance only. The payment in adjustment of interest will be made as provided in clause 3 (b) of Notification No. 3258 of this date.

- (2) Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865. The adjustment payment in this case will be fifteen annas and six pie per Rs. 100, being as nearly as possible the excess of four per cent. interest from March 31st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the old Note over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the new Note.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 26.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1894.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 26.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th June, 1894.

No. 12.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Chap. 67), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 12th July 1894, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 29th June, 1894.

No. 385.—Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), officiating Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th April 1894.

SANITARY.

The 29th June, 1894.

No. 135.—The following Rules for Quarantine against plague which have been made by the Bombay Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The Rules have effect from the 15th June 1894, as a temporary measure, in the ports of Aden, Perim, and the Somáli Coast :

- I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving from Hongkong shall, before entering the harbour, indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come.
- II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the harbour.
- III.—Immediately on any such arrival being signalled, the Health Officer of the Port shall go alongside the vessel and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague ; and if the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified in that behalf by the Resident, there to remain for a period of seven days from the date of arrival in the harbour. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for between such vessel and the shore, or other vessels and boats in the harbour.
- IV.—If the Health Officer shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour ; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.
- V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III and IV.
- VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of seven days, or, if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.
- VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.
- VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.
- IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somáli Coast which may have communicated with vessels coming from Hongkong shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somáli Coast from Hongkong.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th June, 1894.

No. 692.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Rampini, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 12th August 1894.

POLICE.

The 28th June, 1894.

No. 352.—The services of Lieutenant G. L. S. Ward, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Officiating Commandant of the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 27th June, 1894.

No. 1644—117.—The services of Veterinary Major G. J. R. Rayment, F.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 28th June 1894.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th June, 1894.

No. 2115-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Fulton Bourdillon to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore.

The 27th June, 1894.

No. 1037-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. Davidson as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein.

No. 2156-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, subject to the following modifications:

- (1) Sub-sections (2) and (4) of section 1, the proviso to section 6, the words "or a prison situated in a Presidency-town" in sub-section (2) of section 11, and the words "The Governor-General in Council may for any part of British India, and" in section 59, shall be omitted.

- (2) For the words "a Local Government," and "the Local Government" wherever they occur, and the words "each Local Government" in section 59, the words "the Resident at Hyderabad" shall be substituted

- (3) For the words "the Inspector-General of Prisons" in section 3 (7), the words "the Inspector-General of Jails, Hyderabad Assigned Districts," shall be substituted.

- (4) For the words "British India" in the preamble and in section 59, clause (8), the words "territories under such Government" in sections 4 and 5, the words "the territories subject to each Local Government" in section 5, and the words "the territories under its administration" in section 59, the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" shall be substituted.

2. So much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 212-J., dated the 24th October, 1873, as applied the Prisons Act (XXVI of 1870) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is hereby cancelled.

The 28th June, 1894.

No. 1043-G.—Mr. A. C. Hankin, Assistant in Central India to the General-Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th July, 1894.

No. 1045-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Scott as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Madras.

No. 1048-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Edward Mosle as Acting Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein during the absence of Mr. J. H. Kruger.

No. 1051-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. J. Shaw as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab during the absence of Mr. G. W. White.

No. 1054-G.—Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

No. 2164-1.—In exercise of the power conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3478-1., dated the 9th September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following sessions case pending before the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars, to the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :

Sessions Case { Empress (on the complaint of
C. Durant),
versus
B. Venkatram Iyengar.

No. 2168-1.—In exercise of the authority given by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) as extended by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 910-E., dated the 2nd May, 1890, to that part of the Sind-Pishin section of the North-Western Railway which lies within the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the notifications of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 270, dated the 12th June, 1890 (in the *Gazette of India* for 1890, Part I, page 438), and No. 136, dated the 5th April, 1893 (in the *Gazette of India* for 1893, Part I, page 190), declaring railway administrations in British India to be liable to pay certain taxes in aid of the funds of local authorities, shall apply, and shall be deemed to have applied (save as regards any tax actually paid or accrued due before the date of this notification), with effect from the dates which they bear respectively to the railway administration of the said section of the North-Western Railway.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 3183-Ex.

The 26th June, 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution in this Department, No. 661-P., dated the 6th February 1894, regarding the grant of exchange compensation allowance to officers of Government in Foreign Service.

The Governor General in Council directs that paragraph 3 of the Resolution read in the preamble, ruling that exchange compensation allowance to an officer in Foreign Service of the first kind should be calculated on assumed pay, and in other cases on the actual sanctioned salary of the officer, be cancelled.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to all Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 25th June, 1894.

No. 3167-P.—The services of Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the expiration of the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 3041-P., dated 15th June 1894.

The 26th June, 1894.

No. 3204-P.—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of May 1894 are notified :

With effect from 1st May 1894,—

Mr. F. D. Gordon to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 3rd and up to 8th May 1894,—

Mr. D. J. Burbridge to officiate in Class III of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 10th May 1894,—

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to officiate in Class II ;
Mr. A. H. Anthony to officiate in Class III ;
Mr. G. C. Ray to officiate in Class IV ; and
Mr. U. L. Majumdar to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 22nd May 1894,—

Mr. G. E. Manisty to officiate in Class I and
Mr. J. C. E. Branson to officiate in Class II of Accountants General ;
Mr. F. C. Harrison to officiate in Class I ;
Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty to officiate in Class II ;
Mr. G. D. Pudumjee to officiate in Class III ;
Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari to officiate in Class IV ; and
Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th June, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 625.—5th Infantry—

Second-Lieutenant C. R. Harbord, officiating wing officer, 2nd Infantry, to be wing officer, *vice* Lieutenant M. F. A. Sexton, deceased, with effect from the 29th May 1894.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 626.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 234 of 1894, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Surgeon-Colonel W. P. Warburton, M.D., in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, will reckon from the 17th January 1894.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 627.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 20th April 1894:

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Surgeon-Colonel E. C. Markey, C.B., Army Medical Staff.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 628.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

John Shaw Kemball, Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—7th October 1892.

Leslie Cockburn Jones, Bedfordshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry,—7th January 1893.

No. 629.—Lieutenant Edward Cottingham Creagh, South Staffordshire Regiment, wing officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 15th October 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 630.—The undermentioned military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 4th June 1894:

Herbert Edward Benson.

William Warnett Turner.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 631.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Major J. M. T. Badgley, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, for three months. Pension service—21st year commenced 3rd October 1893.

Captain C. H. Powell, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for one year. Pension service—17th year commenced 25th June 1894.

No. 632.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. F. Napier, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced 8th December 1893.

No. 633.—Veterinary-Lieutenant H. T. Pease, Civil Veterinary Department (on probation), Assistant to Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department in India, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British army serving in India, agreeably to article 706, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

No. 634.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Roberts, General List, Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab, (m. c.) for three months.

Captain A. G. Peyton, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander, 9th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for seven days.

Lieutenant C. T. W. Forth, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one month.

Lieutenant G. S. Worsley, Royal Artillery, subaltern, No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant J. L. W. French Mullen, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for three months.

Conductor A. W. Shepherd, Ordnance Department, chief clerk, office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, Bengal, (m. c.) for four months.

No. 635.—Colonel T. A. Scott, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, Central Provinces, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India on vacating civil employ on 29th August 1894, under article 756 (b), Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 636.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 1st June 1894, page 3192.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 1st June, 1894.

* * * * *

Unattached List.—The undermentioned officers to be Second-Lieutenants with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 2nd June 1894 :

Lieutenant William Desmond Villiers-Stuart, from 4th Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Francis Adams, from 3rd Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Second-Lieutenant Harry Edward Spiller Cordeaux (University Candidate), from 1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

"London Gazette," dated the 5th June 1894, pages 3256 and 3257.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 5th June, 1894.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

The officer of the Bengal establishment granted the honorary rank of Captain in the Gazette of 27th February 1894 should have been described as *Deputy* Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Jameson.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

General Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, G.C.B., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April 1894.

Lieutenant-General John James Hood Gordon, C.B., to be General. Dated 1st April 1894.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April 1894 :

William Gordon, C.I.E.

Charles Lyons-Montgomery.

Edmond Frederick Waterman.

Frederick Schneider.

Charles Hight.

George Pringle.

Richard Harte Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I.

Sir John Doran, K.C.B.

Hugh Rose.

John Gray Touch.

Charles Thompson.

Alexander Carnegie, C.B.

William Robert Houghton.

Lewis William Buck.

Augustus Becher Marsack.

Charles Scott Elliot.

Harry Cortlandt Anderson.

Herbert Henderson James.

John Alexander Mathew Macdonald, C.B.

Arthur Drury.

George Scougall Macbean, C.B.

William George Mainwaring, C.I.E.

William Anthony Gib, C.B.

George William Fraser

Hungerford Meyer Boddam.

William Chase Parr.

Sir Charles Cooper Johnson, K.C.B.

George Crommelin Hankin, C.B.

Abraham Charles Bunbury.

Francis Dawson, C.B.

George Forbes Hogg, C.B.

Frederick Roome, C.B.

Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, C.B.

Howard Codrington Dowker, C.B.

Mangles James Brander.

James Michael, C.S.I.

Andrew Robert Clephane.

Charles Henry Hall.

Edward Owen Leggatt.

Richard Alexander Moore.

Charles Edward Bates.

John Miles.

William Charles Robert Mylne.

John Wood Rideout.

Walter Theodore Chitty.

Thomas Mowbray Baumgartner.

James Kempt Couper.

William James Pratt Barlow.

Reginald Quintin Mainwaring.

Augustus Kirkwood Comber.

Frederick Cortlandt Anderson.

Montgomery Hunter.

Edward Dandridge.

Sir Thomas Edward Gordon, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I.

William Bannerman, C.B.

Thomas Spence Hawks.

Isaac Forsyth MacAndrew.

Major-General William Henry Whitlock to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 1st April 1894.

Colonel George Robertson Hennessy, C.B., to be Major-General. Dated 1st April 1894.

Colonel Henry W. Gordon is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 21st May 1894.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles John Stanley Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry, to be General. Dated 1st April 1894.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1894:

James Gathorne Cookson, Madras Cavalry.

Patrick George Scot, Bengal Infantry (since deceased).

Henry Alexander Cockburn, Bengal Infantry.

William Martin Cafe, v C., Bengal Infantry.

John March Earle, Bengal Infantry.

Edward Samuel Jackson, Bengal Infantry.

George Smart, Madras Infantry.

James Cadogan Parkinson Baillie, Bengal Infantry.

Horace Albert Browne, Bengal Infantry.

William Butler Butler-Shawe, Bengal Infantry.

Charles Renny Blair, Bombay Infantry.

William Fraser Stephens, Bengal Cavalry.

James Blair, v C., C B, Bombay Cavalry.

Mowbray Thomson, Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April 1894

Stanley de Burgh Edwardes, C.B, Bombay Infantry.

John Mackie Stewart, Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals Dated 1st April 1894.

Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, K.C.B., C S I., Bengal Infantry (Supernumerary).

Albert Joseph Howes, Madras Infantry.

Frederick Dormer Plowden, Madras Infantry.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals. Dated 1st April 1894.

Charles Donald Macleod, Bombay Infantry.

Henry St. George Tucker, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

Sir James Johnstone, K C S I., Bengal Infantry.

William Astell Franks, Bengal Infantry

Horace Kendal Bushe, Bombay Infantry.

William Edward Delves Broughton, Bengal Infantry.

Frank Beeching, Madras Infantry.

William Howey, Bengal Infantry.

David Robertson, Bengal Infantry.

James May, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned Major-Generals are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April 1894:

C. D. Macleod, Bombay Infantry.

H. St. G. Tucker, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

Sir J. Johnstone, K.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry.

W. A. Franks, Bengal Infantry.

H. K. Bushe, Bombay Infantry.

W. E. D. Broughton, Bengal Infantry.

F. Beeching, Madras Infantry.

W. Howey, Bengal Infantry.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 637—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Charles John Lewis Stuart,—27th June 1894.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 638—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 26th June 1894.

Colonel Joseph Barnard Smith.

Colonel Theophilus Higginson

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 639.—In accordance with the Royal Warrant dated 12th March 1894, the undermentioned senior Assistant Surgeons are granted (subject to Her Majesty's approval) honorary rank, with effect from the 12th March 1894, but to rank for purposes of precedence and other advantages attaching to their honorary military rank from the dates given below.

As Honorary Surgeon-Majors.

Thomas Henry Hill,—10th March 1892.

James Forsyth,—12th October 1893.

As Honorary Surgeon-Captains.

Henry Charles Hodgkins,—28th May 1886.

Charles Cordell,—28th May 1886.

William Wade,—18th June 1889.

John Hamilton,—29th August 1891.

Henry James Miller,—3rd September 1891.

John Fitzpatrick,—4th September 1891.

William Marcus Mitchell,—1st September 1892.

Richard Francis Knight,—31st August 1893.

George Alexander Hottinger,—12th March 1894.

Robert Johnson,—12th March 1894.

Joseph Holmes,—12th March 1894.

James Barker,—12th March 1894.

Henry Isaac Finnamore,—12th March 1894.

As Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenants.

George Thornhill Leopold,—16th July 1885.
 James McNaught,—27th March 1890.
 Thomas Davis,—16th January 1891.
 Patrick Barrett,—15th July 1891.
 George Henry Campbell,—19th August 1891.
 William Henry Lewty,—5th October 1891.
 Richard Michael Blaker,—8th March 1892.
 Alfred Birthright Eates,—25th July 1892.
 Charles Pierce,—22nd October 1892.
 James Munrowd,—17th December 1892.
 Edward Swainson,—29th August 1893.
 John Reid,—3rd December 1893.
 George Francis Fox,—22nd February 1894.
 Jeremiah Edmund Campbell,—24th February 1894.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 640.—35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Havildar Hazara Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bishn Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1894.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 641.—3rd Sikh Infantry—

Jemadar Farman Ali to be Subadar and Havildar Sher Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Khan Wali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th June 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 642—Major John George Morris, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd class, Hyderabad, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th May 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 643.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 395 of 1894, it is notified that the undermentioned sepoy of the Hyderabad Contingent have been granted medals for long service and good conduct, with gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1895 under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 1217, Sepoy Yellyah, 3rd Infantry.

No. 1306, Sepoy Kristnyah, 3rd Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 644.—Behar Light Horse—

Herbert Edwardes Cox, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Inglis, promoted.

Morrice Macgregor Halliday, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 645.—Surma Valley Light Horse—

Arthur Henry Templer, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 19th May 1893, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 646.—Behar Light Horse—

Second-Lieutenant William Arbuthnot Inglis to be Lieutenant, *vice* Crookshank, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 647.—Behar Light Horse—

Lieutenant R. R. G. Crookshank resigns his commission.

No. 648.—2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Second-Lieutenant C. S. Prebble resigns his commission.

No. 649.—Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Second-Lieutenant N. H. Matheson resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 650.—Lieutenant R. H. Macdonald, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 29th April 1894, in terms of paragraph 5, clause 16, India Army Circulars, 1890.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 651.—In G. G. O. No. 223 of 1894, with reference to the promotion of Captain S. H. Powell, Royal Engineers, from "attached" to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, for "15th January 1894" read "16th January 1894." (G. G. O. No. 566 of 1894 is cancelled.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 39.—Mr. F. McCulloch, Builder's Foreman, Bombay Dockyard, is appointed Chief Builder, Kidderpore Dockyard (on probation), *vice* Mr. T. G. Bailey, transferred to Bombay.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 40.—Commander R. D. P. Jones, Royal Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th June 1894.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1894.

No. 269.—Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. E. Hilton, or until further orders.

The 26th June, 1894.

No. 270.—Baboo Jadub Lall Dutt, Accountant, 1st Grade, and honorary Assistant Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Tele-

graph Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification), during the absence of Mr. W. E. Durant on privilege leave.

No. 271.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 92, dated 11th March 1892, it is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has in Railway Despatch No. 15 Railway, dated 8th February 1894, accorded sanction to a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 16,72,595 of the cost of the construction of the Barsoi-Kissengunge Branch of the Assam-Bihar Section, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 272.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified.

Names	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Prem Chund Chandu Lal	Assistant Grade. Engineer, 3rd	Assistant Grade. Engineer, 2nd	Permanent	5th February 1894.
Mitra, Rajeswar	Assistant Grade. Engineer, 2nd	Assistant Grade. Engineer, 1st	Permanent	8th February 1894.
Stanley, L. G.	Assistant Grade. Engineer, 1st	Executive Grade. Engineer, 3rd	Temporary	13th March 1894.
Sweet, W. McM.	Executive Grade. Engineer, 3rd	Executive Grade. Engineer, 2nd	Permanent	23rd March 1894.
Clancey, D. J.	Executive Grade, temporary rank. Engineer, 3rd	Executive Grade. Engineer, 3rd	Permanent	2nd May 1894.

No. 274.—Mr. E. G. J. McCudden, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Cuttack-Midnapur-Calcutta Railway Survey, with the rank of Superintendent of Works, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th March 1894.

The 28th June, 1894.

No. 275.—Mr. J. G. Maclean, Traffic Inspector, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway.

No. 276.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st April 1894.

Names.	From	To
Buckland, H. H.	Class II, Grade 2	Class II, Grade 1.
Fouracres, C. L. S.	Class III, Grade 3	Class III, Grade 2.

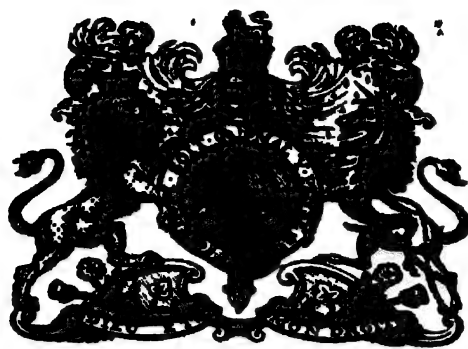
TELEGRAPHS.

The 26th June, 1894.

No. 273.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Date.
Kenyon, E. A. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary.	10th May 1894.
Hill, A. P. .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary.	14th May 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 26.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, June 23rd, 1894.**

General Summary.—The depression which at the close of last week had advanced as far as Sutna continued to move in a westerly direction, and by Sunday morning its centre was near Neemuch, where pressure was a sixth of an inch in defect. It apparently filled up during the next twenty-four hours after giving light to moderate rain to the western districts of the Central Provinces. The heaviest fall, however, was only 2·56 inches at Neemuch. The low pressure area in Gujarat, referred to in last week's summary, filled up the same day. What would appear to have been an entirely independent depression appeared covering Rajputana simultaneously with the disappearance of the depression from the Bay. By Tuesday morning this depression had advanced to the North and East Punjab, and a central depression area, in which pressure was nearly two-tenths of an inch in defect, lay along the foot of the hills between Sialkot, Lahore, and Ludhiana. Heavy rain fell in the area of the disturbance, Lahore reporting a total of 5·32 inches on the 19th and 20th, Chakrata 6·77 inches, Mussooree 4·89 inches, and Simla 4·20 inches. But the depression filled up during the next twenty-four hours, and during the rest of the week there was practically no rain in the Punjab plains and only local showers in the hills. Indications of possibly disturbed weather in the Bay showed themselves on the 17th and 18th, which on the 19th developed into a very shallow depression in Orissa and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. The depression continued to develop slowly, and on the 21st had commenced to move in a west-north-west direction. It passed through Orissa, and had advanced as far

as Chota Nagpur by the close of the week. As in the case of the similar depression last week, the rainfall it gave rise to was small in amount, and the winds, though cyclonic in direction, were very feeble in intensity.

The rainfall of the week was mainly determined by the depressions above mentioned. The Bombay monsoon current showed a decided falling off on the West Coast, which was most noticeable in the Konkan; and the Central Provinces and Malabar were the only provinces to which it gave moderately heavy rain during the week. In North-Eastern India there was very little rain at the commencement of the week, but on the development of the cyclonic storm in the north-west angle of the Bay rainfall increased, and by Saturday morning fairly general rain was falling in Burma, Bengal, Assam, and Chota Nagpur.

Temperature was in defect in most provinces, and the mean temperature for the whole of India for the week was $1^{\circ}9'$ below the normal. ♦

Daily Summary.—Sunday.—Pressure had fallen briskly in the western districts of the Central Provinces, to which the depression of last week had advanced. Pressure continued in considerable defect in Gujarat and North Bombay. Winds were cyclonic in direction in the depression area and showed a cyclonic tendency in Gujarat, but elsewhere were fairly normal in direction and intensity. Rain amounting to more than two inches was reported from Ratnagiri (6.52 inches), Meroara (2.33 inches), Belgaum (2.13 inches), and Neemuch (2.56 inches).

Monday.—Pressure had fallen by large amounts in the Punjab and North Rajputana, and a shallow depression was shown covering Rajputana. Pressure had increased briskly in Gujarat and slightly in Central India, and the Bay of Bengal depression had apparently filled up. Winds were much lighter on the Bombay Coast and had shifted in direction, indicating that the Bombay monsoon current had fallen off in strength. Rain had fallen generally over the greater part of India, but the falls were chiefly small in amount. Jalpaiguri received 4.7 inches, Moulmein 2.48 inches, Akyab 2.21 inches, and Ahmedabad 2.75 inches.

Tuesday.—Pressure had given way rapidly in the North and East Punjab, and a depression, with pressure nearly two-tenths of an inch in defect, lay along the foot of the hills between Sialkot, Lahore, and Ludhiana, giving heavy rain at Lahore, Sialkot, and the contiguous hill stations. Pressure had also given way briskly in Orissa and Ganjam, and a very shallow depression was shown in Orissa and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Strong winds were blowing at the Upper India hill stations and on the Kathiawar and Cutch Coasts. The heaviest reported falls of rain were—at Lahore 4.94 inches, Tavoy 4.46 inches, Bickaneer 4.36 inches, Sialkot 2.8 inches, Chakrata 2.23 inches, Hazaribagh 2.29 inches, Mercara 2.15 inches, Roorkee 2.02 inches, and Ludhiana 2.01 inches.

Wednesday.—A very rapid increase of pressure had taken place in Upper India, and the Punjab depression had completely filled up. Pressure continued to decrease in Orissa and had also fallen in South-West Bengal, and the depression of the day before was shown covering the north-west angle of the Bay and Orissa. Winds continued feeble on the Konkan Coast. Heavy rain fell in Malabar, but only light showers in the Konkan and the Central Provinces. Heavy rain was again reported from the depression area in Upper India, Chakrata receiving 4.54 inches, Mussooree 3.52 inches, Simla 2.62 inches, and Dehra Dun 2.35 inches. The most noteworthy falls in other parts of India were Moulmein 6.88 inches, Calicut 4.78 inches, Silchar 4.57 inches, Mangalore 3.56

inches, Diamond Island 3·25 inches, and amounts exceeding two inches at Mercara, Balasore, and Tavoy.

Thursday.—The depression in the north of the Bay had developed slightly, and its centre was probably between Saugor Island and False Point. Moderate to heavy rain was received in Bengal, Burma, the Central Provinces, East Deccan, North Madras, and Malabar; but practically no rain fell over the whole of North-Western and Central India and North Bombay. Moulmein received 3·25 inches, and Rangoon, Diamond Island, Silchar, Sibsagar, Rajahmundry, Coanada, Saugor, Hoshangabad, and Pachmarhi amounts exceeding two inches.

Friday.—Pressure had changed almost everywhere by only small amounts. The depression in North-Eastern India had advanced across the coast into Orissa, but it lacked concentration, its central depression area being characterized by great uniformity of pressure. Rain had fallen in only small amounts at most stations, the principal falls being Sibsagar 4·02 inches and Pachmarhi 2·04 inches. No other stations had received as much as two inches.

Saturday.—The depression had advanced as far as Chota Nagpur, but was not of much importance, as it continued to be of a diffused and feeble character. Pressure had increased briskly in the North and East Punjab and also in South Bengal, but elsewhere its changes were small and unimportant. The Bombay monsoon current was again feeble, and gave fairly general rain only in the Central Provinces. General rain had fallen in Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and the Upper India hill districts. Moulmein received 4·05 inches, Kindat 3·75 inches, Lucknow 3·37 inches, Mussooree 3·02 inches, Nagpur 2·85 inches, Murree 2·45 inches, and Dehra Dun 2·3 inches.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE.	June 1894.							Mean variation of week.
	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	+0·6	+1·7	+1·2	+0·7	−2·1	−1·1	−0·2	+0·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−0·5	+0·2	+1·1	+1·7	+1·1	−0·9	−1·8	+0·1
Punjab	−3·5	−3·6	−3·2	−5·9	−1·4	−1·2	−5·4	−3·5
Bombay	−1·7	−5·5	−8·5	−7·5	−3·5	+1·0	−0·4	−3·7
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·5	−0·8	+0·4	+0·9	+1·0	+1·3	+1·2	+0·6
Central India and Gujarat	−5·1	−1·8	−2·0	−0·7	−5·0	−6·3	−7·8	−4·1
Sind and Rajputana	−3·9	−5·6	−4·1	−3·6	−2·8	−1·5	−2·8	−3·3
Madras	−0·3	−4·4	−7·5	−3·4	−2·2	−0·5	−1·0	−2·8
	−0·1	+1·1	+1·7	+1·0	−2·9	−3·0	−1·4	−0·7
Mean for whole of India	−1·6	−2·1	−2·4	−1·9	−2·0	−1·4	−2·2	−1·9

Temperature has been steadily in defect throughout the week in the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana. Temperature has risen during the week to nearly normal in Burma, Bengal, Assam, and Bombay, and was less in defect in Central India than it was last week. The heavy rain received in the Punjab at the commencement of the week reduced the temperature of that province to largely below the normal, the deficiency on the 19th and 20th amounting to more than 7° and 8°; but

with the cessation of rain temperature rose rapidly, and on the 22nd was 1° in excess. The mean temperature of the week was normal in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Bombay, and Madras, and in moderate to considerable defect in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana. The defect was largest in the Central Provinces and Berar, where rain fell on every day of the week, the temperature being lowest at the close of the week, when the rainfall was heaviest.

For the whole of India the mean temperature was more or less in defect every day, the deficiency for the whole week amounting to 1.9° .

Rainfall.—The depression at the foot of the Punjab hills at the commencement of the week gave heavy rain to the Punjab, especially in the submontane and hill districts. The North-Western Provinces also had more rain than usual, but, unlike the Punjab, the rainfall was distributed throughout the week, there being only one day on which practically no rain fell. Heavy rain fell locally in the Konkan, Bombay, Deccan, and Malabar, but taken generally the rainfall on the West Coast fell off in amount considerably during the week. The Bombay monsoon current, however, continued to give good general rain to the Central Provinces and Berar, rain having fallen at every rain-gauge station in this area; but none of them reported any very heavy falls. In Bengal the rainfall of the week was generally in defect, except in the Brahmaputra Valley and Orissa, where a slight excess of the normal was received. The largest average fall of the week was again reported from Tenasserim, which received an average of 17.47 inches at its two stations of Moulmein and Thaton. The rainfall of the week was generally in excess of the normal in Tenasserim and Lower Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces and Berar.

The variations from the normal of the rainfall of the period 3rd to 23rd June differ in no material respects from those of the week. An excess has been received in the provinces of the Punjab, North-Western and Central Provinces, and Berar, and also in the divisions of Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Coorg, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, and the Madras East Coast (North). In all other divisions the rainfall is more or less in defect. The defect is absolutely greatest in Arakan, and most striking when considered as a percentage of the normal in South Madras.

The largest amounts of rain received during the week were the following:

West Coast districts.—Bavda (Kolhapur) 20.99 inches, Tellicherry (Calicut) 13.95 inches, Rajapur (Ratnagiri) 13.77 inches, and Karkal (South Kanara) 13.04 inches.

Punjab.—Dharamsala 19.41 inches, Dasuya (Hoshiarpur) 15.66 inches, Pathankote (Gurdaspur) 15.25 inches, Jullundur 14.05 inches, and Zira (Ferozepore) 13.42 inches.

Tenasserim.—Moulmein 18.17 inches, and Thaton 16.77 inches.

Snowfall.—An interesting report from a chauki on the Niti Pass leading into Thibet was received during the week from the Deputy Commissioner of the Garhwal district. The snowfall of the past winter is stated to have been abnormally heavy in the vicinity of the pass and also in Thibet, where it has been the cause of heavy loss in live stock. The accumulation of snow on the pass at the beginning of June was estimated at from 15 to 18 feet, and it was only with great difficulty that the pass was crossed lately by a few Thibetans, who say that they have never seen such snow.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 23RD, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM JUNE 3RD TO JUNE 23RD, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, June 3rd to June 23rd.	Excess or de- fect of (sea- sonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	17'47	8'77	+ 8'70	43'52	28'85	+ 51
	Lower Burma	4'26	4'17	+ 0'09	13'30	12'89	+ 3
	Central Burma	2'73	3'41	- 0'68	9'06	11'21	- 19
	Upper Burma	1'40	?	?	2'92	?	?
	Arakan	6'98	13'69	- 6'71	25'62	40'34	- 36
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	2'45	5'05	- 2'60	11'45	15'19	- 25
	Assam (Surma)	8'09	10'29	- 2'20	24'45	27'12	- 10
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4'70	3'56	+ 1'14	9'71	11'08	- 12
	Deltaic Bengal	2'21	2'89	- 0'68	7'95	7'93	0
	Central Bengal	1'33	2'97	- 1'64	5'74	7'50	- 23
	North Bengal	2'56	6'75	- 4'19	10'34	17'82	- 42
	Orissa	3'23	2'36	+ 0'87	6'63	5'18	+ 28
	Chota Nagpur.	2'33	2'56	- 0'23	7'27	5'42	+ 34
	Bihar (South)	1'65	1'77	- 0'12	3'30	3'62	- 9
	Do. (North)	1'21	2'78	- 1'57	4'17	5'91	- 39
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1'46	1'18	+ 0'28	2'65	2'36	+ 12
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	1'81	1'51	+ 0'30	3'66	3'02	+ 21
	Oudh (South)	2'47	1'19	+ 1'28	3'14	2'21	+ 42
	Do. (North)	3'12	1'40	+ 1'72	3'88	2'70	+ 44
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1'50	0'98	+ 0'52	2'50	1'91	+ 31
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0'78	0'74	+ 0'04	1'72	1'36	+ 26
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	3'45	1'32	+ 2'13	5'57	2'66	+ 109
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	3'81	0'52	+ 3'29	4'26	0'88	+ 384
	Do. (Central)	1'43	0'71	+ 0'72	2'66	1'17	+ 127
	Do. (Submontane)	7'81	0'84	+ 6'97	8'20	1'46	+ 462
	Do. (Hill Districts)	9'06	2'26	+ 6'80	11'49	4'57	+ 152
	Do. (North-West)	2'06	0'42	+ 1'64	2'39	0'89	+ 169
	Do. (West)	0'18	0'19	- 0'01	0'55	0'38	+ 45
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	6'76	7'79	- 1'03	23'23	27'00	- 14
	Madras (South Central)	0'04	1'01	- 0'97	1'48	3'77	- 68
	Coorg	9'22	6'23	+ 2'99	19'35	18'69	+ 4
	Mysore	0'63	0'97	- 0'34	1'98	3'35	- 41
	Konkan	5'56	6'00	- 0'53	22'66	18'66	+ 21
	Bombay Deccan	1'56	0'89	+ 0'67	5'35	3'84	+ 39
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0'67	0'85	- 0'18	3'03	3'50	- 13
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	2'65	1'81	+ 0'84	6'09	5'45	+ 12
	Central Provinces (West)	3'17	2'19	+ 0'98	6'00	4'91	+ 22
	Ditto (Central)	4'02	2'69	+ 1'33	7'06	5'02	+ 41
	Ditto (East)	3'83	2'70	+ 1'13	7'83	5'57	+ 41
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	1'67	1'72	- 0'05	6'89	3'08	+ 124
	Kathiawar	2'18	0'95	+ 1'23	6'73	1'64	+ 310
	Sind	0	0'05	- 0'05	0'07	0'11	- 36
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	1'64	1'79	- 0'15	3'67	4'71	- 22
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	1'71	0'92	+ 0'79	3'75	2'29	+ 63
	Rajputana (West)	3'88	0'50	+ 3'38	5'40	1'22	+ 343
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	1'67	1'30	+ 0'37	4'00	3'14	+ 27
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	2'73	1'76	+ 0'97	5'72	6'34	- 10
	Hyderabad (South)	0'36	1'19	- 0'83	1'49	3'19	- 53
	Madras (Central)	0'16	0'46	- 0'30	0'94	1'88	- 50
	East Coast (Central)	0'53	0'69	- 0'16	1'78	2'01	- 11
	Ditto (South)	0'22	0'39	- 0'17	0'80	1'41	- 43
	Madras (South)	0'02	0'18	- 0'16	0'11	0'82	- 87

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

B

SIMLA, 28th June 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast, Nilgiris, and Circars, except Kistna; elsewhere, excepting the Southern districts and Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, light to moderate showers. Rain wanted in many districts, especially the Southern. Cultivation and sowing generally proceeding favourably. Standing crops good, but need rain in parts. Pasture improving and fodder abundant. Cattle in good condition. Prices continue at a very high level, and are rather dearer in many districts, chiefly in the southern half of the Presidency and in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper; more required in four districts. Preparations for next season progressing in parts of fourteen districts. Sowing continues in parts of eighteen districts, but retarded in two owing to want of rain. Transplanting commenced in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock poor and fodder insufficient in parts of two districts. Prices steady, except in parts of one district. Numbers on relief works: Baroda, 243.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—Rain fell generally, but the amount received is below normal, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. At the close of the week monsoon conditions were more strongly developed. Prospects of all standing crops, including early rice and jute, continue favourable. The harvesting of early rice and jute has begun in parts of North and East Bengal. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder and water are plentiful. The price of common rice is high in the Eastern districts; elsewhere normal. In Tipperah slight distress continues to be reported from parts of the Brahmanbaria sub-division and from thana Muradnagar in the Sadr sub-division. In this area the rainfall has been satisfactory, and a bumper early rice and jute crop is expected.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th June.*—The rainfall has been general and somewhat heavy in many districts. Agricultural operations have begun everywhere. Sugarcane is flourishing. Supplies are ample. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Spring crops are being gleaned. Ploughings and sowings of autumn crops commenced. Standing crops are in good condition, and prospects are said to be good to average. Recent rains are beneficial. Crops on the banks of the Ravi river are greatly damaged by the recent heavy floods. The Indus in Dera Ismail Khan is also in flood. An insect called *muchhal* (a cricket of the genus *gryllodes*) is causing much damage in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices high in three districts, and rising in two others; low in five districts, normal in one, and falling in two others.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th June.*—The rainfall has been heavy throughout the provinces. Saugor has registered as much as 12 inches and Damoh 5 inches. In Saugor the number on relief works for three tahsils is 5,598, of which 1,384 are men; figures for Saugor tahsil not received. In Damoh the number has fallen, and stands at 1,323 persons. No gratuitous relief. Saugor imported 39,236 and Damoh 14,952 maunds of grain. Prices remain almost stationary at Saugor, and are now—wheat 13 $\frac{3}{4}$, gram 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, and rice 10 seers, and in Damoh wheat sells at 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ seers, gram at 13 $\frac{9}{16}$, and rice at 10 $\frac{1}{8}$. In the adjacent districts they are stationary, wheat selling at 15 seers in Jabalpur,

at 13½ seers in Narsinghpur, and at 16 seers in Hoshangabad; gram at 23, 24 and 30½ seers respectively, and rice at 9 seers in Narsinghpur. Sowing and transplanting of rice in progress in Chhattisgarh.

Burma.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—Rainfall general, and, except in one district, sufficient for the present. Ploughing for the main paddy crop has become general throughout the province, and nurseries for the same crop are under preparation in several districts. Cotton, maize, and sesamum are being sown. Standing crops are promising, but damage has been done by floods in one district. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices below normal, but with rising tendency.

Assam.—*For week ending 26th June.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of late rice seedlings and ploughing for late rice continue. Prospects of tea good in Sylhet; backward in Nowgong and Sibsagar. Blight is reported from Cachar. Condition of cattle fair and fodder abundant, except in parts of Sylhet. Water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th June.*—MYSORE: Slight rain in parts. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of rice continues. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG: Rainfall good. Sowing of rice continues. Prospects of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*), coffee, and cardamom fair. Fodder and water for cattle abundant. Prices continue normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th June.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather hot and cloudy. Land being prepared for next rain crop. Cotton sowing in progress throughout the province. Insufficiency of fodder still continues in the Akola and Ellichpur talukas. Water-supply adequate. Prices risen in Buldana and Wun.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate during the week. Lands are being prepared for the sowing of autumn crops. Prices continue normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Rain fell throughout Central India during the week; the fall was sufficient. In parts of Gwalior and the Neemuch district sowing has commenced, and is in progress elsewhere. Agricultural stock in indifferent condition in Gwalior, Bhopal, and parts of Goona; in fairly good condition in other Agencies. Pasturage good and sufficient generally. Prices rising above normal in Bhopal and parts of Gwalior and Bhopalwar; continue at normal in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Good rainfall in Marwar, Kherwara, Pertabgarh, Meywar, Kotah, Harowti, Ajmere, Kishengarh, and Kerauli; slight rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations going on. Agricultural stock generally good and pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices risen in two States, fluctuating in two, falling in two, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 26th June.*—Steady rain for two days in the week. Barley and wheat standing crops especially have suffered by floods in villages along the river, which is now going down. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Slight rain. Weather cloudy. Ploughing for autumn crops in progress. Standing crops in fair condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices rising.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—Heavy showers throughout the week. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 17TH JUNE 1893, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 16TH JUNE 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1894, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1893.	WEEK ENDING 17TH JUNE 1893.				WEEK ENDING 16TH JUNE 1894.				Earnings from 1st January to 17th June 1893.	Earnings from 1st January to 16th June 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	619	1,634	9,38,476	574	1,683	9,90,403	594	2,48,92,167	2,68,08,516	19,16,369	...		
Bengal-Nagpur	120	863	1,05,136	122	862	94,421	110	38,36,555	40,27,127	1,90,472	...		
Indian Midland	145	752	1,03,424	138	752	1,30,369	173	27,19,067	30,39,713	3,00,666	...		
Bezawda Extension	96	21	1,009	48	21	1,918	91	48,553	50,048	2,095	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	296	1,699	4,31,745	254	1,719	4,95,430	288	1,22,49,224	1,34,28,403	11,79,179	...		
South Indian	157	1,043	1,53,844	148	1,042	1,61,763	155	38,52,576	34,50,045	...	4,02,531		
Southern Mahratta (b)	100	1,156	1,33,571	116	1,164	1,50,766	135	29,55,092	32,12,688	2,57,006	...		
Bengal and North-Western (c)	102	756	1,01,984	135	750	1,19,010	157	29,93,702	29,83,867	...	9,895		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	74	223	14,927	67	215	14,411	67	3,87,619	4,75,315	87,696	...		
Palanpur-Deesa . . . . .			...		17	810	48		19,963	19,963	...	
Máyavaram-Mutupet					54	4,141	77		(d) 38,357	38,357	...		
TOTAL	272	8,147	19,84,116	244	8,295	21,78,462	263	5,39,55,305	5,75,34,682	15,79,377	...		
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (e)	229	2,509	6,01,231	240	2,507	6,19,912	247	1,37,54,218	1,52,19,005	14,54,877	...		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	272	692	1,04,757	238	797	2,14,991	270	45,60,400	50,73,528	5,13,128	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	250	777	1,73,783	224	813	2,02,410	249	46,15,257	54,59,188	8,43,931	...		
Bengal Central (f)	120	125	13,726	110	125	21,860	175	1,06,709	3,74,204	7,545	...		
East Coast (state)	55	91	(g) 3,271	30	260	25,332	95	(h) 87,703	5,88,046	5,00,343	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	224	729	1,18,794	163	730	1,0,467	144	39,85,854	35,55,951	...	4,29,903		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	46	25	1,919	77	25	1,631	65	28,423	27,788	...	635		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	58	8	411	51	8	510	64	11,448	11,456	8	...		
TOTAL	231	4,055	10,77,592	218	5,271	11,02,113	226	2,74,10,112	3,03,09,316	28,90,334	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	610	1,490	7,65,817	514	1,490	6,09,600	409	2,25,72,900	2,17,54,310	...	8,18,481		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	765	461	3,02,051	655	461	3,08,000	615	86,93,533	89,03,468	2,69,935	...		
Madras	242	840	2,01,261	210	840	2,11,512	252	4,13,103	46,75,959	...	2,07,144		
TOTAL	525	2,791	12,69,149	455	2,791	11,29,412	405	1,01,49,436	3,53,93,746	...	7,55,690		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	304	15,833	43,31,157	273	16,347	44,99,987	275	11,75,4,753	12,32,37,774	57,23,021	...		
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	140	161	21,182	132	161	22,796	142	5,58,141	6,57,175	98,834	...		
Tarkessur	277	22	4,502	205	22	7,096	323	1,52,248	1,05,236	12,938	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	122	67	9,445	141	67	7,220	112	1,91,141	2,29,887	38,746	...		
Dibru-Sadiya	126	78	6,197	79	78	10,308	132	2,37,643	2,57,177	19,534	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	237	51	14,166	278	51	14,196	278	2,80,011	2,86,400	...	2,611		
TOTAL	155	379	55,492	146	379	61,025	163	14,28,384	15,93,875	1,67,491	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	171	333	41,270	124	333	64,393	193	13,82,794	14,53,527	70,733	...		
The Gaekwar's Petlad	103	13	1,339	103	11	1,020	78	33,612	34,835	1,223	...		
Rajpura-Bhatinda	124	108	13,020	121	108	15,659	147	3,22,715	3,82,862	60,147	...		
Kolar-Gold fields . . . . .		..	...	10		2,292	229	...	(i) 4,358	4,358	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (j)	104	331	35,496	107	362	27,792	77	8,21,368	7,46,208	...	75,160		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	80	93	6,111	66	93	7,030	76	1,83,187	2,19,076	35,889	...		
Kolhapur	83	29	2,423	84	29	2,235	77	58,675	64,302	5,627	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	72	5,004	69	72	4,120	57	1,47,503	1,44,747	...	2,756		
TOTAL	125	979	1,04,663	107	1,030	1,24,741	122	29,49,854	30,49,915	1,00,061	...		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	148	334	47,712	143	334	25,768	77	12,36,757	10,82,211	...	1,54,526		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	24	46	2,869	62	46	3,120	68	(k) 28,371	76,942	48,571	...		
Jodhpur-Bikaner	53	364	16,587	46	364	24,400	67	4,34,534	6,57,324	2,22,790	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	70	94	7,676	82	54	5,295	56	1,57,862	1,69,305	11,443	...		
TOTAL	93	838	74,844	89	838	58,583	70	18,57,304	19,85,782	1,28,278	...		
GRAND TOTAL	282	18,089	45,66,156	252	18,584	47,45,236	255	12,37,50,405	12,98,69,346	61,18,851	..		

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

Total earnings from 2nd April to 16th June 1894.

Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Earnings of the Bezawda-Godavari section from the date of opening, viz., 20th February 1893.

(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amritoti railways.

(i) Total earnings from 1st to 16th June 1893.

(j) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yessvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(k) Total earnings from 1st April to 17th June 1893.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XI OF 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94	WEEK ENDING 17TH JUNE 1893.				WEEK ENDING 16TH JUNE 1894.				Earnings from 1st April to 17th June 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 16th June 1894.	Increase.	Decrease
		Mean mile-age worked.	Earnings.		Mean mile-age worked.	Earnings.							
			Total	Rs. per mile open per week.		Total.	Rs. per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	602	1,634	9,38,476	574	1,683	9,99,403	594	1,17,08,830	1,22,60,063	5,29,233			
Bengal-Nagpur	149	863	1,05,116	142	862	94,441	110	17,57,694	16,71,593		86,101		
Indian Midland	132	752	1,01,474	118	752	1,30,360	173	1,05,015	14,85,584	1,59,966			
Bezwa Extension	95	21	1,009	48	21	1,915	91	19,332	24,259	4,927			
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	201	1,699	4,31,745	254	1,719	4,95,430	285	57,97,200	6,17,3,054	7,75,985			
South Indian	144	1,043	1,53,844	145	1,042	1,01,704	155	15,41,213	17,05,070		1,33,137		
Southern Mahratta (b)	100	1,156	1,33,571	116	1,104	1,56,798	155	15,14,100	10,67,007	1,52,898			
Bengal and North-Western (c)	132	756	1,01,384	135	756	1,19,010	17	14,7,010	15,32,568	95,558			
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	67	223	14,927	67	215	14,411	67	1,78,031	2,12,329	34,298			
Palanpur-Deesa	41				17	810	45	9,823	9,823				
Miyavaram-Mutput					54	4,141	77		(d) 38,357	38,357			
TOTAL	250	8,147	19,44,116	244	8,285	21,78,462	261	2,5,71,936	2,71,83,943	16,11,807			
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (e)	232	2,509	1,01,231	240	2,507	6,13,712	247	62,96,088	69,73,013	6,76,805			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	242	692	1,64,757	215	797	14,991	270	21,94,903	24,53,333	2,58,430			
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	309	777	1,73,765	224	813	2,02,410	243	20,13,147	22,68,475	2,55,128			
Bengal Central (f)	120	125	13,26	110	125	21,860	175	1,63,489	1,71,457	9,968			
East Coast (state)	66	91	(g) 3,271	30	266	25,334	91	(g) 60,095	3,17,113	2,57,018			
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	171	728	1,16,734	163	730	1,55,467	144	15,00,190	1,33,764		1,62,428		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	43	25	1,319	77	25	1,631	65	15,149	13,396		1,753		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	9	411	51	8	510	64	5,058	5,485	427			
TOTAL	225	4,955	10,77,892	216	5,271	11,92,113	226	1,22,48,441	1,35,42,036	12,93,595			
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	510	1,423	7,05,517	514	1,430	6,03,000	409	1,10,07,031	95,02,096		15,04,035		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	635	401	3,02,001	655	461	3,06,000	668	40,30,711	47,11,470	90,709			
Madras	15	810	2,01,51	240	840	2,11,810	157	22,34,55	22,47,334		87,518		
TOTAL	440	2,791	12,00,149	455	2,791	11,20,412	405	1,78,72,644	1,63,61,800		15,10,844		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	77	15,893	43,31,157	273	16,347	44,09,367	275	5,56,9921	5,70,57,479	13,94,558			
Assisted companies													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	150	101	21,182	132	161	2,796	140	2,77,382	3,15,174	58,292			
Takessur	253	22	4,502	205	22	1,000	33	74,175	50,687	6,512			
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	150	67	9,445	141	67	7,520	112	1,16,521	1,05,356		11,435		
Dihru-Sadiya	130	75	6,197	73	73	10,305	132	1,14,693	1,18,711	3,818			
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	235	51	14,160	275	51	14,106	278	1,54,754	1,54,356		396		
TOTAL	161	379	55,432	146	379	1,19,200	163	1,38,025	7,94,816	50,791			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	159	333	41,000	174	333	64,333	175	6,31,143	7,26,021	94,872			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	1,333	103	13	1,000	78	1,014	1,313	2,609			
Rajpura-Bhatinda	109	108	1,000	121	108	1,055	147	1,06,690	1,14,451	30,764			
Kolar-Goldfields									(i) 4,356	4,358			
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (j)	95	331	3,490	107	362	7,792	77	3,77,592	3,54,903		22,689		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	75	93	6,111	66	93	7,010	70	89,095	99,497	10,402			
Kolhapur	77	29	2,423	84	29	2,235	77	26,551	33,783	6,902			
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	67	72	5,004	69	72	4,120	57	74,507	72,024		2,873		
TOTAL	115	979	1,04,663	107	1,020	1,24,741	122	13,78,018	15,03,351	1,24,435			
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	118	334	47,712	143	314	25,768	77	6,61,235	5,27,896		1,33,339		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	60	46	2,860	62	46	3,120	68	(k) 28,371	38,393	10,022			
Jodhpur-Bikaner	54	364	16,587	46	364	24,400	67	1,95,288	1,01,491	1,06,203			
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	67	94	7,676	82	94	5,295	56	77,980	83,886	5,906			
TOTAL	81	838	74,844	89	838	58,583	70	9,62,874	9,51,666		11,208		
GRAND TOTAL	257	18,089	45,66,156	252	18,584	47,45,236	255	5,87,72,738	6,03,37,314	15,64,576			

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(b) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(c) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April to 16th June 1894.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Earnings of the Bezwa-Godavari section.

(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amroli railways.

(i) Total earnings from 1st to 16th June 1894.

(j) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(k) Total earnings from 12th April to 17th June 1894.

F. B. HEBBERT,

